

The North-China Herald

Registered at the Chinese P. O. under Class B.

WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

(Tas-ling-sing-chi-chow-kun 刊週期星林字)

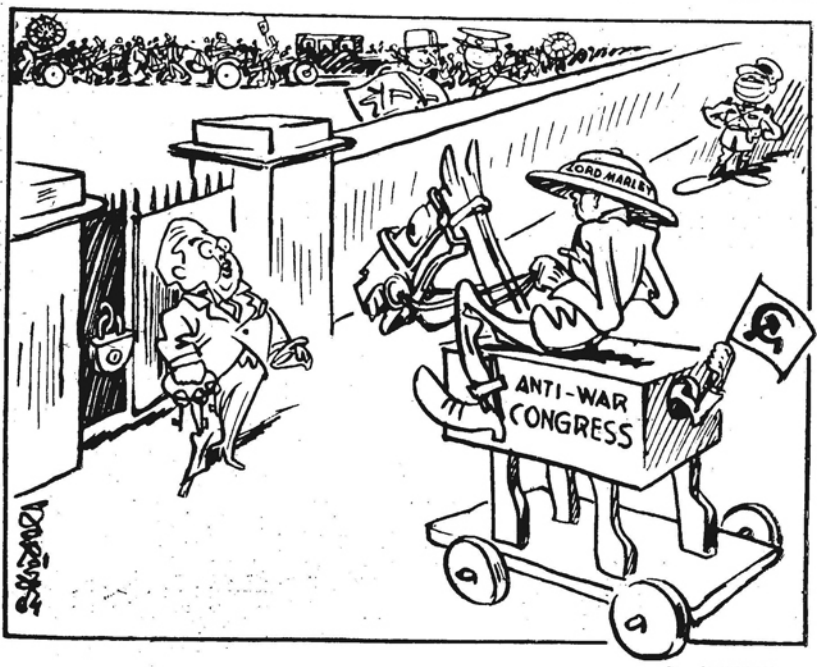
Vol. CLXXXVIII. No. 3447.

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1933.

MEX. \$18 PER ANNUM. MEX. \$0.40 PER COPY

CONTENTS

Unconventional	321
"Vexatious"	321
Ewe Lamb	321
Ungallant Dairen	321
Labour Strength	321
Labour Leader	321
Air Smuggling	321
CHINESE POLITICS	
China's Time of Crisis	322
China's Foreign Policy Unchanged	322
Successor to Sir M. Lamson	322
British Boxer Fund Loans	322
Great Secrecy in Tokyo	322
French Claims Disputed	322
'Phone Toll Agreement	322
LABOURING ARTICLES	
Confidence Wanted	323
Entente, An	323
Crowded Tour, A	323
Peer's Plight, A	323
Impudent Myth, An	324
Colour Blind	324
WAY OF THE WORLD	
"For Beauty Itself"	325
Modern Maxims	325
South Africa's Success	325
Exposure, An	325
Proper Casual, A	325
SHANGHAI NOTES	
Cricket in Shanghai	325
Closed Cinema, A	325
Shanghai in Japan	325
NEWS FROM THE OUTPOSTS	
Spate of the Yellow River	326
Spanish Father Murdered	326
Railway Parleys Near Deadlock	326
Boycott in Canton	326
Japanese Capture Hulin	326
Marshal Feng's Party	327
No Leniency to Communists	327
Memorial for Baron Muto	327
Summer Broken at Hankow	327
Bandits, Locusts and a Typhoon	327
Silt May Close Hai Ho	327
Violation of Peace Pact	327
Chinwangtao Customs Reopened	327
Relief Plans for Red Victims	327
Borderland Travels	328
Court on Tooman Disaster	328
Wush Notes	328
Tsingtao in New Mood	328
Changchow Notes	328
Holidays at Kuliang	328
Tragedy in Wuchow Park	328
Latest Canard	330
Kidnapping near Harbin	330
Shanghai Boy Kidnapped	330
Tanna Tunnel Completed	330
Taimoshan Reaches Alaska	330
River Gods in Favour	331
Changchun Scared Over Spies	331
Mokanshan Notes	331
Shanghai News	331
Lord Marley in Japan	332
Shanghai as a Key to Peace	332
Mr. T. V. Soong's Return	332
Air Mail Stamps	332
Strikes in Shanghai	332
Shanghai School of Journalism	332
Shanghai-Peking Rail Service	332
Envoy Leaving in November	332
World Danger Spots Reviewed	333
British Naval Movements	333
Strike of B.A.T. Workers	333
National Y.W.C.A. Meeting	333
Obituaries and Funerals	333
Sketching His Way Round World	333
Mrs. Hardoon's Birthday	334
Postal Changes Opposed	334
Fire Engine Overturns	334
Sequel of House Explosion	334
Kiangnan Dock Busy	334
Holiday Makers Return	334
Treasure Hunt in Whangpoo	335
Shanghai Man Divorced	335
Transport of Luggage	335
Two Assassinations	335
Personal Notes	335
S.M.C. GAZETTE	335
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR	
"Anti-War Congress"	336
An Assurance	336
Red Ants	336
Umpiring at Polo	336
Tientsin-Pukow Bonds	336
End of Heat	336
Upside Down	336
Chinese Names	337
Film Censorship	337
Growth of C.I.M.	337
Gender of a Ship	337
Good From Tested!	337
Interpretation	337
First Edition, A	337
COMMERCE AND FINANCE	
Money and Exchange	338
Shanghai Markets Report	338
Week's Market Reviews	339
Great Britain's Trade	342
Kinleyn Wharf Property	342
Work of Postal Bank	343
World Shipping Declines	343
China Cotton Mill Statistics	343
Wheat Agreement	344
Decrease of Silver in U.S.A.	344
SPORTS AND PASTIMES	
SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS	
Shanghai Maru Trunk Murder	348
Stabbing Scene Described	348
Arson Case Decision	348
School to French Band Robbery	349
FOREIGN TELEGRAMS	
Austro-German Affairs	349
Irish "Blue Shirts" Illegal	350
S. Insult Detained	350
Dr. Raymond Moley Resigns	351
Bank Conference	351
Fourteen U.S. Codes Operating	351
FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF	351
IN PARENTHESIS	352
FROM THE FOUR WINDS	353
SPECIAL ARTICLES	
Incongruous: Infant Shai Mind	354
Sixty Years Ago	354
An Island Made by Man	355
Across Siberia on \$5	355
S.V.C. American Coy.	356
London Cross-Word Puzzles	357
BOOK PAGE	357
WOMAN'S PAGE	359
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS	359
SHIPPING NEWS	360



LORD MARLEY'S DILEMMA

By SAPA JOU

UNCONVENTIONAL

The returning Finance Minister cannot complain that he lacks advice or prompting on the course of political action to be followed by him when he gets into harness here again. The amiable Japanese Minister to China, through the obliging offices of the correspondent of the "New York Times," purrs prettily in acclaiming Mr. Soong's enlargement of his experience during the world tour and in repudiating a belief in certain rumours—to which the Japanese press gave curiously hospitable attention—regarding Mr. Soong's activities. The purring is velvety and, as it is not usual for the representative of one Government to single out the Minister of another Government for admiration, the assumption is that Mr. Ariyoshi is not endeavouring to convey any sort of a threat in the cryptic passages of his peroration. Otherwise Mr. Soong's political perplexities on his return to Nanking might be unpleasantly enhanced. And Mr. Ariyoshi—to say nothing of the Japanese Government—is too warm an admirer of Mr. Soong and too good a friend to China, surely, to want to contribute to such a process. At all events Mr. Soong is assured that the closest interest is being taken in his doings by the country which Mr. Ariyoshi elegantly represents. That will, no doubt, evoke suitable gratification even although the knowledge is imparted in so unconventional a fashion.

"VEXATIOUS"

Lord Marley's description of the performance of Japanese passport officers as vexatious was certainly appropriate. It is surprising that the Japanese authorities cannot give this point attention for, although courtesy and politeness are generally experienced by the visitor to Japan, the eccentricities of the passport officials too often provide an exception to the rule. Lord Marley's experience can be matched by that of a highly placed officer of a friendly Government who recently visited Japan on holiday. The officer made no secret either of his position in his country's service or of the object of his short stay. Yet when the passengers were lined up at the port of disembarkation he was curtly told to stand on one side until the other passports had been scrutinised. Although he clearly had a grievance on the principle of first come first served he placidly acquiesced. When his turn came he was asked a series of questions several times over. Most of the information desired was already on the form which he had filled up. The rest of it was mainly that which could be obtained from an elementary textbook in geography. Thus three times the

officer had to indicate the distance of the capital of his country from the place in which he was stationed. Of course he treated the whole affair with complete good nature and it is only just to add that the passport officials were not discourteous. It is natural, however, that the proceedings should strike the visitor as vexatious and it would seem as if a remedy could be found without any detriment to efficiency.

THE EWE LAMB

One of the Hongkong newspapers commenting on the opening of the new brewery established in the colony, is responsible for a singular misstatement regarding the number of breweries in China. Whether Hongkong is China is a matter open to some question from a political point of view, but the paper in question goes on to say:—

Our brewery has the compensating virtue, however, that it is now for all sign to the contrary, the only brewery in China—though there are several in Japan and others in Manila, Bangkok and Singapore. The Hongkong brewery should have little difficulty, if the quality is maintained, in finding a market.

Editors have been known to drink beer, but oftentimes their information as to where it comes from goes no further than what is supplied by the sight of a bottle, or the handle which the barmaid operates so adroitly. But in defence of Shanghai, which is generally, industrially speaking, well ahead of Hongkong, it should be pointed out that this port is well equipped with means for manufacturing the foaming liquid in quantities far greater than the Hongkong brewery can, for the present, hope to brew. There are also good breweries in Peking, Tsingtao and Chefoo, without mentioning a few smaller ventures scattered about the country. So if Hongkong is priding itself on its ewe lamb as being the only one in China its maternal complacency is founded on an ignorance which it would be a real service to remove.

UNGALLANT DAIREN

It is confidently expected that not a single Manchoukuo official or Japanese will lose a night's rest over Dairen's tale of the "five tall and beautiful female agents" who are supposed to have descended upon Changchun. Indeed it is to be feared that Dairen's talk of a "spy scare" is inspired by a jealous resentment at Changchun's good fortune. What can be more satisfactory to a young and not fully established capital than to know that the aesthetic demands of lovers of beauty are to be obligingly met by the kindness of outside authority? News that others will follow in their wake may be calculated to improve the passenger bookings to

Changchun. Dairen is surely most ungallant in suggesting that Changchun is "scared." How can a place which has a reputation as connoisseur of loveliness be shaken by the advent of more beauty however tall? Nor can there really be any apprehension regarding the surrender of that "secret and sacred information." Accomplished linguists though the fair arrivals may be, it is probable that they will find something better to do in Changchun than emulate that unpleasant animal the ferret. Dairen should not be so perversely envious of the Capital. Perhaps the OGPU is sending a mission of formal recognition to Manchoukuo and in novel guise. Diplomats are sometimes handsome but seldom are they "tall and beautiful." The quintette should be irresistible.

NAVAL STRENGTH

The opinion of the "Daily Telegraph" usually well-informed naval correspondent that the British Government will shortly embark on an extensive naval scheme—adds point to the opinion expressed in these columns on August 8. The sacrifices which Britain made in the interests of disarmament have been such as to cause naval experts considerable anxiety and some very definite opinions were expressed upon the subject. Since the announcement of the American and Japanese plans, which, after all, merely amount to building up to agreed ratios, it has become apparent that unless Great Britain retrieved herself from the position into which her desire for naval reduction betrayed her, her rating as a naval power would be seriously threatened. On the face of the telegram it would appear that a very extensive building programme will be adopted. If there is one branch of the services on which the Briton will willingly spend money, even in these hard times, it is the British Navy which is in effect the insurance guaranteeing the continuation of the Empire and its trade. The construction of twenty-five new cruisers, and the addition to the force annually of fifteen to eighteen destroyers, together with a vast submarine building programme and an increase in naval aeroplanes does not mean that Britain is exceeding the provisions of the London agreement, but it does mean, that if after 1935 a naval construction race is started, she will not be badly handicapped at the commencement.

LABOUR LEADER

If Mr. A. Henderson wins the bye-election at Clay Cross, his nomination in connection with which in the Labour interest is announced in another column, there is a probability that the question

of the leadership of the party will arise. Mr. George Lansbury became leader of the party in Parliament after the last general election at which Mr. Henderson was defeated, and when Mr. Henderson resigned the leadership in the country Mr. Lansbury was elected as his successor in that office as well. It is an invariable custom that the two positions go together. The Parliamentary Labour Party will have to elect a leader at the beginning of the next session of Parliament about next February. If Mr. Henderson returns to the House in the interval he would serve under Mr. Lansbury—unless the latter, who is now seventy-four, decides to hand over to Mr. Henderson, four years his junior. Mr. Henderson, however, carries great influence with the party and has been very prominent as the architect of its political organisation. He rivalled Mr. Ramsay MacDonald for leadership in the days when they were formally within the same fold. He led the majority which broke away from the Labour Prime Minister in 1931. It seems most probable that Mr. Lansbury will placidly make way for "Uncle Arthur" on the Front Opposition Bench if the electors of Clay Cross are kind.

THE SIMLA CONFERENCE

Champagne air, blue skies, crisp sunshine with the eternal snows gleaming in a white array in the distance, the glory of blue, red and white cosmos on all sides, the fragrance of pine and cedar—that at the height of 7,500 feet will be the setting for the tripartite conference between the representatives of the cotton industry of India, England and Japan. If surroundings have any influence on temperament the discussions should manage to acquire, the greatest possible degree of cordiality despite the delicate nature of the controversy involved. It is to be hoped that the apprehensions to which "The Times" gives thoughtful expression will not be justified. A good deal of sound and fury has been generated. Now that the principals are meeting face to face, the probability is that much misunderstanding can be instantly eliminated. There will remain behind some stubborn realities and difficulties. Solution depends less on unsatisfying invocations of sentiment—such as is to be noted in "The Times" when it refers to "traditional friendship"—than on the plain matter of fact recognition that each industry seeks to find a market. By dint of discriminating appreciation of the prevalent conditions the way of finding a triple concordat should be disclosed.

AIR SMUGGLING

It is stated that the British Authorities at Home are becoming concerned over air smuggling which is alleged to be going on at the present time, and are promoting an exhaustive campaign to catch delinquents. A case occurred recently, when Lorence Jones, of Braham Gardens, South Kensington, and John Rogers, of Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, were each fined £100 and ordered to pay ten guineas costs, for offences in connection with the importation of saccharine from Holland. Their machine was confiscated. Against Rogers there was a summons of failing to furnish the particulars of cargo on an aeroplane in which was 63 lb. 4 oz. of saccharine. Rogers, in a statement, said he bought the saccharine, through an agent, and it was delivered to him at The Hague. He left Rotterdam, he said, with the aeroplane, flew to England and landed at Heston, where he cleared the aeroplane without declaring the saccharine to the officer. Rogers also declared he was actuated by a spirit of adventure, but he was very hard up at the time and hoped to make a profit. Some months ago in consequence of information being received that attempts were being made to dispose of a large quantity of saccharine observation was kept on certain districts in London by excise officers and Scotland Yard officers. On May 18 Jones was seen in a taxi and he was followed by a flying squad car and suitcases contained 23 tin boxes each with a German label were found. It is believed that a syndicate was behind the smuggling of such a large amount of saccharine.

CHINESE POLITICS

CHINA'S TIME OF CRISIS

Mr. Wang Ching-wei on Needs of Nation:
Economic Menace Empasised

Nanking, Aug. 22.

The flood situation on the Yellow River and the question of food control formed the main topics of a lengthy address by Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, at the weekly memorial service at National Government House yesterday.

Mr. Wang began by reviewing briefly the latest developments in the situation in Chihli, Chanhai and Sinkiang.

After referring to the fact that due to the strong dykes constructed in 1931, and the vigilance of the Yangtze Flood Prevention Committee, a flood disaster on the Yangtze had fortunately been averted, Mr. Wang drew attention to the serious situation in the Yellow River valley. Although the waters in northern Kiangsu had subsided somewhat, the situation in Shantung remained serious.

A Permanent Question

Mr. Wang emphasised that the Yellow River question consisted not so much in emergency relief as in the permanent control of the river, as its state had an important bearing upon industry, commerce and agriculture in the various provinces of North China. He drew attention to the remarkable fact that any slight drought in North China had the after-effect of turning 1,000 li of fertile farms into arid land, while a single downpour might cause inundation to the whole region. This, he said, was due largely to the ineffective manner in which the river had been controlled and harnessed.

These natural causes, Mr. Wang pointed out, were often aggravated

by the wilful acts of man. He referred in particular to the report that in certain districts in Chihli, such as Huashien, the people had purposely destroyed the dykes for the naive purpose of drowning the bandits, while the latter resorted to the same measure as a weapon against the Government forces.

The American Loan

Turning to the American wheat and cotton loan, Mr. Wang recalled his previous statement in which he

BRITISH BOXER FUND
LOANS

Nanking, Aug. 28.

The Ministry of Communications, in a despatch to the Ministry of Finance, requests that its seal be affixed to the \$360,000 sterling loan agreement between the Board of Trustees for the Administration of the British Boxer Indemnity Refund and the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company. This agreement has already been signed by Mr. Calder-Marshall and Mr. O. S. Lieu, on behalf, respectively, of the Board and the shipping company, and by the Minister of Communications.—Kuo Min.

pointed out that according to Customs statistics, a total of about \$300 million worth of wheat and cotton had been annually imported into this country and that the loan amounted merely to the purchase of this requisite quantity of wheat and cotton on credit instead of by cash, as had been the case formerly. The loan, while financially advantageous, was not likely thus to affect the sale of native-grown cotton and wheat.

However, according to latest reports, the sale of native-grown wheat had actually become stagnant on account of the low price level. Casual observers would probably attribute this to the American loan. Investigations made by the Government had established the fact, however, that this was due primarily to manipulation by unscrupulous merchants who refused to purchase native wheat in the hope of obtaining American wheat either on credit or at a lower price.

The question arose, therefore, as to how such manipulation might be frustrated or prevented. The only means, according to President Wang, was to introduce a system of control over the distribution and prices of wheat and cotton.

Economic Collapse

Continuing, Mr. Wang referred to the economic collapse of the country, quoting Customs statistics to show that the balance of trade had become increasingly unfavourable to China; the excess of imports over exports having risen from \$104 millions in 1901 to \$556 millions in 1932. This continual outflow of money, he said, was in itself sufficient to show the extent to which the country's industry and agriculture had declined during past years.

The economic crisis, he emphasised, was really much more serious than the national crisis now confronting the country. The question of wheat and cotton formed only a part of the whole economic problem which had to be faced and grappled with, boldly and energetically. For not only were wheat and cotton in need of broader national control but the whole country's industry, agriculture and commerce must be overhauled and readjusted, taking all sections of the Community equally, and making the control of public enterprises go hand in hand with the development of private interests.—Kuo Min.

ADMIRAL KIANG COMMANDS
CANTON SQUADRON

Canton, Aug. 28.

Admiral Kaing Hsi-yuan formally assumed the post of day of commander of the Canton Squadron which was formed recently with the runaway warships from the north. Other officers of the surrendered vessels also took office, with General Chen Chi-tang supervising the taking of the oath.—Reuter.

GREAT SECRECY IN
TOKYOReported Understanding with
China

Tokyo, Aug. 23.

Despite the interest of Japanese business-men and those who trade with China, the Foreign Ministry maintains the utmost secrecy in connection with the conversations between Mr. Akira Ariyoshi, Japanese Minister to China, and Mr. Huang Fu which took place in Shanghai on August 20.

It is reported that Mr. Ariyoshi and Mr. Huang reached a satisfactory understanding with regard to certain Sino-Japanese questions during their interview. According to a spokesman of the Foreign Office, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Mr. Wang Ching-wei and Mr. Huang Fu reached an agreement concerning China's future policy toward Japan and North China at the recent conference at Kuling.

The spokesman said that Japan hopes that both Chinese and Japanese nationals understand the necessity of mutual co-operation for the maintenance of Far Eastern peace. Japan will oppose the reported Chinese plan to conduct an anti-Japanese campaign with foreign capital. In the meantime, Japan will not hesitate to render assistance to those who try to bring about complete co-operation between Japan and China in view of the present Far Eastern situation.

He stated that some Chinese politicians recently showed their desire to adopt a friendly policy toward Japan, but Japan's policy toward China is entirely dependent upon the attitude of China.—United Press.

Japan Satisfied

Tokyo, Aug. 23.

The Japanese Government is satisfied with the result of the interview between Mr. Ariyoshi and Huang Fu, according to a Foreign Office spokesman.

Mr. Huang is said to have assured Mr. Ariyoshi that full understanding was reached between him and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Mr. Wang Ching-wei regarding China's policy toward Japan, which henceforth would be one of the precepts of the late Sun Yat-sen, founder of China's Nationalist policy.

The spokesman, however, said that Japan would persist in a policy of watchful waiting to see whether Mr. Huang's profession will be translated into action.—Reuter.

FRENCH CLAIMS
DISPUTEDJapanese Objection to Island
Occupation

Tokyo, Aug. 21.

It is authoritatively learned that the Japanese Charge d'Affaires at Paris, under instructions from his Government, presented an explanatory communication to France on August 19, objecting to the French occupation of the islands between Indo-China and the Philippines.

The total acreage of the islands concerned is only about 300 acres, or less than half a square mile. They were occupied by France between April 7 and April 12, this year.

The Japanese Note is the result of the investigations of Dr. Thomas Baty, of the Foreign Office, and Dr. Sakutaro Tachi, professor of the Imperial University, both experts on international law, who were put to work on the study of the law angle and original discovery of these inconspicuous islands.

Professor Takejiri Akioka, also of the Imperial University, recently advanced Japan's claim to the islands by producing a chart said to have been drawn in 1553. On this chart, the islands are plainly designated, and it is the Japanese scholar's contention that this disproves the French claim that Frenchmen discovered the islands during the last century.

Other evidence but recently unearthed included a map which was drawn on a folding screen in the possession of Tokugawa Iemitsu, the third Shogun, more than 200 years ago. The map clearly shows the islands, although they are not named.—Reuter.

Filipino's Claim

Manila, Aug. 22.

The Governor-General, Mr. Frank Murphy, to-day referred to Washington, without comment, the claim of a former Senator, Mr. Jos. Reyes, that the nine islands in the China Sea recently claimed by France are the property of the Philippines.

It is the contention of Mr. de los Reyes that title to the disputed islands, also claimed by

MOVE TO CANCEL 'PHONE
AGREEMENTNo Reply to Chinese Notes: De-
mand to Abolish Toll

Shanghai, Aug. 21.

The Shanghai City Chamber of Commerce, in a petition to the Greater Shanghai Municipal Government, requests that representations be made to the Shanghai Telephone Company (International Telephone) for the immediate abolition of the 5-cent toll on calls between the Chinese city and the Foreign Settlements. The petition further requests that steps be taken to cancel the provisional agreement concerning the operation of the telephone service between the Chinese City and the Foreign Settlements.

Although the Greater Shanghai Telephone Bureau (Chinese City) has abolished the toll, it is pointed out, the Shanghai Telephone Company has taken no action in this direction. The Chamber has addressed two notes to the Telephone Company on this matter, but the latter so far has not given a reply.—Kuo Min.

GREZCINSKI COMING HERE

Paris, Aug. 25.

The Paris organ "Le Soir" to-day published the picture of the former chief of the Berlin police, Herr Grezinski, who held office under the last regime and whose name was among those deprived to-day of their German nationality. "Le Soir" announces that Herr Grezinski, who is now living in Paris, will leave Europe shortly for the Far East, his having been engaged by the Chinese Government to reorganise the Chinese police. In well-informed circles in Berlin, however, this news is received with scepticism.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Japan, is covered by the Treaty of Paris. Officials of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, however, say that the islands are 200 miles outside the limits defined by that treaty.—United Press.

CHOICE OF THREE
POSITIONSGovernment's Offer to General
Feng Yu-hsiang

Nanking, Aug. 22.

Mr. Liu Wei-chi, Vice-Minister of Industry, who was with Mr. Sun Fo, president of the Legislative Yuan, when Mr. Sun visited Feng Yu-hsiang in Shantung, told pressmen to-day that the Central Government had offered Feng three positions of which he was asked to choose one.

The three positions, Mr. Liu added, were Commissioner of Forestation and Colonisation for the North-west, Inspector-General of the Army, and Commissioner for the Improvement of the Yellow River.—Reuter.

NEW VICE-MINISTER OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Nanking, Aug. 23.

Mr. Tang Yu-jen, secretary-general of the Central Political Council, this afternoon assumed his concurrent post as administrative Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs in succession to Mr. Liu Chung-chieh, resigned.—Reuter.

MR. CHANG KIA-NGAU

Mr. Chang Kia-ngau returned to Shanghai on Aug. 25 from a short sea trip. This journal is authorised to say that, during his brief stay in Japan, Mr. Chang had no political conversations of any kind. Reports associating him with discussion of Mr. Soong's plans in passing Japan are without any foundation.

OPIUM REPORTS

Nanking, Aug. 28.

The Chinese National Opium Suppression Commission has completed the drafting of its reports for 1932 on the work of suppressing opium in China. The report consists of twelve chapters and is expected to be forwarded to Geneva for the League before October.—Reuter.

CHINA'S FOREIGN POLICY
UNCHANGEDModification Denied by Govern-
ment Official

The current report to the effect that the Government had modified its foreign policy was denied by Mr. Tang Yu-jen, Chief Secretary of the Central Political Council, who paid a brief visit to Shanghai on Aug. 24.

During the absence of Dr. Lo Wen-kan, the Foreign Minister, from Nanking, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, will act for him. This does not mean a change in foreign policy, Mr. Tang emphasised.

Dr. Lo left for Sinkiang Aug. 25.

Mr. T. V. Soong, the Finance Minister, is expected to arrive in Shanghai next Tuesday on the Dollar liner President Jefferson. So far, the Government has not heard anything concerning the alleged intention of the Finance Minister to land at Yokohama. On the contrary, he is not expected to visit Japan.

Mr. Tang further stated that Gen. Chiang Tso-ping, Minister to Japan, is not expected to resume his post in the near future. It had been suggested during the Kuling Conference that Gen. Chiang should resume his post at an early date, but as no definite decision in this connection was reached, this question has been dropped.

Mr. Liu Chung-chih, who has resigned the post of Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, will be sent to Europe as a diplomatic representative. Mr. Tang could not say whether he will be appointed Minister to Italy or not.

SUCCESSOR TO SIR MILES
LAMPSON

London, Aug. 25.

The "Spectator" foreshadowed to-day that the Hon. Alexander George Cadogan, C.M.G., head of the League of Nations section of the Foreign Office, would succeed Sir Miles Lampson as Minister to China.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 28.

An announcement regarding the appointment of the new Minister to China will be made in a few days. It is impossible to obtain confirmation of the "Spectator's" forecast as to Sir Miles Lampson's successor owing to the rule of the Foreign Office to remain silent until the official announcement is made.

The "Spectator" foreshadowed three days ago that the new Minister would be the Honourable Alexander George Cadogan, head of the League of Nations section of the Foreign Office.—Reuter.

"WHITE ROSE" BRAND
PURE SALAD OIL

A guaranteed wholesome and unadulterated vegetable oil, produced under strictly hygienic conditions in the most modern oil mill in Shanghai, refined and deodorised under expert European supervision.

OF HIGHEST QUALITY AND EQUAL
TO THE BEST IMPORTED BRANDS

In 18-oz bottles and ½ gal. tins

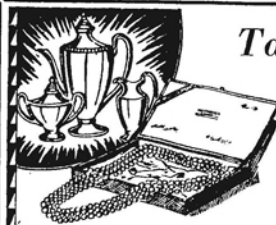
Obtainable from all compradores and from the makers

Represents TRUE ECONOMY

Also Refined and Deodorized Coconut Oil
specially prepared for kitchen use

THE LIH-TEH OIL MILL

Office: 7 French Bund, Shanghai

Table Silver
and
Jewellery
of All Descriptions

When you think of Wedding Presents, of something for the new baby, as an anniversary gift or to supplement home stocks, think of

Tuck Chang & Co.

67 BROADWAY



The North-China Herald

Published every Wednesday.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION:

(INCLUDING DELIVERY):

Shanghai	..	..	\$ 18 per annum
China, Japan and Korea	..	..	18 "
Hongkong and Macao	..	..	21 "
Postal Union Countries	..	..	28 "

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD Co., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

CONFIDENCE WANTED

Aug. 23.

The attitude of a large section of the young men of modern China towards the authorities responsible for administration is discerned by some observers to be unsympathetic, if not definitely hostile. The depressing events of the last two years have naturally created doubts in the ability of the Government or the rivals who rule by its tolerance in various regional areas. Leaving out of account certain transient moments of exultation or excitement, there has been nothing in the course of the Sino-Japanese struggle to titillate Chinese pride. Even the political wisdom which, avoiding extreme resistance, gradually led up to a truce, could hardly expect to be greeted with glowing plaudits. Political manoeuvres within the Government and in the ranks of its potential opponents have displayed an apparent disregard of national interests. Warmhearted devotion to the ideals of youthful patriotism cannot satisfactorily atone itself to the adjustment of one political personality with another. So the impatient Chinese disciple of the Kuomintang sees nothing but a lamentable failure of his heroes. He listens more readily to the seldom dulcet notes of the Communist creed. He is prepared to give credence to the most sweeping accusations levelled by unsympathetic on-lookers against his own people whose conduct of military and diplomatic affairs has lacked the efficiency—so the indictment goes—of the victorious Japanese. However clearly he detects the inability of Marshal Feng Yuxiang to make good certain thunderous challenges to Japan, he is inclined to attribute to the Marshal a virility palpably lacking elsewhere.

It is no part of this journal to endeavour the assessment of political values in China for the guidance of Chinese. It may, however, be useful if at this stage in Chinese affairs, when currents of thought are placidly bemused and perplexed, some effort were made to appraise real achievements which go in some measure to relieve the general gloom. Even the dissatisfaction so plainly at work may be itself a sign of progress. And the progress along a mountain path may not appear to be great if the eye is cast only to the last bend in the road and fails to take that longer backward and downward glance to the valley left behind. In this light disgruntled China may consider the meaning of improved communications in many parts of the country. Regard may be had to the persistence of the Finance Department in withstanding the strain of an unprecedented economic test. Balanced budgets come within few countries' philosophies at the moment. China cannot claim to be one of them. In fact China has yet to find a National Budget on which to suspend her administration. Her indebtedness and defaults make a sorry picture. This should not lead to disregard of the actual progress made in providing the administration with proper financial machinery and in overhauling the methods of revenue collection. A few years ago the country was a prey of warring militarists. Militarists to-day have no little power of control, and obedience to the direction of a central administration has yet to be formulated. But, steadily as the months go by, the number of competent administrators increases. The very length of time during which the present nominees of the Government have held office implies the

accumulation of experience and traditions which in themselves are of real account.

It may be that the present difficulties in reconciling the individuality of certain regional authorities with the requirements of the Central Government will develop a deadlock. Yet while assiduous exponents of China's chaotic conditions elaborate their favourite theme, it would seem as if unity rooted in disunity stood and agreement to disagree held the bonds of animosity as firmly together as the ties of any wedlock. Sooner or later a turn of the political wheel may involve a change of direction or a more intensified grouping of driving forces. Greater need of discipline may command methods which will reinforce tolerance with a firmer note of cohesion. It would be unfortunate if young China failed to recognise the ground that has been gained in these troublous years. Cynicism, as always, will dwell bitterly on personal ambitions, misguide encouragement of human frailties, inveterate intrigues and neglect of the common weal. Cynicism is not the only inspiration of youthful judgment, even in China. Judicial perspicacity can surely be applied to weigh up the achievements recorded in the midst of lamentable failures and defeats. It may be impossible to extend confidence in the present team. New blood may be wanted or at least sought. Yet the benefits to be gained from a change will be all the more securely drawn if due credit be given to accomplishments, not of individuals necessarily but of the system which has been gradually and, in the most tragically difficult conditions, successfully evolved. China needs more confidence in herself. Thence in due course will come the opportunity to find men in whom she in turn can place the confidence owed to a properly equipped administration.

AN ENTENTE

Aug. 24.

The reported speculations in Japan regarding the future trend of Sino-Japanese relations appear to be strictly in accord with the march of events here. Ever since the Tangu truce it has been obvious that the elimination of military differences between the two countries would induce the political estrangement to conform. The adjustment of the situation in the North by the return of Marshal Feng Yuxiang to the shade of Taishan, where he exchanged courtesies with the Lytton Commission over a year ago, has coincided with a marked rapprochement between the Chinese and Japanese authorities in the Yangtze Valley region. This journal has consistently maintained that such an outcome was exceedingly desirable in the interests of both countries. Indeed, so sudden has been the collapse of the former animosity against Japan that Tokyo seems almost hopelessly out of date in harping—as in a message published yesterday—on the need for abandonment of the anti-Japanese agitation. Canton, still a law unto itself, has been less amenable to this practical view of the situation. Yet, even there, little has been heard lately of Canton's ambition to emulate Ajax, although it must not be assumed that Canton's self-imposed obligation of critically noting Nanking's actions will evoke from the South an enthusiastic approval of any overt diplomatic agreement made by the Central Government of China with Japan. Canton can also plume itself on the thought that the attractions of the South China market will encourage Japan to follow up conversations with Nanking with, perhaps, flattering attention to the requirements of the South-West Political Council. On general grounds, commonsense and, above all, appreciation of international convenience will hail this more rapid move towards a Sino-Japanese entente with satisfaction and relief.

Japan's attitude only invites question in so far as Japan's policy is so often expounded by

apparently official spokesmen in different lights. As China's next-door neighbour and biggest customer it is natural that Japan should take in Chinese affairs a closer and more detailed interest than other nations. This ought not to imply a faculty for exercising on the course of events and on Chinese decisions an influence which conflicts with Japan's nominal obligations elsewhere. Yet it would not be unfair to suggest that, too often, the issues which have gone to swell the dimensions of the Sino-Japanese problem have been the product of a situation wherein Japan has been battling to her own bowling. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of China's relations with the League of Nations and the newly-formed China Committee, it would seem that Japanese comment thereon of late has asserted for Japan certain rights which, to say the least of it, she deliberately waived when giving formal notice of termination of her membership of the League. The Committee in question has semi-officially indicated its intention to keep in mind the interests of Russia and Japan whose part in Far Eastern affairs cannot be ignored, whether they remain outside the League or decide eventually to join it. Technical assistance offered to China on request has been expressly divorced from political adventures. Despite the severance of Tokyo's relations with Geneva, the China Committee is fully prepared to welcome Japanese co-operation in this important task of equipping the new China. Recent Japanese statements affecting to see in the China Committee a menace to Japan's interests have struck a note of unreality which, it is to be hoped, be allowed to dissolve with other phantoms of a too lively imagination.

Japanese writers and spokesmen so frequently refer nowadays to Japan's isolation and exposure to attack that the real danger to Japan must be described as her limitless capacity for self-deception. The grim realities of a difficult financial position, of a confused and discredited system of party politics, of the growth of incipient communism are dwarfed by vehement protestations against the alleged hostility of foreign nations. So the conditions in China have been exaggerated to present a lurid picture of Japanese interests in jeopardy. That gave special colour to the course of events during the last two years both in Manchuria and in Shanghai. Now the very technique to which Japan demurs when applied by China in expression of disapproval of Japan's actions is being vigorously invoked to spread the belief that Great Britain is threatening the security of Japan. In order to obtain popular support for the defence budget which, incidentally, absorbs two-thirds of the country's expenditure at a time when revenue is deplorably behind the total disbursements, this campaign may be cynically justified. Yet it must be admitted that it considerably hampers the friendly critic in selecting for guidance the official utterances of Japanese spokesmen on foreign policy. When Professor T. E. Gregory tells the Banff delegates that obstruction of Japan's export activities is liable to produce war, he probably has been inadequately reported owing to the exigencies of the cable service. The spirit rather than the literal meaning of his words will be noted. That the war mentality is active in Japan as in certain parts of Europe can hardly be denied. Its connection with Japan's economic requirements surely requires dispassionate examination. With but a comparatively small debt—external or internal—Japan has no reason to permit her yen to depreciate were it not that—despite the set-off accruing from her own foreign imports—such depreciation allows her to obtain in foreign markets a preponderating advantage against which even the most convinced free trade countries have been compelled to protect themselves. For her outlay in Manchuria, on the most favourable computations, she may not actually begin to recoup

herself within a decade. With naval and military expenditure on homeric lines, she is endeavouring to meet this position by a forced stimulation of her export trade. Thus, if foreign countries were to take no measures in relief of their own industries against the influx of impossibly cheap Japanese goods, they would in effect be paying for Japan's expansion in Manchuria. It is a patently absurd to represent reluctance to do this as an attack on Japan. Nor will there be general agreement with Professor Gregory's apparent distrust of the powers of diplomacy to clear the issues. To safeguard Japan's need for expansion remedies have been prescribed. In that regard the prospect of a Sino-Japanese entente is to be welcomed. Its development in furtherance of a less electrical diplomacy at Tokyo would be even more warmly acclaimed.

A CROWDED TOUR

Aug. 29.

On April 18 the President Jefferson carried Mr. T. V. Soong away from China to America and Europe. To-day the same vessel brings the Finance Minister back from a brief but exceedingly vivid tour of over four months. The Government has arranged to greet its distinguished colleague with all ceremony. To-morrow the Mayor of Greater Shanghai holds in His Excellency's honour a reception which will be attended by a representative gathering of all communities here. The primary object of Mr. Soong's journey was attendance at the London Conference as the representative of China. As one who has held charge of the Finance portfolio for five years virtually without a break and has done much to start the reorganisation of this country's financial system, Mr. Soong was obviously the proper delegate. Unfortunately the London Conference could not record a success—it disastrously collapsed for reasons generally known. Nevertheless Mr. Soong made good use of his opportunities. It says much for his own personality and for the interest taken by British statesmen in Chinese affairs that in spite of London's entertainment of the representatives of sixty-five nations, Mr. Soong attracted considerable attention and was able to have valuable interviews with highly-placed notables in British life, in addition to his audience with the King on July 1, and his conversations with the Foreign Secretary. The Press gave him a good reception, as the cables have already indicated. The London Conference was not the sole objective. Before ever he reached British shores Mr. T. V. Soong had passed through the United States of America where President Franklin Roosevelt received him cordially and where arrangements were made for the \$50,000,000 commodity loan, on the details of which, no doubt, full light will be thrown by the Finance Minister now that he is back here. In Europe Mr. Soong managed to visit the capitals of France, Italy and Germany. He was able to command gratifyingly close attention which at Rome and Paris found expression in high decoration. He had every facility for studying European affairs and European views on Far Eastern problems. He also did not neglect Geneva.

Mr. Soong is too astute a political campaigner to exaggerate the significance of courtesies naturally forthcoming from the heads of Governments to a leading member of the recognised Government of a country so important in the world as China. His appreciation of the results of his tour will probably be available in due course to those who have the right to ask for it. It were improper to suggest the trend of the conversations in the various chancelleries of America and Europe. Rumour—patently stimulated by a certain specious solicitude for Mr. Soong's political comfort—has been actively attributing to him various feats of diplomatic and financial skill. In the evident vigour of the

preparations being made to welcome him to-day it is permissible to detect an anxiety lest those canards should have caused him any embarrassment and should give the public a false impression of the relations existing between him and his colleagues. Apart altogether from the invitation to attend the London Conference, Mr. T. V. Soong probably felt that a brief visit to the West was definitely desirable if the Government were to obtain a satisfactorily accurate impression of Sino-Foreign relations in the light of recent events here and the succession of world-crises developing from 1930 onwards. To attempt to assess his looping of the American-European loop in terms of concrete values were to misunderstand the essence of international contact. Mr. Soong, during the last four months, has been a notable ambassador from China to the West. He has also been able to assimilate information which the Government, faced as it is with supremely difficult tasks, ought to turn to account.

Naturally speculation toys with the possible effect of Mr. Soong's absence on the course of affairs here and, perhaps, with the influence which this enlargement of his experience will bring to bear upon his own judgment. Not entirely disinterested observers have considered it their duty of late to deliver more or less friendly homilies to Mr. Soong on this subject. He has probably been made aware of these artless gestures. He has certainly displayed commendable restraint in keeping his own counsel. He returns to conditions markedly different from those at the time of his departure. They were probably foreseen by him and they include a further distressing deterioration in the financial position which is all the more troublesome because of the Government setbacks in Kiangsi. As Finance Minister he is bound to pay close attention to that aspect of affairs. During the last four months he must have been impressed by the wide prevalence of financial and economic depression. He must have been able, from numerous conversations with world-statesmen, to gather shrewd appreciations of the prospects ahead of the individual nations. This inevitably will have afforded him an opportunity for determining the merits of respective lines of policy. If he can apply the lessons without great difficulty to his direction of China's finances, his tour in that respect alone will have justified itself. He resumes his heavy labours with the goodwill of those who are not concerned with the niceties of party politics and certainly amid the general satisfaction of his countrymen who cannot but applaud the dignity of his embassy. From the dire spectacle of nationalism run riot in the West Mr. Soong has no doubt drawn conclusions. He has a wide enough vision to know that international principles may be temporarily assailed but must triumph if civilisation is to be saved. Consequently the extreme expressions of a national policy require ever to be tempered with the growing reliance of mankind on that tolerant calm which is the outcome of closer-knit communications and an increased understanding. For the moment there is a faltering, an apparently despairing withdrawal. The change will come and perhaps that gigantic failure of which Mr. Soong was an eye-witness in South Kensington may expedite the process. With these thoughts to the fore and with, above all, a single-minded concentration on the best interests of China, it is hoped that he and the Government, in which he again will be actively striving, can derive lasting benefits from the crowded tour which ends to-day.

A PEER'S PLIGHT

Aug. 25.

Lord Marley, a delegation leader of the "Anti-War Congress," arrives back in Shanghai to-day after a brief interchange of courtesies with the Japanese authorities who have

been busily engaged of late in organising elaborate anti-war demonstrations on their own account in the shape of land, air and sea manœuvres. Lord Marley must find this anti-war business something of a responsibility. He has not been able to persuade Mr. Sen Katayama to come over for the "Congress." Mr. Katayama probably has good reasons for avoiding that sort of gesture just now. Miss Ellen Wilkinson has not arrived and she appears to be following the example of M. Henri Barbusse who, by ill-health, has been compelled to deprive Shanghai of the pleasure of seeing him. It looks very much as if Lord Marley will have to plunge into the much dislocated enterprise in sole reliance on more or less local talent. On the face of it he should be equal to the task. Ashore and afloat Lord Marley as an officer of the Royal Marine Artillery, fought gallantly in the Great War. He was wounded and honourably decorated. He has a right therefore to express his disapproval of war and to expound its horrors. The defection of those who should have been his colleagues and certain notes of interrogation which have arisen during the preliminary activities of the promoters of this "Congress" give ground for some hesitation. There is reason to fear that the "Congress" is not the simple organisation which its title implies. Judging it by the company it keeps, the observer would conclude that it is far more concerned with bringing forward the musty shibboleths of subversive communism than with the serious presentation of a programme for the abolition of war. Lord Marley, in the House of Parliament which he adorns, has shown himself to be a staunch supporter of the League of Nations. That organisation endeavours to guide the nations towards the substitution of peaceful arbitration for the armed argument. Its progress is admittedly slow but it works by means of international co-operation on the basis of existing forms of government. The so-called "Anti-War Congress" has, unlike the League of Nations, no official backing; it is composed of and associated with movements which during the last few years have preached race-hatred, have plotted destruction, have endeavoured to enthrone tyranny in the seats of government and have been responsible for much unnecessary suffering, misery and bloodshed.

A correspondent to-day, relying too naively on the mere label adopted by this precious organisation, speciously claims that it is sincerely working for the abolition of war. On that account, with emphasis on the admirable principle of freedom of speech, he suggests that the Chinese authorities should not listen to those who would deny to the "Congress" a place of meeting. It may be wondered whether this correspondent—or Lord Marley for that matter—is aware that important elements in the "Congress" have already expressed their sympathy with the Communists against whom the troops of the Chinese Government are now operating. "Hands off the Reds in Kiangsi... Down with Imperialism" they cry with a pathetic lack of originality. It is an abuse of language to dignify such people with the title of pacifists. They are simply mischief-makers and should be regarded as such by authority when faced with requests on their behalf. Lord Marley is surely the object of considerable sympathy at this moment. No doubt he has been content to rely on the apparent respectability of certain promised colleagues. Now they have failed him and he has to weigh up the merits or demerits of his adventure by the light of his own possibly imperfect knowledge of conditions here. As a soldier and a gentleman he will naturally be loath to leave in the lurch any who have trusted in him. Yet he is quite entitled to ask whether that trust has been given in good faith. The versatility of his old corps is well-established. As a "kind of giddy harumfrodite—soldier an-

sailor too," Lord Marley, in the old days, would have been able to get out of worse predicaments without turning a hair. The horrors of war are put into the shade by some of the disreputable manœuvres of these unscrupulous exploiters of a world's desire for peace. The real purpose of the "Anti-War Congress" is to find means for venting a tiresome venom against ordered government, against decency and against loyalty. Lord Marley cannot possibly associate himself with that aspect of its activities.

The Shanghai Municipal Council is likely to be pressed to give permission for this gathering to meet in the International Settlement. The Council will assuredly have to obtain exceedingly definite proof that the usual eccentricities of most of the intending participants will be laid on one side before it commits itself to any hospitality of that kind. Even if it were desired to honour Lord Marley the Council could not disregard the serious implications of the precedent which it might create. In view of the dubious affiliations of the "Congress" in China, the Council might find it difficult in future to resist requests which might disturb its relations with its neighbours. Nor can the Council lightly neglect the evidence of the fraternal sentiments expressed by certain elements in the "Congress" in favour of the Kiangsi Communists against whom General Chiang Kai-shek is now directing operations with the full approval of the Chinese Government. Specially pertinent is this consideration at the moment when the Generalissimo bans fraternisation with the Red troops. It may be urged that refusal of hospitality would attach to the "Congress" an undeserved importance. That argument is not impressive for the simple reason that the Council's acquiescence in even more dangerous constructions might be placed, thus storing up trouble for the future. In spite of the distinguished figures in literature and art who, for some inscrutable reason, seem to have blindly given this precious organisation their countenance, it is necessary to place on record the view that it is entirely unrepresentative and of no real weight. Its potentialities for mischief, however, are unfortunately great in a country where facile judgments are too often formed on the basis of noisy demonstrations. Lord Marley's perplexities invite sympathy but the Council has obviously far more serious problems to consider before it can advise any such sympathy to obstruct its duty of protecting the Settlement against the noxious vapours of an exceedingly unhealthy movement.

AN IMPUDENT MYTH

Aug. 26.

The Government of India advisedly have released Mr. Gandhi so swiftly after his latest conviction. His health is clearly in a more precarious condition than ever. Death in a prison might encourage the idea that he could be fitted with a martyr's crown to match the halo of a dubious sanctity accorded to him in life by a misguided section of public opinion. Moreover it has been shown that the very extremists of the Indian National Congress have at last dared to rebel against Mr. Gandhi's intransigence. His recent arrest aroused but the faintest interest. It would seem too as if even the assiduous publicity men in India were tiring of his "fasts." Lord Willingdon's Government, supported by London, is not likely to present Mr. Gandhi gratuitously with an opportunity for further pyrotechnics. The "Mahatma's" difficulties have been lately increased by the gradual realisation in Great Britain and, in a minor degree, in America, of the completeness of the exposure of his political incapacity when he attended the Second Round Table Conference in London in 1931. Lord Irwin risked much to get Mr. Gandhi there. The feat removed one of the biggest obstacles to the Government of India's proper treatment of Mr. Gandhi—a

persistent belief in his right to rank with the great seers and unruly ascetics of the past. There remained, of course, a curious element of fanatical adherents but they—with Mr. C. F. Andrews, Mr. Gandhi's biographer—must be left to their own peculiar prejudices.

It is not clear how Mr. Gandhi ever managed to acquire the reputation for sanctity. The common theory is that it was mainly due to an unguarded remark of the late Mr. Edwin Montagu in the House of Commons. Later on Sir Malcolm Hailey put the matter in a far more accurate light when, in a debate in the Legislative Assembly on Mr. Gandhi, he pointed out that between sanity and sanctity there was a wide gulf. Of Mr. Gandhi's power for mischief there has never been any doubt. Of his influence for good it is impossible for anyone to speak sincerely in terms of satisfaction. It is often claimed that he is a real force among the masses of India. The claim rests on exceedingly doubtful ground. As a mob leader Mr. Gandhi can be given a high percentage of marks. As an astute wielder of the more vulgar weapons of publicity he has few peers. During the last two decades of discussion of India's constitutional future Mr. Gandhi has been a complete irrelevancy. There is no leading politician, even of the extremist type, who would be actually guided by him. And if, by some freak of fate, he were put at the head of affairs in India to-morrow, not a single administration would risk its integrity by acting on his directions. His assumption of the role of superman or leader has been facilitated by the lively tenderness of Hinduism for the cult of the fakir, by the politicians' perception of what they mistakenly consider is the advantage of exploiting intense anti-British sentiments and by the reluctance of the Government to treat him as anything but a wayward fanatic. Let it be observed too that, saving the still precarious settlement of the depressed classes' franchise, Mr. Gandhi has put on record no political achievement for the benefit of his countrymen in India.

Responsibility for the currency of the impudent myth of Mr. Gandhi's sanctity must heavily rest on missionary circles, whether British or American. The close student of Mr. Gandhi's actions and writings is appalled at the stubbornness with which worthy missionaries persist in supporting this myth. It crops up everywhere—in the casual addresses of itinerant missionaries who have perhaps not even met Mr. Gandhi, in documents solemnly discussing world-movements and, recently, in the Laymen's Report on Missions in China and India. What should be the tests of this sanctity? If conduct is to be the criterion then the assertion is made, without possibility of contradiction, that Mr. Gandhi's agitation has been responsible for tragedies and cruelties which have sent monarchs to ignominious exile before now. His personal actions—as startlingly proved by his gross abuse of the Government's clemency in releasing him for work for the untouchables—have been marked by chicanery, deception and irresponsibility. Men have been politically ruined for breaches of faith less heinous than some on Mr. Gandhi's dossier. Turning to his writings, they abound in self-conceit, in specious posturing and in grievous misrepresentation. They entirely lack the impress of a great mind. In their egomaniacal revelation of their author's mentality they reach the deepest bathos and often are marked by disgusting intrusions into sex relationships. "So much the worse for Christ" was Mr. Gandhi's amazing retort to a distinguished journalist and fervent Christian who mildly objected that a certain proposed action on the "Mahatma's" part was not Christlike. Yet so-called Christian missionaries have fawned and continue to fawn on Mr. Gandhi. They seem fondly to imagine that, in paying tribute to his mock sainthood,

they are laying up treasure for themselves in Heaven. It is right for a Government, concerned with practical politics, to treat Mr. Gandhi as an unbalanced and dangerous fanatic or a serio-comical buffoon. It is not right—indeed it is definitely damaging to their own reputations—for professing ministers of religion to place him in a company which decent men and women have been accustomed to honour with reverence and affection. Fortunately the patience of successive Viceroy's has—at considerable cost, be it said—enabled Mr. Gandhi's imposture to be exposed to his own countrymen and to the practical world outside. It is to be hoped that, before long, a similar realisation will penetrate to those who may be described as his most egregious and inexcusable dupes.

COLOUR BLEND

Aug. 28.

The cult of dictatorship, having spread from Europe to America, has heartened the impatient critics of democracy. Once more, in accents from which it is most difficult to exorcise the joy, democracy is adjudged to have failed. The mere fact that this is an echo of a similar post-war paean uttered over 2,300 years ago does not damp its exponents' enthusiasm. According to the fashion of the 20th Century dictator they call upon their fellow-men to choose a coloured shirt, surrender to its radiance all independence of thought and thus find the peace of mind which passeth understanding. Amid the truly grim throes of colourblindness thereby induced, it is expected that inconvenient qualms regarding the progress of mankind and the development of civilisation will be avoided. In this sort of chromatic bias it is inevitable that some of the harsher tendencies of mobs and mob-leaders find expression. So bourgeoisie—in the red dictatorship—are murdered—judicially or otherwise. In the brown dictatorship, communists, women and Jews become the subject of persecution. In the blue dictatorship... but it is hardly necessary to proceed. The chief point is that this resort to non-parliamentary forms of government, this direct rebuttal of the need for the will of the people to prevail, this revival of the "no damned nonsense" method of administration makes to rejoice the hearts of worthy men and women who were finding too difficult the task of thinking out the implications of the present world-crisis. In the belief that those impedimenta will never be required again, the tendency is to ask the nations to throw overboard such new-fangled notions as the sanctity of treaties, the interdependence of units of civilisation, the essential futility of war. The other day, in the House of Commons, Sir Austen Chamberlain noted that "the name of Stresemann has no respect, Locarno is a word of abuse." It is not only in Germany that that mentality is showing itself. During the last two years the League of Nations has been confronted by severe tests of its efficacy. Those who—in less vividly coloured days—gave the League lip service, are at pains to demonstrate the exceeding folly, wickedness and immorality of anyone who ever believed in it.

The failure of the London Economic Conference has, of

course, given further delight to these timid souls. They have almost persuaded themselves that they can extricate from the attic-cupboard some of the old buttoning which used to emblazon their highly exclusive patriotism. This comfortably raises doubts of the merits of social progress. It once more revives visions of the "lesser breeds without the law" for whom an admirable tribe is prepared to labour in secretariat and on horseback. Is this picture overdrawn? Perhaps it is; and some of the writings and speeches given to the world to-day would earn full marks in the Podsnapian era. The spectre of unemployment to some of these chromatically inspired politicians makes them impatient. "Away with the dole" they would say without the slightest sign of knowledge of what the "dole" really is and has done. They would cut down the educational services. They would leave "Europe to stew in her own juice" or, alternatively, bring Russia or Germany to heel. One factor in the situation may make them pause a little. They find that unemployment is rife among the recently graduated students of the Universities. However they take a firm grip of themselves and recall the wickedness of the Oxford Union in passing, in 1933, almost the same condemnation of war as that passed by its predecessor of May 1914, youthfully prescient indeed. So, obviously, the Universities deserve little sympathy and the sooner they are all in coloured shirts the better.

The same train of thought is carried by these stalwarts to the pressing problem of India in terms of Bath and Cheltenham of Victorian days. Their chief organ transcends its previous efforts by putting Clive on its front page and forgetting Sir John Simon or Lord Willingdon. Mr. Kipling's coy seclusion is infringed to bring him personally in touch with the artificial revival of the tradition which—nearly half a century ago—he adorned with the label of the "White Man's Burden." Then turning their eyes to the Far East, they talk of changes of policy. Mr. Roosevelt's "New Deal" is ever so handy to them. They have their colour-schemes too. They consider what an enormous amount of time they would have for improving their golf handicaps if Parliament's proceedings were suspended in favour of some really fast colour with emblem to match. If they are told that dictatorships are merely temporary expedients and not systems of government, they stand aghast at the cruelty of such an inconvenient demand on prevision. They seem to be convinced that, if only the country can be brought under the chromatic influence of a prevailing dictatorship, the good old days will automatically return. They cannot discern that pendulum held ready to swing correctively if the clock be put back too fiercely. Nor does it seem to come within the scope of their philosophy to realise that they themselves have their present opportunities by virtue of the democracy which they would now banish. For, as they wrap themselves up happily in the belief that they can safely repudiate their former enforced and distasteful homage to the democratic idea, they fail entirely to detect the colour-blindness of their state. Nor do they realise that ground has been gained and landmarks established beyond the power of dictatorship of whatever hue to withhold permanently from the generations to come.

CLARKES

Suppliers of Tables and Accessories for Billiards, Snooker, Pool, etc. to the

leading Clubs in Shanghai and all parts of China. "Stevenson" Champion Cues and local makes. Tables renovated by expert fitters who can be sent to OUTPORTS.

Estimates and further particulars on application

Address Glen Linc Building, 2 Peking Road, Shanghai.



THE LATEST SONGS ILLUSTRATED

By SAPAJOU

THE WAY OF THE WORLD

"FOR BEAUTY ITSELF"

Sir Edward Burne-Jones was born a hundred years ago on Aug. 28. His countrymen have been busy in honouring the centenary of a designer of exceptional worth and a decorative artist who never fell below a high standard. Of him Sir William Rothenstein, in retrospect, wrote two years ago:

"To enter his house was to go, as it were, from the open into the depth of a shady grove. There was something both rich and remote therein, which has struck me again and again, something of which the Victorians alone had the secret. My friends, with the exception of Ricketts and Shannon, cared nothing for Burne-Jones. I, too, was aware of certain weaknesses; but no man who can draw and design so nobly and thereby impress his vision on the world is to be swept aside. Not that his reputation suffered from the disparagement of Whistler and the younger men; his name at this time stood for beauty itself. I thought him a great and enviable figure, for like Watts he had lived a life of incessant labour, had held aloof from the market place, yet had gained the homage of the greatest minds of his day."

He died in June, 1898, after an attack of influenza. His birthplace was Birmingham and his origin Welsh. With William Morris he worshipped at the shrine of Ruskin when at Exeter College, Oxford, and he later developed his art under the friendly direction of Rossetti. Living links with him are Mr. Stanley Baldwin and Mr. Rudyard Kipling for Lady Burne-Jones was a Miss Georgiana MacDonald, the daughter of a Wesleyan Minister, and her three sisters were respectively the wives of Sir Edward Poynter, a President of the Royal Academy, of Mr. Alfred Baldwin, the father of Mr. Stanley Baldwin, and of Mr. J. L. Lockwood Kipling. So Burne-Jones was an uncle by marriage of the Conservative Leader and the Poet of Empire. Burne-Jones's stained glass windows are now part of English artistic tradition. The British Museum maintains a proof of his fertility and range as a decorative inventor in the sketch-book, 1885-1895, which he bequeathed to that institution. It is generally admitted that he owed much to the fortunate guidance of Rossetti at a critical moment in his career which consequently was able to proceed smoothly with a minimum of faltering or hesitation.

MODERN MAXIMS

In the search for truth or the best way out of difficulty, modern statemen naturally try to evolve modern maxims. But just as the problems before them are not nearly as new as they think, so it often happens that the modern maxim is an old saying in a new dress. Lord Noel-Buxton's criticism of unreasonable impatience in dealing with Germany enshrines the trite saying that two wrongs do not make a right. In other words he suggests that, although the present mood of Germany has to be taken into account, no good will be done by actions which can tend only to accentuate its asperity. Then President Franklin Roosevelt, addressing the young women of Vassar, tries to give them a novel notion. Yet, on analysis, it is nothing more than the Golden Rule neglect of which, it is true, has largely contributed to the world's present plight. The audience were no doubt highly impressed and, as the President was able to add an appropriate note of mascu-

line optimism, they found reason for relying on the merit of his guidance on neighbourliness.

SOUTH AFRICA'S SUCCESS

The success of the South African Government's Conversion Loan scheme will be highly gratifying to all who have watched the recent improvement in conditions in the Union. Last month Lord Selborne, former Governor-General, pointed out to a London audience that, although South Africa had been compelled to mark time by the economic stress of the last two years, definite signs of a change had occurred. It may be judged that the recent formation of the coalition government has given political reinforcement to the work of economic rehabilitation. However, that may be Lord Selborne noted that the Union was helped by the attainment of practical parity between the South African and British exchange. During the last two years a terrible agricultural depression had afflicted South African farmers but the "clouds were beginning to roll by." The manifold resistance put up by South Africa to the depression can be gauged from the circumstance that while migration to the other Dominions has come to a standstill there has never been a complete cessation of migration to South Africa. For this the admirable work of the 1829 Memorial Settlers' Association is largely responsible. The news of the Loan success confirms the good impressions thus created.

AN EXPOSURE

In the course of discussions over the new regime in Germany, Nazi supporters in Shanghai have frequently fallen back on the assertion that certain news agency messages have been grossly inaccurate or, in other words, misleading. They have failed to realise how the technique of the Hitler propaganda school succeeds in giving this impression to its dupes. In recording the demonstration in London of July 20 arranged by London Jews in protest against the treatment of their co-religionists in Germany, this journal preferred to use a Reuters message which described the demonstration as huge, rather than the following Transocean message received at the same time:

The demonstration of the London Jews as a protest against the treatment of the Jews in Germany which took place to-day after many weeks of preparation, proved a complete fiasco. Instead of the 50,000 participants who had been expected, barely 5,000 appeared. Banners bearing anti-German inscriptions urging a boycott of German goods were carried. After the procession, to which the inhabitants of the capital paid no attention at all, several meetings were held in Hyde Park, accompanied by the usual inflammatory speeches attacking Germany and advocating a general boycott.

The Transocean Agency is now strictly under Nazi official control and it is difficult to imagine a more fantastic misrepresentation of the actual facts as given in the papers coming to hand from London. Two days ago, in these columns, a photograph was published which sufficiently revealed the impressiveness of the demonstration, and it may be added that London journals like "The Times," the "Daily Telegraph," the "Morning Post" and the "Evening Standard," all agree with Reuters's appreciation of the London Jews' protest. The "Daily Telegraph" correspondent

SHANGHAI NOTES

CRICKET IN SHANGHAI

Whether the criticism of the dullness of the play between two Shanghai cricket teams on Saturday was justified those who were present are best fitted to say. On the basis of the score sheets the delay in declaring the Nomads' innings closed may have been due to a desire to facilitate the recording of an individual century. In the Wanderers' concluded his account, in which he estimated that over 30,000 people took part, with the following comment:

During the speeches an occasional cheer was raised, but for the most part it was a silent demonstration, the very quietness and sombreness of which heightened its impressiveness. The huge crowd behaved admirably. "I have never seen a demonstration of this size where there have been fewer incidents," a police inspector on duty in the park said. "I have not heard of a single offensive remark or action on the part of any of the demonstrators."

And it may be added that in the procession there were 3,000 Jewish ex-service men on parade. The exigencies of propaganda will be recognised, but in view of the constant aspersions which have been cast on Reuters's accuracy by Nazi sympathisers here, the exposure of this quaint suppression of the truth is timely.

A PROPER REFUSAL

It is by no means clear how the so-called international legal commission of inquiry came to be presenting the German Government with "conditions" but the mere fact that M. Romain Rolland is actively concerned with it prompts doubts of its impartiality. M. Rolland is a distinguished writer; as a politician he comes within the category of the excessively volatile and that is putting it kindly. So, although the procedure proposed by the "commission" is impeccable, the German Government cannot be blamed for refusing to sanction it. If, for any reason, an international inquiry were set up to investigate what seems to be a matter of concern to Germany alone M. Rolland would be a most unsuitable person to direct its performances. It is true, of course, that a large volume of opinion outside Germany is by no means convinced that the origin of the Reichstag fire has been satisfactorily determined. The German Government has every right to resist the suggestion that an inquiry by outsiders, however distinguished, should be set on foot. This form of officiousness has been too active in recent years and the snub administered by Germany will be welcomed by other administrations which have suffered at the hands of these intellectual exponents of the gospel of internationalism run to seed. It is, of course, regrettable that the victory of the Nazi Party at the polls was said to be largely due to the capital made out of what some believe were false charges brought against the Communists. That is no new feature of electioneering yet no-one can pretend that an international inquiry into the event would improve matters one way or the other. The German tribunals must be trusted to deal with the matter according to their own light. In the long run history will be able to arrive at the proper judgment which at present has to give way to partisan findings owing to the peculiar political conditions of the moment.

innings the batsmen may have found the bowling against them far too good to allow lightheartedness to have sway. However that may be it is interesting to note that a Shanghaiander returned from a certain sporting outpost (which shortly will play Shanghai at cricket) was asked how he enjoyed his cricket in the wilds. His answer was illuminating: "It is very carefree and far more like village cricket than the matches in Shanghai". Perhaps here is the secret of the discomfort which "X. Rabbitte" put on record yesterday. This journal would at once disclaim any desire to encourage depreciation of the cricket spirit or of Shanghai's cricket deportment. At the same time there is quite a lot to be said for the spirit of the village green. And it may be added that the cheery output of cricketers in question have beaten Shanghai's best before now.

A CLOSED CINEMA

The ups and downs of theatrical life are revealed by the closure of the Capitol Theatre which a few years ago came to delight Shanghai as an up-to-date phoenix arising from the ashes of the old Lyceum. The Paramount films shown at the Capitol reached a high level of excellence. Its association with the Lawn Cinema for no less than three hot weathers laid Shanghai under an obligation to the management. Yet competition presumably has been so keen that the Capitol, able at one time to charge higher prices than any other cinema house, has fallen by the way. Actually its amenities never came up to the expectations originally formed. The stage and proscenium were quite pleasing—on one occasion at least the A.D.C. were able satisfactorily to use them—but there was always a cramped feeling in the circle to which the expensive seats in the cinema performances were allotted.

There has been, too, a marked advance in cinema construction, as the opening of the Grand Theatre showed and it must be admitted that the comfort of the seat is a most important factor in the cinema patron's choice of film. The Capitol had the great advantage of proximity to the Bund and its disappearance will be regretted by a number of car-less folk dwelling in that vicinity.

SHANGHAI IN JAPAN

Japan has seen much of Shanghai this summer. It would be difficult to compute the extent to which Japanese resorts have been used by Shanghaianders in search of recreation, rest and holiday during the last few months. The columns of this journal have been eloquent at times on the point. Yet they have not told the whole story and holiday-makers of Japan, whether foreign or Japanese, have had ruefully to take note of the fact that many a favourite resort has been crowded out by those invading armies from Shanghai. It is said that advantage has been taken of the situation to study the "Shanghai Mind" but the aspirants to that knowledge have been forced to admit that that famous entity seems to adopt suitable protective colouring amid the glades, waterfalls, swimming pools, golf-courses and other pleasures of Japan. Meanwhile the real "Shanghai Mind" which has had to stay at home thinks glumly of the amount of good Shanghai money which, stimulated by the affability of the yen, has been poured into the coffers of the persuasive souvenir merchants and hotel-keepers of Japan. In the course of the next few months Shanghai dinner tables may hear much of the happy days spent over there and the adventures include the ascent of Fujiyama—a feat accomplished by several Shanghaianders it is believed.



THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

SHANGHAI

Cable Address: "Central"

Astor House Hotel

Palace Hotel

HONGKONG

Cable Address: "Kremoffice"

Peninsula Hotel

Repulse Bay Hotel

Hongkong Hotel

Peak Hotel

Hotels of Distinction

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

SPATE OF THE YELLOW RIVER

Destruction in Provinces of Honan, Shensi, Shantung, Shansi and Chihli: Worst in Fifty Years

Shanghai, Aug. 25

A four-days investigation into the Yellow River floods the districts along the Chihli and Shantung border conducted by Father Weber in Tsaochowfu, where the dykes were recently broken, revealed that there was a sign of improvement of the situation, according to a telegram received from Tungming Hsien by the International Famine Relief Commission.

As urgent repair work is to be carried out, a quantity of wheat for relief purposes and materials for earthworks are badly needed there. The Commission has also been advised to bring relief funds to these areas by its delegates.

Along the north bank of the river in the vicinity of Shetouchwang, there are 32 breaks in the dyke, extending ten miles, according to the telegram. It is expected that these will be filled up with sand before long. The breaks along the dyke on the south bank in the vicinity of Yuantsai have been nearly filled up.

The extent of the Erfenchwang dyke-break is 980 metres long and 12 metres deep. As the flood is slowly decreasing, repair work is possible.

A telegram received from Peking by the Shanghai office of the China International Famine Relief Commission states: "At the request of China International Famine Relief Commission, Bishop White and Mr. R. B. McClure are investigating flood conditions in Honan, and Messrs. P. L. Gillett and John Sung are investigating conditions in Chihli and Shantung."

The latest reports from North Kiangsu state that the Yellow River is at present flowing in three directions: (1) eastward into the Tsaochangho, (2) into the Grand Canal via Chuyen and Tsining, and (3) into the Weishan Lake in North Kiangsu via Tsaochow and the Wanghuo.

Greatest in 50 Years

Nanking, Aug. 25.

The present flood disaster along the Yellow River is greater than any in the last fifty years, according to Mr. Li Yi-chih, Chairman of the Yellow River Conservancy Board, who arrived here from Sian, provincial capital of Shensi, yesterday to preside over the joint Flood Prevention Conference scheduled for next Monday.—Kuo Min.

Threat to Tsinan

Peking, Aug. 26.

The fate of Tsinan is hanging in the balance. This city of half a million inhabitants is waiting helplessly to see whether the Yellow River dykes can hold the tremendous spate of water flowing through Dokow, seven miles from Tsinan, according to Chinese despatches. Yesterday the river rose another two inches, leaving but a bare two inches between Tsinan and disaster. As the water slowly nears the top of the dykes, anxiety regarding the dykes increases as there are signs that they cannot much longer hold back the immense pressure of water.

The local authorities, under the direction of General Han-Fu-chu, the chairman of the Shantung provincial government, are working strenuously to bolster up the defences against flood, a collapse of which would cause incalculable ruin.—Reuter.

Shanghai, Aug. 27.

A fresh disaster is threatened in the Yellow River valley, already largely inundated by the waters which have burst through the dykes in Honan, Shansi, and Shantung, according to reports from Kansu which were received in Kaifeng, Honan, and relayed on to the head office of the China International Famine Relief Commission by Bishop White, their representative in that city. Bishop White's message, dated Friday, said: "The authorities have received word from Kansu that the Yellow River flood there is exceedingly high. Local preparations are being made anticipating serious inundations."

Shantung Flood Unprecedented

Tsinan, Aug. 27.

According to the report of Mr. Chang Lien-chia, Director of the Shantung Provincial River Affairs Bureau, the extent of the floods in Shantung is unprecedented. Within the area occupied by the five districts of Puchow, Fanhsien, Shou-

chang, Yangku and Tungah, a large piece of land nearly 60 miles long and 20 miles wide is now inundated. West of Lokow, at Pingyin and Changtsing, all private dykes, large and small, have collapsed; while southwestern Shantung has been converted into a large lake.—Kuo Min.

Villages Flooded

Nanking, Aug. 26.

According to messages despatched late last night from Tsinan, the Yellow River at Lokow is only two inches from the top of the dykes. Several hundred villages were flooded when the dykes broke at Changchingsien, where the water is almost ten feet deep.

In the meantime the flood situation is becoming complicated. Representatives of eighteen hsien in west Shantung have petitioned the Government for the punishment of Honan Government officials, who are accused of deliberately breaking the dykes near Lanfeng, thus flooding west Shantung and saving Honan from inundation.—Reuter.

Shansi Badly Hit

Nanking, Aug. 26.

Over 70 districts in the province of Shansi are affected by floods, states a message from Taiyuanfu, the provincial capital to-day. The provincial government can afford to give immediate relief only to the more seriously affected districts.

The Hwai Ho Improvement Commission has received a telegram from the Honan Conservancy Bureau saying that both the Yellow River and the Lo River in Kansu have risen considerably and the Honan authorities anticipate that the lower river districts will be affected in a few days as the water flows down. The Bureau asks the provinces concerned to rush dyke repairs.

The extent of the widespread disaster in west Shantung is indicated in messages from the magistrate of the district of Hotsch. He states that over 1,200 villages have been inundated and that 300,000 people are affected in the three districts of Hotsch, Chuyieh, and Hwahsien alone.—Reuter.

12-ft. Rise in Kansu

Nanking, Aug. 26.

The gravest apprehension has been created in official circles here by receipt of an official despatch from Kaifeng reporting a sudden rise of twelve feet in the level of the upper Yellow River in Kansu.—United Press.

Anxiety for Kaifeng

Nanking, Aug. 27.

The Yellow River flood refugees in western Shantung alone reach the alarming figure of 3,000,000 and more than 800 villages have already been inundated according to the estimate of Mr. Ho Hsi-yuan, Civil Governor of Shantung, who yesterday surveyed the flooded districts by air. He flew over that area in a machine piloted by the Chinese airman, Mr. Hun Tung-kan, who recently flew from Berlin to China.

Over 25,000 sandbags, which were prepared in Nanking for Yangtze flood prevention are being rushed to Honan for use there. Since funds will be needed for flood prevention work, the National Government is contemplating the flotation of Yellow River flood bonds. Details will be decided next Wednesday at a meeting of the Executive Yuan.—Reuter.

Distressing Reports

Peking, Aug. 28.

Reports of the Yellow River flood situation are now beginning to come in from the investigators of the China Inland Famine Relief Commission.

Bishop W. C. White wiring from Kaifeng to-day says that investigations in Kaoheng reveal that the city is almost entirely destroyed, and the city offices have been moved elsewhere.

Over 100 villages have been destroyed and a considerable area of land entirely covered with silt several feet deep.

The flood waters have mostly receded, but several thousand people are now in dire need.

With reference to the situation in Lanfeng Bishop White states that the city is not affected but between the river and the city over fifty villages have been inundated. He adds that although the need for aid is acute it does not cover an extensive area.—Reuter.

SPANISH FATHER MURDERED

Abilio Gallego Carried Off by Hunan Bandits

Tragedy overtook the Spanish Augustinian Mission on August 22, when Father Abilio Gallego met his death at the hands of his captors. Communists operating near where the provinces of Kiangsi, Hunan, and Hupeh meet, according to information received in Shanghai by the Procurator of the Mission to which Father Gallego belonged.

Father Gallego was on his way to Yochow, on the border of the Tungting Lake, when he was captured by bandits. He was held by them only a short while, for he was slain on the same day.

While the news of his fate did not come as a great surprise, as he was in the captivity of notorious bandits, his passing was greatly mourned by a large number of associates and friends.

Born in Castilla, Spain, Father Gallego first came to China in 1920.



Father Abilio Gallego

He started work in Hunan Province, and had been stationed there ever since.

For the last thirteen years, he had gone through many harrowing experiences which he recorded in a diary printed at Hankow. The worst experience he underwent before his recent capture was in 1927, when he remained in the interior through the Communist uprising.

Missionaries in Besieged City

Peking, Aug. 28.

The latest despatch received in Peking concerning the eight American missionaries imprisoned in Yanchow since August 11, states that nothing has been heard of them since that time.

This means that the town has been in a state of siege for two months, as bandits attacked it on June 27. The fact that practically no news has leaked out since indicates how tight is the siege by government troops.

Negotiations did start between troops and the bandits holding the Walled City, but they have since broken down, and it is now believed that fighting has recommenced.

American authorities at Hankow have requested Gen. Ho Chien, chairman of Hunan Province, to endeavour to get the Americans evacuated from Yanchow. The eight missionaries are all Catholics.—Reuter.

RAILWAY PARLEYS NEAR DEADLOCK

Moscow, Aug. 25.

The Soviet-Manchoukuo negotiations at Tokyo for the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway have almost reached a deadlock, according to a statement issued here to-day.

Manchoukuo, says the statement, still adheres to the suggested price of Y. 50,000,000 for the purchase of the line, contending that this corresponds with the 200,000,000 gold roubles asked by the Soviet. This calculation is based on an exchange rate of 25 sen to a gold rouble.

The Soviet delegates have expressed their willingness to discuss the exchange rate question, but are very much dissatisfied with the Manchoukuo suggestion.—Reuter.

No Decision at Harbin

Harbin, Aug. 25.

Another fruitless session of the conference aimed at securing reforms in the administration and operation of the C.E.R. took place to-day.

The deadlock was caused by the refusal of the Manchoukuo delegates to accept the proposals made by M. Rudy, Soviet general manager of the line, these including the discontinuance of subsidies to Manchoukuo schools, courts and other state and municipal organisations in the special area.—Reuter.

THE BOYCOTT IN CANTON

Dispute with C.N.C. Still Drags On

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, Aug. 14.

Steamers of the China Navigation Co., Ltd., come only as far as Hongkong in their South China trade, while the call at Canton is indefinitely postponed. A member of this company informed your correspondent to-day that there is no prospect of their steamers proceeding to the City of Rams.

This means a great loss of business, because before the boycott and picketing at Canton ships of the China Navigation Co. carried many passengers and goods from northern ports to Canton. These ships first come to Hongkong on the way, but since they do not go to Canton now, their passengers and freight traffic to South China waters is rather slack.

The Kuangtung Seamen's Union have induced workers and keepers of the Taikoo warehouses in Canton to go on strike. This was followed by the wharf coolies and stevedores. As a result, C.N.C. ships cannot discharge their cargo at Canton.

For fear of the pickets of the Kuangtung Seamen's Union, boat rowers have declined to convey passengers from the C.N.C. wharves at Pak Hin Hok to the city. Hence no passenger would care to take a C.N.C. boat to Canton.

An employee of the local C.N.C. office declared that there is absolutely no reason for the Seamen's Union to start trouble, which arose from the so-called Woosung incident. The whole affair began at Shanghai and had no connection whatever with Canton, he said. There are too many tea-boys on the str. Woosung who gave poor service and extorted tips from the passengers, he continued, hence the company replaced them with better men.

The New Fatshan

"Having failed to secure any support at Hankow or Shanghai, the former employees abroad the Woosung obtained the espousal of the Canton Union in raising difficulties for the China Navigation Co.," he said. "The Canton office insists on having the matter settled at Shanghai, while the Seamen's Union demands the adjustment at Canton. Hence the deadlock."

Being under the pressure of the Kuangtung Seamen's Union, the crew of the river steamer Fatshan are also on strike. This steamer, which maintained regular service between Canton and Hongkong, has been laid up in the harbour for almost two months. The crew of the Fatshan are on strike in sympathy with the dismissed men of the Woosung.

The Fatshan is due for decommission after long service on the Hongkong-Canton run, and a new steamer is just completed to replace her. But in view of the boycott and picketing of the C.N.C. ships at Canton, the new ship will not be placed on the run until the strike is settled. The new Fatshan is modern and luxurious in every respect, and the company hopes she will win the "blue ribbon" of the Pearl River. Like other C.N.C. ships, this new vessel was constructed at the local Taikoo Dockyard.

Trade in Hongkong is generally poor. The biggest Chinese firms

JAPANESE CAPTURE HULIN

Combined Attack on Hostile Forces in Manchuria

Harbin, Aug. 24.

It is officially announced here that a combined attack by Japanese and Manchoukuo forces on the Ussuri River and by land resulted in the capture of Hulin at 6.30 a.m. to-day.

Previous to the capture of Hulin, Manchoukuo gunboats on their way to Litsi and Lichih, on the Ussuri River, bombarded a force of anti-Manchoukuo troops for ninety minutes in their entrenchments at Sanwenpen, south of Jaoho. It is claimed that, in this engagement, thirty volunteers were killed. It is admitted, however, that several volunteer groups are still heavily entrenched near Jaoho.

Early this morning, before Hulin had been captured, Japanese forces under the command of Colonel Matsuda, defeated the opposing forces five miles from Hulin and killed 100 of them.

Manchoukuo gunboats to-day recaptured the steamers Tungshan and Paichin, which were in the hands of the volunteers.—Reuter.

MONGOLIANS SEE THE SEA FOR FIRST TIME

Cannot Understand Why there is So Much Water

Dairen, Aug. 21.

A large number of Manchus and Mongols from the interior regions are seeing steamers and looking at the sea for the first time in their lives.

They are coming to Dairen in thousands to the Manchurian Exposition which is being held here and the Manchoukuo Government, the Kuangtung Government and the South Manchuria Railway are co-operating to make it possible for them to come from remote regions.

The Mongols are excited frequenters of the waterfront. Residents are being kept busy explaining why the water will not keep still and why some ships have only one funnel while others have more and similar questions. Visitors cannot understand why there is so much water at Dairen and why it looks blue.—Reuter.

at Bonham Strand West have imported large quantities of soy beans and other products from Manchuria, but cannot export them anywhere in Kuangtung, because they are considered as enemy goods and "contraband." Before the new tariff was in force, these leading Chinese firms transhipped goods from North China to various places in the mainland, but the new tariff considers all goods consigned from here as foreign imports.

Local Chinese merchants are making efforts to appeal to the South-west Police Council not to regard goods owned and shipped by Chinese in this Colony as foreign imports, so that they may be conveyed to the interior without paying the high Chinese tariff duties. Business men believe the South-west Council may be willing to make an exception in favour of local Chinese traders.

"N.B.R." WHISKY

\$48 per Case

Why pay high prices for Proprietary Whiskies, when you can obtain equal quality at \$48 per case?

This low quotation is only possible because our Whisky is imported in cask and bottled locally.

Samples of this Whisky have been sent to our suppliers in Glasgow, who furnish us with the following:

"The samples of 'N.B.R.' Whisky have just come to hand and we carried out several tests. We may tell you that we are agreeably surprised at the excellent quality of the Whisky and we congratulate you on the splendid way you have carried out the blending. We showed samples to the greatest expert in Scotch Whisky who gave it as his opinion that this blend is equal to the best Proprietary Whiskies shipped from Scotland. A more complimentary statement you could not get."

Special attention given to orders from OUTPORTS

To arrive at C.I.F. price approx., \$4 per case should be added.

N. B. RAMSAY & CO.

24 Nanking Road

Marshal Feng's Party

Beans, Cabbage, Water for Mr. Sun Fo

Mr. Sun Fo was entertained by Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang on the Sacred Mountain at Taian a few days ago, but only by straining to the utmost that fine degree of courtesy typical of the Chinese is he likely to accept another invitation.

Mr. Sun and his party were greeted by Marshal Feng who conducted them on a sightseeing trip of the Sacred Mountain and afterwards promised them a grand treat in his dining hall inside Wuhsienchi, or the Temple of the Five Sages. The dining furniture was simple. There was nothing but a crude wooden table and a few stools and the menu, ceremoniously brought in by Marshal Feng's bodyguards, consisted of a plateful of black bread, bean cakes, bean roots, cabbage and cold water. The Marshal prefaced his feast with a short speech. Said he:



"Taian is noted for three things, cabbage, bean cake and water. Now I treat you to all which I never did before. I hope you will enjoy them." According to the Chinese newspapers, the guests were compelled to "enjoy" them for there was nothing else and Mr. Sun Fo, who had brought tinned stuff along with him, was ashamed to open the tins in the presence of the "Christian General."

NO LENIENCY TO COMMUNISTS

Fraternising by Troops to Be Punished

Kiukiang, Aug. 23. Fresh urgent orders have just been issued to all the Communist suppression forces in southern Kiangsi by General Chiang Kai-shek, instructing that severe punishment must be meted out to those found lenient hereafter in fighting the Reds. Many cases of outside communications with the besieged Red resorts are stated to have taken place.

After interviewing General Chiang Kai-shek at Kuling, General Hsiung Shih-hui, chairman of the Kiangsi Government, returned to Nanchang last week-end and is now taking steps to restore conditions in the districts recently taken back from the Communists. He is laying stress upon mass education and farm improvements.

A sum of \$150,000 has been raised for these purposes.—Reuter.

Funds Appropriated

Nanking, Aug. 23. The Central Political Council today sanctioned the appropriation of a sum of \$16,800,000 as expenses in connection with the anti-Communist drive in Honan, Hupeh, Anhwei, and Kiangsi. Of this \$1,800,000 will be for "immediate" and \$15,000,000 for "fundamental" measures.—Reuter.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL FOR BARON MUTO

Lock of Hair and Finger Nails Taken to Changchun

Changchun, Aug. 21. A lock of hair and the finger nails of the late Field-Marshal Baron N. Muto have been brought to Changchun from Japan, where the Marshal was buried recently.

These mementoes, according to Japanese custom, were kept and brought here by Major Majome, former aide-de-camp of the Marshal, and two other officers.

The Kwantung Army has just announced a plan to build a war memorial in Changchun in memory of Field-Marshal Muto and the 1,882 officers and men killed on active service in Manchuria in the last two years.

It is expected that the mementoes of the Marshal will be enshrined in the proposed memorial.—Reuter.

SUMMER BROKEN AT HANKOW

Residents Now Enjoy Cool Evenings

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Aug. 18.

The back of the summer seems to be broken, as we are now having fairly cool nights. The unsettled weather has continued, and has no doubt contributed to the lower temperature. Another very heavy storm broke right overhead on Tuesday evening, and the rain was just like a wall. Everywhere was quickly flooded, and quite a number of cars had to be left at the Race Club, and others could be seen stranded along the roads, with the magnets out of action. Although I have not heard of any damage or casualties in connection with this storm, one report did come in on Wednesday evening to the effect that a part of the Kin-Han Railway embankment had been washed away, and that an engine with two coaches had been wrecked and a number of passengers killed.

Later reports, however, proved this story to be wrong, but an accident had actually occurred about one and a half miles from the Hankow main station (Tachimen) when a freight train was derailed through the carelessness of the switchman. Apparently shortly after eleven o'clock in the morning the switchman was faced with trains going in both directions, and he lost his head and while he managed to do the right thing for the down train, he was not so successful with the up train, and leaving the points open, the train left the rails tearing up part of the permanent way, and dislocating the traffic for several hours. The switchman, as is usual in such cases, made himself scarce, and has not been seen or heard of since.

The local authorities are concentrating on defence schemes for the Wu-Han Cities, and funds are being raised to purchase aeroplanes and anti-aircraft guns. The scheme actually was started early in the year, but a drive for funds did not meet with the success expected. A levy of half a month's rent to be paid in equal proportions by the tenant and landlord, only brought in about 60 per cent. of the required amount, and instructions have now been issued to the effect that those who have not paid will have to do so immediately, and measures are being devised to ensure that this is done.

Chikungshan Visited

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce have contributed two armoured cars, which were purchased through the China Inland Motors, and arrived here on Wednesday. They are built on a Ford V8 chassis and are of the latest pattern, the body being bullet proof, and the revolving turret having emplacements for three machine guns. The cars will be manned by 10 men each.

Chikungshan, the hill resort on the borders of the Hupeh and Honan Provinces has been very well occupied this year by missionaries, but the business community have kept away. This resort was very popular before the 1927 troubles, and although there was not much scope for hikers, it was away from the Yangtze Valley, and very restful. There were two communities, the missionaries occupying one section, and the business people the other. While the railway company have done everything possible to encourage people to return to the resort, and have provided comfortable travel, with baggage service at the other end, only a few of the business folk have been up to have a look round, and they report that a number of the bungalows are now uninhabitable, as some of the roofs have fallen in and then the raids by bandits have stripped the interiors of all movable properties, and it would cost quite a lot to recondition and replace the damage done. As the bungalows are rented from the Chinese Authorities it will be up to them to get the buildings fixed up, if they wish to encourage visitors to return. This will cost them a considerable sum, which it is doubtful if they will be prepared to spend. Rentals are based on the value of the bungalows, and some of them were very low as they were built when material and labour were cheap. If the cost of reconditioning has to be added to the original value, it will probably make the rents prohibitive.

QUESTIONED in regard to the press report that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang had purchased in Italy ten 210-h.p. aeroplanes and donated these to his school, Col. Mao Pan-chu, director of the Central Aviation School at Hangchow, in an interview with members of the Chinese press, stated that the report was without foundation.

BANDITS, LOCUSTS AND A TYPHOON

Some of the Scourges of N. Kiangsu

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tsingkiangpu, Ku., Aug. 17.

North Kiangsu has had at least four scourges during the past week's drought which very seriously injured the corn and early bean crops, locusts which completely ate up the crops in some sections, bandits which, while not operating in the large bands of some years past, have still been a constant source of menace and trouble to the people, and finally a terrific wind storm last Saturday night which laid flat thousands of homes in this and immediately adjoining counties.

The drought was the worst experienced in some years and while there have been some good rains since the last of July, the total rain fall for the season is far below normal. Reports of a big rise in the Grand Canal due to floods from the Yellow River are current here but so far this has not materialised.

Market Town Looted

Bandits in small bands carrying out their kidnapping in groups of five and ten have been active throughout the year, but due to the good work of the troops of General Teng Tiao-yuen the bandits as a whole have been kept pretty well in hand. However, about two weeks ago a band, reported to be about 200 in number, took the market town of Ilung and looted it. It was reported a few days later that they had looted Sichiamateo, on the Salt Canal. Troops then became active and a detachment from the Provincial Militia stationed at Antung were sent out to fight the bandits. At the same time troops belonging to the 1st Route Army were sent out, also Salt soldiers from Funing. These surrounded the bandits and a genuine battle ensued in which quite a number of soldiers were killed and many others wounded. About 70 bandits were killed it is reported and others wounded.

The Typhoon

Last Saturday night a wind, cyclonic in intensity, swept over this section about eight o'clock and did great damage. Certainly thousands of houses were destroyed. It is reported that twenty-seven boats on the Hungsi Lake were sunk with much loss of life.

The most fantastic tale of the cyclone comes from Siyang where it is reported a child was deposited on the streets by the wind. He does not know where he was blown from but "speaks a Northern dialect". If a child is missing from Shantung or Hopei he may possibly be found in Siyang.

Despite the troubles listed above, this section has been spared the curse of cholera this summer. After the epidemic of last summer, worse than any recorded here, this summer has nearly passed without one authentic case having been seen.

SILT MAY CLOSE HAI HO IN TEN YEARS

Urgent Need for Measures in Tientsin River

Nanking, Aug. 23.

If no effort other than dredging is made to improve the Hai Ho it may be closed to navigation within the next ten years.

This striking statement, credited by river officials, was made to-day by the correspondent of the "Central Evening News," who added that the Tientsin port is closed to navigation at present because of the tremendous volume of silt from the Yungting Ho which has been poured into the Hai Ho.—Reuter.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF PEACE PACT

Manchoukuo Threatens Drastic Action Against China

Hsinking, Aug. 27.

The Manchoukuo military authorities issued a statement to the effect that the new state will take drastic action against China if China does not discontinue certain actions in the north. This statement was issued in connection with the alleged violation of the Tanku Truce Agreement by China in the Hsing-lung district, Jehol.

A strong protest has been filed by the Japanese Kwantung Garrison with the Chinese authorities regarding the incident which took place a few days ago.—United Press.

LENIENCY DEMANDED FOR CADETS

Agitation Gaining Strength Throughout Japan

Tokyo, Aug. 22.

Agitation for leniency for the eleven military cadets on trial for complicity in the assassination of the late Premier Mr. T. Inukai, on May 15 last year, is gaining strength throughout the country. A petition for the purpose has already been signed by over 30,000 people, in including all the adult inhabitants of a town in Gifu prefecture.—Reuter.

CHINWANGTAO CUSTOMS REOPENED

Tientsin, Aug. 26.

The Custom House at Chinwangtao re-opened yesterday, although the branch Customs at Shanhaikwan is still held by the Japanese. Since the Shanhaikwan outbreak on January 1, the Chinese Government have suffered a loss of \$6,000,000 revenue from the seizure of the two custom houses by the Japanese.—Kuo Min.

RELIEF PLANS FOR RED VICTIMS

Southern Leader Provides Money for Starving People

Carlton, Aug. 27.

General Chen Chi-tang, commander-in-chief of the 1st Group Army, has appropriated \$100,000 for the rehabilitation of Tsunanswei, in South Kiangsi, following the evacuation of that city by the Communist troops who had been holding it.

The inhabitants are reported to be suffering a severe famine and this, coupled with the widespread destruction of property during the Red régime, has prompted the authorities to take relief measures. Faced by starvation and harassed by lack of ammunition, one-third of the Communist forces in South Kiangsi have surrendered to the government forces, according to military officials here. The "Red zone" are stated to have been blockaded by Kwangsi and Kwangtung troops, including the 19th Route Army, and the "enemy" is said to have no outlet except to retreat farther into the mountains.—Reuter.



SECURITY FOR THE LIVING

It is not generally appreciated that every disbursement of a life insurance company is made to some living person. In other words, life insurance does not exist so much because someone may die, but because someone must live. Banish all worry for your future. Let the Sun Life of Canada make your future safe. If individuals could manage their own affairs even one-half as effectively as the life insurance companies have fulfilled their great trust, there would be little to worry about to-day.

Here are a few examples of the Retirement Income plans issued by the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada:

1. **IMMEDIATE ANNUITY** provides for the payment of an arranged sum, commencing at once and continuing throughout the life of annuitant. For example \$1,000 invested in this form of annuity would yield a male life, age 50, \$75 a year for life; age 55, \$83.15; age 60, \$95.50 and age 65, \$110.40 a year for life.
2. **JOINT LIFE AND LAST SURVIVOR ANNUITY**, on two or more lives, provides for the payment of a fixed income, commencing at once and continuing until the death of last survivor.
3. **ANNUITY GUARANTEED FOR A PERIOD OF YEARS**. Under this plan the annuity income is payable for the whole lifetime of the annuitant. But should the annuitant die prematurely the income does not cease as it is guaranteed for a fixed number of years. For example:—\$1,000 invested would yield a male life, age 55, \$70.83 a year for 20 years in any event and for so much longer as he may live.
4. **DEFERRED ANNUITY** to commence on reaching age 50, 55, 60 or 65, may be purchased by an immediate single payment or by easy annual instalments. For example, to secure an annuity income of \$100 a year commencing at age 55 (present age 30) the single cash payment required would be \$418 and the annual deposit would be \$30.30 a year.

An annuity is a certain and safe investment which gives you all your money in the form of an income during your own lifetime.

We shall be glad to send you particulars to suit your own age and requirements.

CONFIDENTIAL

The Manager,

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

56 Szechuen Road, Shanghai

I would like further information in connection with

Plan Number

Name

Address

BORDERLAND TRAVELS

Ethnological Pockets with Strange Variations in Language

By TIBETAN

Tachienlu, W. China, Lay sixty miles down the Yara valley.

The Tea Trade

At a point some fifty miles from the city we passed on our left a famous stone. How Dzong-ka-ba came to know there was Chinese tea in Tachienlu we have no means of finding out, but he sent Norbu Zangbo, one of his ministers, from Lhasa to buy the famous Brand of Yachow tea. That was about the year 1,400 A. D. and before the advent of the Dalai Lamas. From that day to this thousands of tons of Chinese tea pass in to the Land of the Lamas every year. The revenue to China from the tea trade to Tibet has been enormous, and while this tea trade continues between the two countries there is likely to remain peace and friendship. Norbu Zangbo has the honour of introducing this famous beverage to the Roof of the World.

Norbu was on his way home and his caravan rested at Doh-toh-shu-ba. Being a sporting fellow he had some practice with his bow and arrow. On a rising piece of ground there is a large rock and Norbu fired at this. To his surprise the tree sprang up where the arrow hit the rock. He fired again and the same thing took place. He fired a third shot and a third tree appeared. Though that happened many centuries ago the three trees may still be seen and are now held in great reverence by the Tibetans. The rock and the trees are covered with Tibetan prayer flags and when the merchant passes the spot on his way to and from Lhasa he throws a stone on the sacred pile.

Further down we passed another famous stone. Songdzen Gambo, the famous Tibetan king, married a young Chinese princess. The minister sent to escort the young lady from the Chinese court to the royal house in Lhasa was a very wicked, scheming fellow. He did everything he possibly could to extend the journey, making long delays in the capital cities of China. His evil eye was on the young princess whom he loved for himself. On reaching Tachienlu he thought to take the caravan by the north road through Gada. Two days beyond the city the young princess gave birth to a dead child. And the child, they say, lies buried beneath this rock. Trees are now growing on the rock and the trees are covered with prayer flags. Travellers up and down the north Lhasa road are reminded that Songdzen Gambo once ruled Tibet and that the young Chinese princess whom he married once passed this way.

The Sulphur Baths

It was cold when we arrived, late in the evening, at Chong-gu. However a hot sulphur bath eased the tired bones and the long day's journey of forty miles (120 li) was soon forgotten while soaking in the steaming pool. The three great highways out from Tachienlu are blessed with fine, hot sulphur springs. There are several at Walee, two or three at Jedo, and a number along the north road. The Tibetans, as well as the Chinese, are very fond of those sulphur springs, and a picnic to the waters is almost a weekly event. Monday is ladies' day and it is religiously observed. Sunday is the "common" day and the soldiers enjoy the pool. Wednesday is reserved for officials who appreciate the rest and change at the springs. These sulphur waters are an un-mixed blessing along the frontier. The Incarnation, no matter how big and reverend his position may be in the Land of the Lamas, will spend a week or a month near some sulphur spring. The lamas, school-boys, and merchants all patronise the springs, and around them have grown up numerous eating-houses, enabling the bathers to spend a few days at the pool.

A night among the clean straw on a flat roof at Chong-gu and we were fit for the thirty miles (90 li) back to the city. The journey had not been a long one but it permitted us to see something of the very interesting country north of Tachienlu. What did impress us was the exceedingly entrancing ethnological "pocket" known as the Jarong States. In Sadyia, in Upper Assam, I remember seeing the same conglomeration of peoples and languages. There is also a similar ethnological "pocket" around Myit-kyina in Upper Burma. Karens, Kachins, Shans, Chinese Tibetans, Burmese, and numerous hill tribes mingled freely on the streets of that interesting town. And here we have almost the same condition in West China in the country between Songpan and Tachienlu. At no time is a mere list of words significant but it may help us to trace origins, if such a thing is possible.

A day or so south-west of Tachienlu we have a people who

talk about their hand as *ge*, their mouth as *ngu dzi*, their nose as *si*, their eye as *me*, and their ear as *nye gu si reh*. A day or two to the north of them we have another people who use the following terms: hand *ya*, mouth *ye*, nose *neju*, eye *nya*, and ear *nyur*. West of Draba we have Nyarong who speak about their hand as *tha*, their mouth as *ye*, their nose as *me*, their eye as *mo*, and their ear as *nye*. The language of Dawo, and we are suspicious that the Jarong talk and the *lo-geh* or separate talk may have had its origin here, use the following: hand *lah*, mouth *yah*, nose *sneh*, eye *moh*, ear *nyoh*. The Lolos, of whom there are about 1000 around the city at the present time, speak of their hand as *loh*, their mouth as *kapei*, their nose as *sna nich*, their eye as *nyoh dzi*, and their ear as *sno bo*. Gotung one day east of Tachienlu use the following words: hand *goh*, mouth *unbo*, nose *nye gong*, eye *me*, and ear *ear dzi*. On Tund River, east of this city, we have a people who speak like this: hand *labo*, mouth *ko*, nose *long*, eye *me*, and ears *lahi*.

Many Languages

In Somo, one of the principalities of the Jarong States, the people speak of their hand as *dayak*, their mouth as *dehka*, their eye as *dinnyak*, and their ear as *dernah*. Adam and Eve, and the foolish people around the Tower of Babel, will be held responsible for the present language condition along the frontier. That tower must have come down with a terrible crash to have spluttered its influence so far. The traveller in one day can quite easily cover three or four language zones, and the acquiring of any one lingo would demand hard and patient study. The Catholic Mission has French priests at three strategic centres, namely, Tsonghua, Mong-gong and Danba.

Chinese Understood

The priest at the latter place is at present on furlough in France. These priests apparently make no effort whatever to acquire any of the native languages, using exclusively Chinese in their intercourse with the people. And there may be a reason for this. They may consider the area of one lingo too small to spend time and labour in acquiring the language. Again: Chinese is understood all through the different States and that is the medium used by the Chinese authorities in all their dealing with the tribal people. The proceedings in all law-suits, and the Jarongese are notoriously fond of law-suits, are entirely in the language of the Republic. Whether there ever was, we have no means of finding out, but at the present time there is no written language in Jarong or in the neighbouring states. We have been told the Lolos have some kind of written language but we have not seen it. Considerable knowledge has been gathered about the Chiang and we understand they have no written language whatever. Around Lifan and Maochow there are distinctive lingos but apparently nothing written. We would conclude therefore, that the whole "ethnic complex" west of Chengtu, has suffered seriously from the fall of some heavy tower in the past; and the present generation, either through fear or inability has no desire to create any written language.

To say that a native of Jarong can understand his own lingo in the Chinese script presupposes that he must at some time have made an elementary study of that language. The same thing applies in Tibetan. In fact this is very largely the state of affairs. The draba experts himself to the extent of learning the thirty letters in the Tibetan alphabet with the five vowels and if he doesn't know what a man is talking about in Chinese, he can at least write it in Tibetan. But it presupposes he has made some study of Tibetan and knows the value of each letter in the alphabet. If he can read his own language in Tibetan script does it follow he can read and understand Tibetan? If so, then why not communicate with him in Tibetan? Of if he can write Chinese, using the Tibetan script, why not speak to him in Chinese? Along the valleys of both the Chins there are numerous lamaseries, and many of the drabas inhabiting them have been to Lhasa, and while there have been forced to learn the Tibetan language. Again the natives of Jarong, and this includes Maochow and Lifan, are noted builders, so have made frequent visits to the Chengtu plain in search of work; and while there acquired a knowledge of the Chinese language. So with Tibet on the west and China on the east, the inhabitants of the Jarong States have acquired, apart from their own tongue, a slight knowledge of Chinese and Tibetan. The Chiang women wear dark cloaks like the Lolos; the lamasery

dominates the whole "complex"; the natives build high in the mountains, the Chinese occupy the valleys (and this also applies to the Chienchang valley); the builders in the Land of the Lamas and along the frontier are from Maochow and the Jarong States; the largest lamasery in Tibet, namely, Drebung, with 7,700 resident lamas and drabas, is largely fed from the country under discussion; in religion they follow Lamaism in one or other of its numerous sects.

Chances for Missions

Much remains to be discovered about the people of Jarong: their birth, marriage, and burial customs; why the women wear sporrans like a Highlander, and why they prefer whisky instead of water; why they travel in batches of ten or twenty; and why they build such dangerous bridges. These are all questions involving much patient study, and it may be years of residence in their midst. The French priests, three in number, have occupied strategic centres, and no doubt have gathered considerable information about this most interesting people. Throughout our whole journey I was known as "Holy Father" even with my travelling companion. We made no effort whatever to refute the honour. "Holy Father" to them did not signify a member of the Holy Catholic Mission, but a stranger from a foreign country. Any forward movement on the part of the Protestant missionary body will meet with enormous difficulties. To begin with the missionary movement is well known all over the great Chengtu plain and one by-product of that movement is the idea in many minds that religion and morality are two entirely different things. It would not be difficult to find ten men who for ten dollars a month would evangelise the Jarong States in ten days. Exactly! Again: There are three forces which have laid a terrible grip on these native states, namely, opium, wine, and Lamaism. Should the Protestant Cause ever occupy this great field its salvation will lie in the persistent proclamation of the old time gospel.

FUNDS FOR TSINGTAO NAVAL SQUADRON

Tsingtao, Aug. 27.

Admiral Shen Hung-lich, Mayor of Tsingtao, returned here from Peking by way of Tsinan yesterday. Interviewed, he stated that he had reported on the civil and naval affairs of Tsingtao to General Ho Ying-chin, Acting Chairman of the Peking Branch of the Military Affairs Commission. At the regular meeting of the Branch Commission, it was decided that the monthly allowance for the 3rd Naval Squadron be fixed at \$180,000 of which \$100,000 will be borne by the Tsingtao Municipality and \$80,000 by the Peking Branch Commission. —Kuo Min.

JAPANESE VIEW OF TOONAN DISASTER

Chinese Alleged to Have Broken Article 16 of Marine Law

Dairen, Aug. 28.

Mr. Masami Kimura, director of the Dairen marine court enquiry, expressed his official opinion following the investigation of the Toonan catastrophe.

He said the Chinese steamer Toonan was largely responsible for not having previously undertaken prevention measures in the fog, and had thereby violated Article 16 of Marine Law.

On the other hand, he declared that Captain Hachiro Chishaki of the Choshun Maru, the Japanese steamer which collided with the Toonan, should be disciplined for not having preparations ready to cast anchor when the collision took place. Mr. Kimura charged Captain Chishaki under Article 3 of Marine Law with negligence of a captain's duties.

A further announcement regarding the enquiry will be made on September 12. The Toonan sank off the Shantung coast on July 9.—Reuter.

WUSIH NOTES

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Wusih, Ku., Aug. 20.

The rickshaw coolies of Wusih went on strike on August 6 and 7 as a result of the increase of the hire for the vehicles. Through the mediation of the city authorities, a settlement was reached, the hire on rickshaws being fixed at 850 cash as the minimum and 1,000 cash as the maximum charge for one day, the date for putting this ruling into force being fixed as August 16.

When that day came, a part of the rickshaw coolies, through the instigation of others, nearly caused another strike. But the city authorities by taking special precaution, maintained order and traffic was not interfered with. There was a rumour yesterday that a group of unlawful persons were distributing pamphlets and that the rickshaw coolies would again go on strike to-day. This again taxed the brains of the magistrate and the police chief to take measures to avoid disturbance.

The number of silk flatures reopened after the abundant spring silk crop, when there was an extension of the foreign market, reached forty. At present the price is gradually falling. Many companies in Shanghai are trying to cancel contracts on very slight pretences.

The autumn silkworms have hatched out. On account of the extensive dry, hot weather, much of the mulberry leaf has been parched by the sun. The silkworms eating these are not developing uniformly, but many predict that a splendid crop is in view.

The rice crop is also very good. But it is feared this will further reduce the price of rice and give a severe blow to rural economy.

May we send you this Dainty Booklet?



It contains dozens of splendid yet simple Recipes which can be made and enjoyed by anyone

NESTLE'S THICK CREAM

Is ideal with all forms of Fruit. It has a delicate richness of flavour and is absolutely Pure. Send for the booklet "The Cream of Creams" to:

Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co. P. O. Box 705 Shanghai

TSINGTAO IN NEW MOOD

Japan's Appeal Affects Resort, But Not in Gaiety

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Aug. 20.

The Riviera of the Far East has taken on the aspect of a Coney Island this summer and its usual hoity-toitiness has gone depression, got crafty, and gone to Japan. Even the moth balls are undergoing a general depression in Tsingtao, for no honest moth could ever get a square meal out of the season's typical bathing suit. The back of a bathing suit has gone so far back that it has become an ancient history. In some cases the middles have also and Strand Beach is liberally sprinkled with an assortment of sizes and shapes running around in trunks and a "bra", some of them getting away with it and some not.

But if the well-known depression has had a strong effect on this summer's Tsingtao scenes, it has not yet found any contact with the spirit of everybody and his girl playing and lazing around on the seashore. If there is a dearth of splendour the general hilarity more than makes up for it. Costumes may not be as gorgeous as in the days of yore, but they are certainly far more interesting from every point of view.

The beach pyjama seems to be clinging with tenacity to the public favour and in spite of their several seasons' strain on the imagination they are still managed to pull a clever trick or two. The damsels within them seem to be bent on brightening up life in general and have burst forth in every colour of the rainbow, like tropical gardens full of strange and fantastic flowers. There are stripes, there are checks, there are dots. And if a general conservancy scheme has apparently descended upon all bathing suits the pyjamas more than make up for them. Frouser legs are like tents, fuller and more flowing than skirts. They billow in the breeze (when and if any) and flap picturesquely everywhere at any hour. They are worn to breakfast, in the morning, and to dance at night.

In between times the summer girl wears shorts. Sometimes she can afford to (figuratively speaking) and sometimes not, but in any case she does. There are long thin ladies in shorts and the most successful perhaps are those which have assumed a nautical air and with their shorts wear sailors' middie and ties, and jaunty little sailor hats perched on top of their curls. They come in blues and browns and whites.

Singing in the Rain

And always there seems to be the weather. Never before has the Tsingtao climate been so perverse and provocative and piquant. One minute there is a deluge that would have been a delight to Noah himself, and the next the sun shines and smiles like a petulant girl who has just managed to wheedle something or other out of some body or other. Some mornings are as grey and misty and mysterious as a veiled lady, and the same afternoons are just as apt to be rollicking with sunshine and golden glitter as not. You can't bet on anything, and if you do you're just as apt to find yourself going on a picnic and eating your lunch in the middle of a tropical downpour as not.

But even to that the ladies of Tsingtao seem to have adjusted themselves and become reconciled. When the rain begins they simply take out some wool and start in knitting. In fact it begins to look like hundreds of husbands in Shanghai are going to be presented with pullovers next Christmas. But perhaps that's giving things away.

Paradoxes seem to abound in the holiday mood of the moment. The same fair thing who flops her trouser legs so gay and giddily up and down the beach in the morning may be seen demurely knitting in the rain in the afternoon. And you can bet quite safely that the prettiest picture in the grandiose frock twirling on the dance floor has but two hours ago been humming to herself in some corner while her knitting needles busily announced the approach of Santa Claus. Once in a while the fashionable knitting programme is varied, and you will see an earnest embroiderer selecting her colours with an expert eye and stitching them to a piece of cloth with expert fingers. In fact, one lady confessed that she has been working on the same piece of embroidery for the past fifteen years during holidays. And the only thing she is worried about at the moment is that, if this temperamental cli-



Admiral Chan Chak

ADMIRAL CHAN CHAK AT PORTSMOUTH

London, Aug. 22.

Vice-Admiral Chan Chak, accompanied by Mr. Lin Chieh, First Secretary of the Chinese Legation in London, visited Portsmouth on Tuesday. They were shown over several warships as well as the submarine depot and the dockyard.

—Reuter.

CHANGCHOW NOTES

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Changchow, Ku., Aug. 17.

After two days of hard rain the weather has again taken on the aspect of late summer. The farmers are rejoicing as they are due to reap bumper crops. All their rice levels are full as well as their ponds and reserve supplies of water. The Corrigor School staged a concert for funds to maintain the free school, catering to the children of rickshaw and labouring coolies. The main features of the concert were the students from the Soochow University who came up here for the occasion. The string quartette was exceptionally good and the vocal quartette from the same college as well as the mixed voices called for many encores. The rendering of mouth organ music as well as novel, was very pleasing and as the students were experts, the numbers were well received. The schools realized over \$250 and this money is in the hands of the committee.

The Changchow General Hospital on this same date last year had 170 cases of cholera, and this year there has not been one case of true cholera in the hospital. The city is almost free from the disease this year. The new temporary hospital maintained by the gentry was not used and as water-melon season is drawing to a close, no cases are expected. The new institution being built for the training of midwives is progressing well and will soon be ready for use. All native women practising as midwives must have a certificate or they will be punished. The new concrete bridge just outside the North Gate is nearing completion and will soon be ready for traffic, after which the workmen are to build a smaller bridge, after the same pattern, on one of the main roads and just in front of the new General Hospital.

A silk improvement bureau has been formed in Canton as part of the new five-year plan to revive the silk industry in south China.

mate keeps up, she will finish it this summer!

And the Men—

The men? Well, perhaps there are readers of the Woman's Page who are interested in what the men are doing. And wearing. The elite hold forth at the International Club and put in their time playing bridge. Of course, they might just as well have stayed home and played bridge, but no doubt they wouldn't have felt like they were getting their holiday's worth if they had done that. Getting browned up like Africans is another popular word for that matter, and whenever the sun does condescend to honour Tsingtao with its presence they may be seen patiently stretched out on the sand, one eye glued to a watch, twisting and turning at the required intervals to get an even tan. But tan is too mild a word for the colour which most of them have assumed. It is simply not being done this season to dress up for anything. Shorts go to everything and anything. Ties have gone into the limbo of forgotten things. Coats have become the identification marks of newcomers, and once the *fauz pas* of wearing a coat to dinner has been made it is promptly remedied.

Nonchalance is the by-word of this summer's Tsingtao season.

THE HOLIDAYS AT KULIANG

Good Attendance of Visitors This Season

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kuliang, Fu., Aug. 19.

The summer season is nearly over, and a few lines should be written to tell how Kuliang has been appreciated this year. The weather has been all that holiday-makers could desire, and more than they usually dare to hope. Since the beginning of July there has been very little rain, and no typhoon has come (up to the date of writing) to try the nerves of the timorous and to gladden the hearts of the local masons and carpenters (who seem to spring up like mushrooms when repairs are needed). There has been very little thunder until the last week or so, when one or two severe but brief thunderstorms visited us. In short, so far, Kuliang has enjoyed almost uniformly fine weather. Of course the farmers do not like the long drought, but there was enough rain in the spring to ensure a fairly good first crop, and so there is no danger of any serious shortage. Those who have visited Kuliang for the first time this year will probably wish to come again.

The road connecting Foochow (East Gate) with the foot of Kuliang has now been completed—at least, sufficiently to permit of traffic; the surface on that part nearest Foochow City leaves much to be desired, but Chinese chauffeurs do not seem easily daunted. It is only a ten or fifteen minutes run in a car from the East Gate to the foot of the mountain, and less than half an hour from Nan-nai (where most of the foreigners live, south of the Min River). A good walker can walk up from the foot to the Kuliang settlement in one and a half hours or less, and down in forty minutes. So Kuliang is now separated from Nantai by only one or two hours. The road connecting Foochow with Pagoda Anchorage is nearing completion, and soon those who wish to do so will be able to travel all the way from the Anchorage to the foot of Kuliang by car in less than an hour.

More Chinese Visitors

Partly owing to the increasing ease of communication, the summer population of Kuliang is becoming more Chinese. This year the Provincial Chairman, General Chiang Kuang-nai, the head of the 19th Army, General Tsai Ting-kai, and quite a number of other officials, have been spending shorter or longer periods on the mountain. It has been interesting for the foreigners to see these "great men" and to note that, dressed as they are in quite ordinary garb, they do not present any very remarkable appearance, some of them even looking almost insignificant. They are not attended, when travelling, by any sort of bodyguard, at least not visibly, but an unusually large number of police and gendarmes are in evidence on the mountain this year, especially in the neighbourhood of the houses occupied by the officials.

The foreign population of Kuliang is, however, quite up to, if not above, the normal, and very few indeed of the cottages are unoccupied.

Voluntary Contributions

In order to defray part of the cost of the police mentioned above the Provincial Government have made an attempt to impose a house tax on all summer residents on Kuliang, whether Chinese or foreign, at the rate of 2 per cent of the rent payable in each house. After repeated and prolonged discussion and negotiation through the British and American Consuls, in the course of which it was pointed out that the Chinese Government has no right to impose a tax on foreigners who enjoy extraterritorial rights, and the Chinese authorities explained that the word translated "tax" in their proclamation "voluntary contribution," it was at last agreed that householders might pay such "voluntary contributions" to the Kuliang Club at a flat rate of three dollars per house. This has been done by the great majority of residents and everyone seems satisfied by the compromise. A chair tax has also been imposed, ten cents on every trip up or down the mountain. This is being paid without serious protest, as far as I know, by all concerned.

Sporting Events

Tennis has been as popular as usual, and thanks to the good weather the tennis courts have been very lively every day. The tournament attracted many entries and is being put through in good time. So far the Singles and Ladies Doubles have been decided, Miss

Helen Smith being the winner in the Ladies Singles, with Miss A. L. Richards as runner-up, and Mr. J. A. Pilley winning the Men's Singles, with the Rev. E. Pearce Hayes as runner-up. The Misses Richards and M. Smith won the Ladies Doubles, with Mrs. Lloyd and Miss A. Campbell as runners up. On August 7 the Foochow Recreation Club sent up ten players for the annual Foochow-Kuliang Tennis match, which was played in glorious weather. The result was a win for Kuliang by three matches to two, although Foochow won ten sets to Kuliang's nine, and ninety-seven games to Kuliang's ninety. The return match was played on August 17 on the Foochow Recreation Club Ground. It began in rain, but fortunately this soon stopped, and the match could be played out. The result was again a win for Kuliang by three matches to two, and Kuliang also won both on sets (nine to seven) and games (seventy-seven to sixty-five).

Other Attractions

Other amusements and activities have included "Recognition Picnics" to enable residents to meet one another, concerts which show that this year Kuliang musical talent is certainly well up to the average, a Reading of Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," countless hikes and outings to Kushan Peak to see the sunrise, to Moon Temple to enjoy the moonlight, and so on. A garden fete organised by Bishop and Mrs. Hind in aid of the Foochow Native Hospital brought in \$450, and also furnished a splendid opportunity for friendly intercourse and amusement on Saturday, August 5.

The Convention speaker this year was the Rev. John Foster, of Union Theological College, Canton, who gave a series of unusually arresting and stimulating addresses on the general subject "Our Experience of God in Christ." The attendance during the days on which he spoke was remarkably large, and the speaker seemed to appeal to all those who were present, perhaps more especially to the younger members of the community. "Convention Week" was brought to a conclusion, as usual, by the United Communion Service on Sunday afternoon, which was this year conducted by the Rev. E. S. Burket, of the American Baptist Mission.

The cantata is a synonym for the pinnacle of musical endeavour and achievement each year at Kuliang. This year the untiring energy of Mrs. Stockwell and the other members of the music committee have resulted in an unusually impressive rendering of Handel's "The Messiah" (selections), by a choir of over sixty voices, the solo parts being taken by Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Vlassoff, the Misses Ericson and Dow, and Messrs. Farley, Culver, and Griffiths, Miss Nora Arrow-smith and Miss Imogene Ward accompanying.

It would, in fact, be difficult to find a holiday resort anywhere to challenge Kuliang, and the only regret is that holidays, like other good things, must come to an end.

JAPANESE TRADE COUNCIL

Important Tasks of New Advisory Body

Tokyo, Aug. 25.

The Foreign Office to-day chose forty persons to be members of the Trade Council, a newly-established advisory organisation which is charged with the task of investigating and reporting on the following problems:

- Revision of existing commercial treaties;
- Measures for balancing outgoing and incoming trade;
- New markets to be opened;
- Measures to safeguard Japan's markets in America, India and China on a reciprocal basis;
- New commercial treaties to be concluded on a reciprocal basis instead of the principle of most-favoured-nations treatment, and the seeking of compensatory agreements with countries with whom Japan has only one-way trade;
- Control of exports to preclude exchange dumping charges against Japanese merchandise, and a survey of sources of supply of raw materials, such as raw cotton, wool, and oil, so that Japan may not be dependent upon one country alone for her supply.

The members of the Council, which will hold its first meeting early in September, will have their names formally gazetted next week.

—Reuter.

MANCHOUKUO CLAIMS SURPLUS

Changchun, Aug. 25.

It is announced to-day that Manchoukuo ended her first year of fiscal independence on June 30 with a surplus of Y23,000,000, due to a great extent to larger Customs revenue than had been expected.

—Reuter.

TRAGEDY IN WUCHOW PARK

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Wuchow, Ki, Aug. 15. In the beautiful Riverside Park of Wuchow, Kwangsi, the hillside residents, while sauntering through the shade trees, were horrified to see a body hanging by the neck from one of the tree's branches. Although not yet identified the dead man is believed to have lived in Saam Kueh Tsui.

The authorities put forward the theory that he committed suicide. Since the cord of hemp was loosely tied around his throat, and since the cord is very thin, it seems probable that the deceased climbed to one of the high limbs of the tree, and then let himself down slowly to within four feet of the ground where he died.

To the interest of curious residents passing along the shaded paths of the park and to the detriment of the local authorities, the body was left hanging most of the day from the tree.

WARDONIA

PRONGLESS RAZOR

(Made in England.)

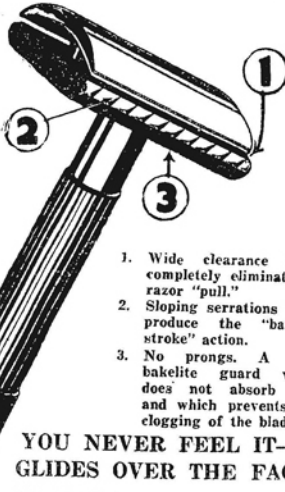
"SO DELIGHTFULLY DIFFERENT"

Sets at

\$2.75

\$5.50

\$8.50



1. Wide clearance which completely eliminates all razor "pull."
2. Sloping serrations which produce the "barber's stroke" action.
3. No prongs. A solid bakelite guard which does not absorb heat and which prevents any clogging of the blade.

YOU NEVER FEEL IT—IT GLIDES OVER THE FACE.

Sole Distributors at 303 CONTINENTAL EMPORIUM, NANKING RD.

THE LATEST CANARD

Reported Sino-American Air Agreement Published in Japan

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, Aug. 5.

Apparently tired, for the moment at any rate, of dogging the footsteps—metaphorically speaking—of course—of Mr. T. V. Soong, the enormity of whose actions in Europe has been held up, for the past few days, to a gullible and highly-suspicious public, the editorial sleuths of the Japanese newspapers and their reporter bloodhounds have been devoting their energies to the Machievellian machinations of the United States in China, and have discovered—"from authentic sources whose veracity cannot be impugned,"—that Mr. Samuel Jonathan is "very thick," Mr. Samuel Jonathan is "very thick" with Miss Chang of China, so much so that the two have even reached a secret agreement. This secret agreement is, of course, directed against Fraulein Nippon and makes provision, believe it or not, for large American Government loans to China whereby China is to build up a monster air force, this to be used for enforcement of China's territorial integrity and for further implementing agreements such as the Nine-Power Treaty. The United States, further, is to have "complete control" over these air forces when and if America so desires, will be granted air bases in any part of China that she may want, and will shoulder the whole responsibility for planning and mapping out military aerodromes and air-routes in China and for training Chinese aviators.

This bit of fiction, which obviously emanated from the brains of some amateur "patriotic" writer, adds that the agreement is to be in force for a period of five years, with provision for further extension if neither Government asks for revision or seeks its renunciation by the time it expires.

The "Asahi's" Comment

Here, again, the Japanese press seems to be in a position not dissimilar to that of the immortal Mr. Dick in "David Copperfield" and the name of Mr. Soong comes frequently into this propaganda fairy-tale picture as did the head of the martyred Charles I into the Memoirs of Mr. Dick. Mr. Dick was preparing for presentation to Parliament. Hence the public are told that Mr. Soong's activities in Europe and America have accentuated the zeal of foreign nations in promoting their economic interests in China. Mr. Soong being at the same time inveighed against for his "mischievous work" in hindering the noble cause of putting Sino-Japanese relations on what the Japanese conceive to be the right path. "America's policy towards China," says the "Asahi," "requires particular attention and we are glad to note that the War Office is keeping a lynx-eyed watch on the secret aviation project reached between China and the United States!" This secret project, the nature of which, however, seems to be an open secret to the Japanese press now and, through it, to the public here, is reported to have been under negotiation since the latter part of last year. The final touch-up was done, it is asserted, by Mr. Alfred Sz2, the Chinese Minister to Washington, and "it is significant"—here Mr. Soong, in the form of King Charles's head bobs up again—the papers aver, "that Mr. Soong, from Europe, whether with or without the connivance of Nanking, actually dictated the binding terms of the secret agreement."

The Alleged Agreement

The "Asahi" proceeds to give "from authentic sources"—in such cases this is merely a euphemism for the propaganda or publicity department of the War Office—the gist of this perfidious document. The agreement is said to be divided into three chapters, embodying seventeen articles, including the following:—

1. The purpose of this agreement is to implement world peace and the Nine-Power Treaty by taking steps to realise the territorial integrity and administrative sovereignty of China. To ensure this a strong aviation corps must be built up in China. The duration of the agreement is to be five years, to be automatically extended unless either of the contracting parties expresses a desire to revise or terminate it.
2. America to shoulder all responsibility for planning and equipping China's air forces. In return, China must not enter into any agreement as regards aviation with a third party without the consent of the United States.
3. The expenses are to be borne equally by the Chinese authorities on the one side and by the American Government and such firms as are designated by it on the other. The total amount for the enterprise to be \$40,000,000 or 120,000,000 yuan.

4. China to establish one aeroplane factory and four repair establishments and to buy all her engines and similar equipment from the United States. The factory to be under the supervision of an American engineer, but under the control of the Chinese Government. Only Chinese and American operatives to be employed.

5. Chinese official aviation fields and aerodromes, to the number of four, to be established along the Chinese coast within one year. These to be at Swatow, Chuanchow, Chenhai and Haichow. Eighty per cent of the expenses needed in this respect shall be furnished by the American Government and China may take over these fields and aerodromes at the expiration of the treaty.

6. China must permit American craft to land at these fields and aerodromes at any time.

7. Students sent to the United States from China for aeronautical training shall have all their expenses defrayed by the American Government and shall be treated on a footing of perfect equality with American students attending these institutions. After graduation, these students may not be employed by private firms or companies.

8. The period of the enterprises outlined in the treaty is to be divided into three sections. China shall do her utmost to manufacture aeroplanes as soon as possible. Whenever the circumstances so demand, America shall supply China with manufactured planes for the latter's national defence.

10. The treaty provides building up the Chinese air corps to a total of 835 planes.

China's Real Friend

Such then is the latest canard here, one that has only invoked a horse laugh from Washington. Rumour—mongering is, of course, a favourite diversion of the Japanese press, especially in these sultry dog-days when "live" news appears to be conspicuous by its absence. Only a few days ago, there was the nonsensical tale here of America seeking to establish a naval base in Fukien and to supply the Chinese air forces there with money and large quantities of munitions, and before that there was the tall tale of the United States planning to construct a tunnel from Alaska to Siberia and scheming to establish air bases along the Aleutian Islands in order to swoop down on an unoffending, trusting and peaceful Japan.

The Foreign Office, questioned by foreign newspaper correspondents, declared, through one of its spokesmen, that news of this sort often trickles down from the Japanese consulates in China, though the Foreign Office pays no attention to them. But there are other parties that welcome such canards—it may not be too much to say that these canards are often manufactured to order—and they are generally represented by the words "authentic sources" on which the Japanese press falls back to bamboozle the public. These absurd fabrications crop up every now and again, and the bogeys are trotted out at regular intervals, with the garnishings more or less trimmed. There is, however, one note that remains unaltered and runs through the warp and woof of all these notoriously-false fabrications, this being the incessant insistence that Short—in the form of Japan—is China's friend, not the Collins of the beleaguered lands of the West.

NEW MUSEUM OFFICIAL ASSUMES OFFICE

Peking, Aug. 25.

Professor Ma Heng, newly-appointed acting director-general of the Palace Museum, who returned here from Nanking yesterday, assumed his duties this morning. He is calling on Mr. Yi Pei-chi, the retiring director-general, this afternoon and will confer with him regarding the question of taking over from the old management.—Reuter.

Prof. Ma Heng, the new acting director-general of the Peking Palace Museum, has returned to Peking after several weeks' business visit in Shanghai and Nanking.

KIDNAPPING NEAR HARBIN

Small Boy and Girl Made Captive

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Harbin, Aug. 9.

This morning all the Russian papers contain a very long account of yesterday's kidnapping of two children—a boy of eighteen and a girl of eleven, who were with a party of children belonging to the Polish Roman Catholic Mission in Harbin, and who had gone out on the river for a boating excursion.

Though the police have distinctly warned the public not to go far away from the city itself, the teacher who was in charge of fourteen girls from this Convent, apparently went rather too far up the river though he was actually within the limits of the Customs House frontier. There is a sort of camp for a lot of children at Chinhe, this suburb of the town which is situated on the river bank, and it was from this camp that the excursion was made in two boats, one boat being in charge of a male teacher and the other in charge of a pupil of the seventh class of the Polish Gymnasium.

The boats started out about 4 p.m. and after making their way up the river for a distance, the children went on shore to play on the sands. Shortly before 6 p.m. the master gave orders for them to return and himself loaded one boat with seven girls and pushed off from the shore, while the second boat got ready to start out also.

At this moment two bandits jumped out of the bushes on the bank and pulled the boat back to the shore, seizing hold of the boy and one of the girls aged only eleven, apparently thinking that she came of wealthy parents, because she was better dressed and had a gold ring on her finger. Another one of the girls jumped out of the boat and hid herself in the bushes and was able to see the whole of the proceedings.

The bandits hailed a large sailing boat which was sailing up the river and placing the elder boy and the little girl on it they quickly disappeared in the darkness, after which the girl who had been hidden in the bushes collected the other children and with one oar paddled down the river, being met on the way by the teacher who had become anxious and returned to look for the second boat.

The story has caused quite a sensation in the town and as the mission is a Polish one, the Polish Consul, Mr. Kwiatkovsky, is doing his best to save the children from the bandits. Later news states that the little girl has been returned by the bandits with a letter to the Roman Catholic Mission demanding a considerable sum in ransom for the boy. The exact sum is not yet known, but as the boy is an orphan and without means of any kind the bandits are depending entirely upon compelling the mission to pay the money.

\$20,000 Ransom Demanded

Harbin, Aug. 22.

Two Catholic nuns are at present negotiating with a gang of kidnappers for the release of an orphan girl of seventeen.

Together with a school-teacher, the orphan was in charge of a picnic party of fourteen girl students of the Catholic Mission, when the boat containing her and seven of the girls was carried off by bandits.

All the girls were eventually released except Miss Tanaeff, the orphan in charge, for whom a ransom of \$20,000 is being demanded.

On receipt of the demand, the two nuns bravely volunteered to act as go-between, but, although they have explained the girl's circumstances to the leader of the gang, the captive has not been set free.

It has been suggested that a concert should be organised to raise funds to offer as a ransom.—Reuter.

CANTON RAILWAY OFFICE REMOVED

Canton, Aug. 27.

The Canton office of the Shaokwan-Chuchow section of the Canton-Hankow Railway has been moved from here to Hengchow, South Hunan.

The first batch of railway employees of this section left yesterday for their new office.

The removal of the office is necessary because a great part of the Shaokwan-Chuchow section has been completed.

Hengchow is located on this section and affords better administrative facilities.—Reuter.

TANNA TUNNEL COMPLETED

End of Twelve Years' Hard Work

Tokyo, Aug. 25.

After twelve years' hard work and the expending of a huge amount of money, the Tanna Tunnel, one of the most difficult engineering feats in the world, was completed to-day, when the main tunnel route was successfully cut.

The Tanna Tunnel, connecting Atami with the other side of the Izu mountains, will considerably speed up the train service on the Tokaido main line, which is now run through the mountainous Hakone Pass.

It is expected that the ceremony in commemoration of the completion of the work will be held in October, and the first trial run of the train through the tunnel will be carried out, probably, this year.—Rengo.

SHANGHAI BOY KIDNAPPED

Mr. S. Kaspe Carried Off by Harbin Bandits

Harbin, Aug. 25.

M. Simeon Kaspe, 24, a naturalised Frenchman of Russian birth, was kidnapped at midnight in the centre of the town while escorting Mme Chernetsky, a Russian actress, to her home.

The victim, who is regarded as a talented musician and who has given piano recitals in various cities in the Far East, is the son of a wealthy local resident, who owns the Hotel Moderne and several movie houses. He was educated at the Shanghai Public School for Boys and later attended a conservatoire in Europe.

The abduction occurred as the car in which he and Mme Chernetsky were driving stopped outside the home of the actress. As Mme Chernetsky's armed chauffeur was opening the door, he was attacked and disarmed by four men, who badly manhandled him.

They then stepped into the car and drove off at full speed. On reaching a deserted street, Mme Chernetsky was bundled out accompanied by two of the bandits, who, however, quickly disappeared.

The actress immediately informed the police of the kidnapping of M. Kaspe. She identified the abductors as Russians, possibly Caucasians.

The bandits are demanding a ransom of Y.300,000 for the release of M. Kaspe.—Reuter.

HISTORIC FINDS

Tsinan, Aug. 21.

Historic relics, dating back to the Sung Dynasty (960-1127 A.D.) have been unearthed in the Pingyuan district in northern Shantung. Among the finds are two stone troughs, a monk's cap, and several porcelain vases. The Provincial Department of Civil Affairs has despatched a deputy to bring the relics to Tsinan for preservation.—Kuo Min.

TWENTY-TON KETCH REACHES ALASKA

China Squadron Officers Cross the Pacific

D. H., Alaska, Aug. 20.

The twenty-ton ketch Taimoshan, manned by five officers of the Royal Navy, which left Hongkong on May 30 en route to England via the Panama Canal, arrived here from Japan to-day.

The officers, who are on service leave, will make for the Panama Canal and the West Indies on August 22. Given satisfactory conditions, they expect to reach England at the end of March or the beginning of April, next year. The adventures are: Lieutenant R.E.D. Ryder, of H.M.S. Olympus, 4th Submarine Flotilla; Lieutenant P. S. Francis, of H.M.S. Otus; Surg.-Lieutenant C. Ommanney-Davis, of H.M.S. Bridgewater; Lieut.-Commander M. B. Sherwood, of H.M.S. Hermes; and Lieutenant G. S. Salt, of H.M.S. Oswald.

No single member of the crew has contributed financially any more than the other. It is strictly a "one for all" proposition. The officers are also carrying sporting guns, but, other than these weapons, the craft is void of armament. On a seven-ton lead keel, with a displacement of 2½ tons, the Taimoshan is 54 feet over all and 42 feet designed water line. Her draft is eight feet five inches, and she has a sail area of 1,040 square feet in ketchrigg. Her extreme beam is 12 feet 2½ inches, with a beam on the water line of 10 feet 11½ inches. There is no bowsprit.—Reuter.

JAPANESE TO WAR ON BANDITS

New Plan to Liquidate Trouble in North Manchuria

Harbin, Aug. 27.

It is officially announced here to-day that a detachment of the Iminpo garrison, while on its way to Fangecheng on the Sungari River, defeated a force of 150 Red Spears after an hour's fighting. The official statement says that 14 Red Spears were killed, while the Japanese had one killed and one wounded.

A Japanese detachment from Kiamusze, the announcement continues, crossed the Sungari River and attacked 100 bandits who were concentrating in a village nearby with the object of making a raid on Kiamusze. Thirty anti-Manchoukou troops or bandits were killed and one Japanese sergeant was also killed.

The Manchoukou and Japanese military have devised a new plan of campaign to liquidate kidnappers and bandits. It involves the prohibition of any payment of ransom for anyone kidnapped and restricted communications with those suburbs which are favourite haunts of the kidnappers.—Reuter.

Mr. Chen Kung-po, the Minister of Industry, who has been spending a brief holiday at the seaside at Tientsin, reached Peking from Tientsin on Monday. The purpose of his trip to North China is to inspect the industrial situation.



"BEN-HUR"

RAZOR
BLADES

ARE THE BEST

Sole Agents

AMERICAN ASIATIC TRADING CO.

SHANGHAI

RIVER GODS IN FAVOUR

Frenzied Worshippers in Honan Capital: Glory to Hwang Tai and Chu Tai Wang

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kaifeng, Aug. 22.

For the past few days the Yellow River has been subsiding but it becomes the more dangerous thereby. An ancient proverb sums up the experience of many generations in saying that "the rising of the Yellow River is an iron head with a phoenix tail," meaning that the danger of the river comes after its rising. The river has two risings every year, the *fu hsia* or summer rising and *chui hsia* or autumn rising. The Yellow River Emergency Bureau watched it day and night from the beginning of the sixth month of the lunar calendar and will do so until the middle of the ninth moon.

Nearly all the dams built several decades ago and the stone and other material bought in the late Ching Dynasty has been used up. Extraordinary scenes were witnessed during the past few days in the city when the people tried to propitiate the gods of the river by burning incense and going in procession to the river. Superstitious in this city believed they had found the river god, Hwang Tai Wang (Hwang the Great King) when they discovered the dead body of a yellow snake about one foot in length and of the thickness of the little finger. In order to propitiate this great deity, the snake's body was conveyed in state in a sedan chair to the river amidst much incense-burning and acclamation.

Processions Banned

There are six recognised Tai Wang or Great Kings of the Yellow River, according to tradition. These are Chu, Li, Pai, Hwang, Sung and Golden Dragon Number Four, and 64 generals. All of them were officials or common folk who died for the river in mysterious or romantic circumstances. It is estimated that approximately 100,000 people took part in the pilgrimages to the Yellow River to burn incense and pray for mercy at the hands of the gods. This greatly benefited the incense shops which, according to information the other day, had all sold out their stocks and it was facetiously remarked that the ashes of all the incense burnt at the river would build up the broken dykes.

The local Public Safety Bureau prohibited the *huei* or processions of hundreds or thousands of people to parade along the principal streets of the city in addition to the usual ceremonial worship of the gods. Mr. Wang Chi-tao, chief secretary of the Provincial Government, declared that the Tai Wang snake that appeared in the city was dead. The people, when confronted with this sort of logic, shook their heads and replied with some heat that "if the Government can guarantee the river not bursting its banks, we would give up our worship of the dead snake." It seems that the worship of the Yellow River Gods is going to become as popular throughout the province this year as the worship of the Red Spears several years ago.

Religious Revival

Since then worship for river gods has taken an even more enthusiastic turn than appeared likely at first. The local citizens have worked themselves into a state of religious frenzy in their insistence in forming processions, beating gongs, burning incense and pagodas of paper. Hundreds and thousands of people could be seen every morning these last few days, forming long processions to the river, beating drums and carrying offerings of joss-sticks and incense pagodas some of which were several feet high and many feet in circumference. On these they stick little banners and flags bearing slogans of "Worship the River to Obtain Peace" and "Tai Wang (Yellow River Gods) are efficacious" and the like.

The people have also profited by the occasion to organise games of a semi-religious nature such as "Donkey Dance," "Ox Dance," "Blindmen's Dance" and the "Land Boat" in the hope of pleasing the gods of the River.

Of the six recognised Yellow River Gods, two have already appeared in the city. They are Hwang Tai Wang or Great Yellow River King Hwang, and Chu Tai Wang or Great Yellow River King Chu. Each of these deities has an interesting history.

The Boy Who Floated

Hwang Tai Wang of snake fame, as reported on the last occasion, is called Hwang Ying-chieh and was born in Yen-shih Hsien in western Honan in 1603. In 1604, when, according to the Chinese calculation of age, he was two years old, his whole family was surprised by his falling into a profound sleep. It was found, however, that this extraordinary

child could safely sit on the surface of the water without coming to the least harm. In 1605, when he was three years of age, his parents both died and in 1608 this growing lad threw himself into the Yellow River after a quarrel with his uncle. Later on he was found in the upper reaches of the river with every stitch of clothing he had on perfectly dry. At the age of seven, this exceptional boy was seen riding on the back of a goose which flew him to the Hou Mountains from the Yi River in which he had been bathing.

Saving the Grain Junks

The common folk told that at the age of twelve, that is in the year 1614, this boy became recognised as the "Living River God" and more than 200 boats loaded with grain of every description known to the surrounding district for many miles round, ran aground in the Yellow River. As soon as this young god uttered prayer, a heavy wind arose and the boats were all borne away in safety. The chronicles of the boy Hwang's greatness began again with the record spent in 1626 at the age of 24, he brought down rain for the farmers and ten years later, in 1636, when the Yi and Lo Rivers overflowed and several hundred villages were inundated, Hwang prayed again and the winds arose and made the rivers subside. In 1638, the folk lore reveals, the Man-God Hwang took a walk along the dyke of the Yellow River when he met a merchant who was about to take his own life as he had lost all his money in the flowing waters. The now great Hwang saved the merchant by the simple expedient of restoring his lost gold from the river. Later, this being in 1642, the Yellow River overflowed in Chin Lunan. Although several million taels were spent in the persistent and heroic attempt to fill the gap at the point where the dykes had burst, it was all of no avail until the Great Hwang made the Yellow River run along its proper channel by placing a few twigs made sacred by his hand on the gap.

Marvellous Feats

The chronicles of this guardian of the people continue with the story how, when in 1643 the rebel Li Chuang-wang dug through the Yellow River dyke in Heikangkow, 25 li north of Kaifeng, in order to drown the populace in the city, and the waters surrounded it, he brought Chow Wang, governor of the city, from Kaifeng to Nanking, about 6,000 li, within three hours. Hwang the Great also did good to the people whom he fed, hundreds and thousands at a time on the multiple of a few *des* or pears. In 1659, the folk tales tell, a dragon was defeated by a giant spider which bound the sacred creature to a huge tree in a great forest. Hwang the Great set the dragon free from the spider's clutches with great ease. When he travelled, it was his custom to ride tigers or deer and once, when visiting Chow Wang, the governor, he went from his native place to the capital, a distance of 300 li, on the back of a strange and marvellous animal which seemed similar to both a dragon and a large snake. Thousands were fed from the proceeds of his little pocket of bread. Although, as his parents died when he was so young, he had received no education, he knew all the classics when he was forty years of age. In recounting his story the people claim that there is no wonder that they owe to so great and kindly a genius their veneration and respect.

The Great King, Chu

Chu Tai Wang or the Great Yellow River King Chu, originally known as Chu Miu, was born in Yi Wu Hsien in Chekiang in 1623 and died in 1668. The Yellow River burst through its banks in two places in the year 1651 and in the following year broke through four places near Kaifeng shortly after which he was appointed hotau or viceroy of the Yellow River. It was because of his great efforts to make good the damage and restore and conserve the river that this man became venerated in his own time to such an extent that many temples of worship in his honour were erected by the people. During his energetic and useful lifetime, he wrote many books on the prevention of floods from the overflow of the river and did much other good work. There is a legend that has grown up among the common folk in the neighbourhood of the capital city concerning this man. The story runs that in the year 1800, two years after the disastrous floods as the result of the breach in Lanfeng in eastern Honan, when the broken walls of the dyke were mended, the Emperor Chieh Lung of the Ching Dynasty visited Chekiang, and

CHANGCHUN SCARED OVER SPIES

Female OGPU Agents Reported to be Active

Dairen, Aug. 28.

The reported arrival of five tall and beautiful female agents of the OGPU at Changchun is causing the latest spy scare in the Manchoukuo capital.

Every one of these women is reported to have been taught, either at Habarovsk or Chita, the Japanese or Manchou language or both, and they are now supposed to be actively ferreting out secret and sacred information from both Japanese and Manchoukuo sources. Several other women, it is said, have been sent on a similar mission to Mukden.—Reuter.

RETROCESSION OF GREAT WALL PASSES

Peking, Aug. 28.

Although General Hishikari, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, has assumed office, formal negotiations for the retrocession of the five major passes across the Great Wall as well as the walled city of Shanhaikuan will not be resumed until after the return of General Huang Fu, the Chairman of the Peking Political Council, from the South, according to a member of the Luantung Retrocession Commission. General Huang will wait in Shanghai for the return of Mr. T. Y. Soong from America.—Reuter.

POLISH FLIER FOR TOKYO

Warsaw, Aug. 24.

The Speaker, or Marshal, of the Polish Diet, Major Casimir Switalski is preparing an attempt on the long distance record for tourist aeroplanes.

The present record for such machines is 2,912 kilometres and is held by France. Major Switalski, who recently obtained a pilot's certificate, will try to reach Tokyo, via Russia and Siberia. He will be accompanied by Captain Skarzynski, who flew the south Atlantic in a small tourist plane in May.—Reuter.

GEN. HISHIKARI PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

Changchun, Aug. 25.

With a simple but impressive ceremony, Gen. Takashi Hishikari, Japanese Ambassador to Manchoukuo, this morning presented his credentials to Mr. Henry Pu Yi, Chief Executive of Manchoukuo, at the Executive Mansion.—Rengo.

prayed one night for the mercies of river. The next morning, the legend runs, an old man was seen to survey the broken walls of the dyke towards the beacons there. He then told the people that God accepted the prayers of the Emperor in consequence of which the river would change its course along the route indicated by the line of beacons he had set up. He also told the people that his name was Chu, the former hotau of the river.

Origins of River God Worship

The custom of worshipping Yellow River Gods appears to have begun at the beginning of the Ming Dynasty (1368) and continued till towards the end of the Ching Dynasty. During this time, several big temples were built in this city and many books concerning this form of superstition were written. Whenever a small snake appeared on the dykes of the river, the common people would believe that they were being visited by the god of the river in one of his many persons. The Taoists and Buddhists used to make a secret practice of feeding and keeping a number of snakes for the purpose of defrauding the common people, but until the establishment of the Republic the people apparently had no conception they were being deceived. During the past hundred years or so, this form of religion had tremendous influence in the neighbourhood of the capital and along both banks of the river. In a general way the revival of the superstition can be compared to the revival of the immense influence of the Red Spears in northern China during the past ten years.

A record of the disastrous pranks played by the Yellow River throughout the ages is interesting. The following is taken from authoritative sources in this city. In the Yin Dynasty (1783-1135 B.C.) the Yellow River flooded the country once; in the Chow Dynasty (1134-247 B.C.) once; in the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-9 A.D.) five times; in the Tang Dynasty (617-905 A.D.) three times; in the Yuan Dynasty (1277-935 A.D.) six times; in the Sung Dynasty (960-1276 A.D.) ten times; in the Yuan Dynasty (1277-1367 A.D.) seven times; in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1643 A.D.) ten times; and in the Ching Dynasty (1644-1911 A.D.) eight times.

MOKANSHAN NOTES

Interesting Concert for Children

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Mokanshan, Aug. 21.

The usual children's weekly concerts have been held regularly, and are very much enjoyed by the large number of the younger generation who are enjoying the benefit of being on the mountain top, where it contrasts to the sweltering heat of the plains below. A typical concert for the children's hour was given on Friday, August 11, at 5 p.m. at the Assembly Hall which was pretty well filled with eager children. What was particularly pleasing was to notice the number of Chinese families present. The programme was in charge of Mrs. Paty, and was somewhat of a national character. A number of Chinese children represented the troubles of China by an imaginary wall and all was put correct by the completion of a proper wall all joined together.

A typical and very clever playlet entitled "The Spirit of China" and was much appreciated by the audience. Mrs. H. C. Mei produced this excellent feature. Also Baroness von Ungern conducted an amusing class at school in three parts. This was the German children's contribution. Although the main part was spoken in German, the antics and answers and truancy, etc., of the class caused many a ripple of laughter.

Then a number of American school children represented by song the various states forming the Confederation of the U.S.A. The programme concluded by a representation of the British Empire, Britannia being present with some of her Colonies, represented by British children in typical costume, song and dance. Some of the national dances such as the hornpipe, Highland Schottische, the Irish Jig and the Welsh Dance were executed charmingly. The tableau vivant concluded with the singing of "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the King," and the marching off of Britannia and her Colonies to the strains of "There's a Long Long Trail Awaiting." Miss J. Pett and Miss B. Baker were responsible for the production of this part of the programme, and also took part in it representing Britannia and Aden respectively. Great assistance was rendered by Mrs. Black and Mrs. Southern, the latter being at the piano. From the above it will be gleaned that a good deal of time, patience and trouble is given by the members of the Mokanshan Community to make the children's hour the success that it is.

SOVIET PLANE FLIES OVER MANCHOUKUO

Harbin, Aug. 28.

It was officially stated to-day that a Soviet hydroplane flew over Manchoukuo territory in the vicinity of Taiheio, on August 21 for half an hour.—Reuter.

SILK INDUSTRY IN CANTON

Proposed \$2,000,000 Loan From British Boxer Fund

Canton, Aug. 28.

In co-operation with local silk producers and merchants, the Canton Government is making determined efforts to arrest the continued decline of Kwangtung's silk industry, which is weakening the position of South China.

The general plan formulated is to stimulate general interest in the development of sericulture and to improve the quality of the raw silk with a view to restoring the export trade which has been steadily shrinking since 1929.

The Silk Exhibition, which is being held under the auspices of the Silk Improvement Bureau, serves as an initial effort to arouse public interest in the campaign. A similar exposition on a larger scale will be held next month in connection with the commemoration of Lu Chu, the famous Imperial concubine of Emperor Huang Ti, who discovered, over 4,000 years ago, the art of rearing cocoons.

With a view to making the movement a success, a proposal has been submitted by the Silk Bureau to the Kwangtung Provincial Government to appeal to the Sino-British Boxer Indemnity Board for a loan of \$2,000,000. The money is to be devoted entirely to enterprises in connection with the silk industry revival.

Distribution of Loan

Half of the loan, according to the proposal, is to be used for creating a standing fund from which small loans will be advanced to silk merchants on mortgage security in respect of the government silk warehouse to be established.

Such small loans, it is pointed out, will enable the merchants to stimulate business, thereby giving direct advantages to the large number of women workers employed in the flatures at the farmers at large. The other \$1,000,000 will be used for the promotion of sericulture, research work and education.

The proposed loan is to be secured by taxes levied on exported silk, interest in connection with mortgage transactions handled by the government silk warehouse, and inspection fees as well as exporting fees.—Reuter.

SPEEDING-UP S.M. RLY. SERVICES

Dairen, Aug. 24.

The rapid development of Manchuria is reflected in the announcement by the South Manchuria Railway Co. that all passenger trains, except one, will be speeded-up beginning on October 1 and that additional trains will be run between Dairen and Changchun and between Mukden and Changchun.—Reuter.

How Much Insurance Would This Have Bought?

A policyholder died, leaving a dependent family with \$10,000 of insurance and a building and loan account with a cash value of \$2,500, on which the policyholder had been paying \$50 a month.

When the underwriter came to deliver the life insurance check, the widow asked this pathetic question

"How much life insurance would this \$50 a month have purchased?"

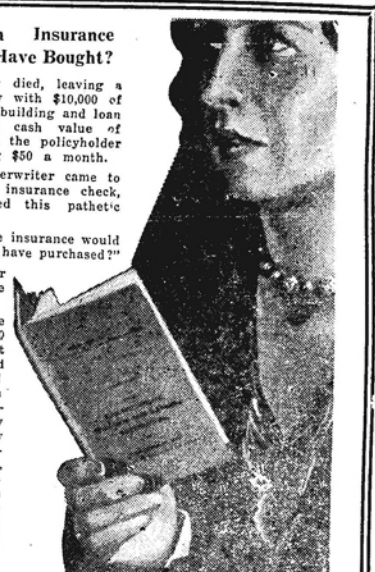
"A little over \$20,000," he answered.

Think what the additional \$20,000 would have meant to this widow and her children! What man with a family responsibilities can justify putting his money into any investment proposition, no matter how attractive, unless his family is adequately protected by life insurance?

Let us advise you upon this vital question of Life Insurance

WEST COAST LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
SAN FRANCISCO-CALIFORNIA

W. R. RICE & CO. 3 CANTON ROAD
General Agents Tels. 16910-16919 SHANGHAI



SHANGHAI NEWS

LORD MARLEY IN JAPAN

Tale of Tilts with Kobe Police: Vexatious Quizzing and Right to See Consul Refused

A vivid account of his visit to Japan was given at the Cathay Hotel on Aug. 25 by Lord Marley, British delegate to the Anti-War Conference to be held in Shanghai in the early part of next month, who returned to Shanghai from Japan in the ss. Aeneas, accompanied by Dr. Marteaux, Belgian delegate to the Conference Lord Marley and Dr. Marteaux sailed for Japan after their arrival here last week, to persuade the Japanese authorities to let their delegates participate in the conference.

Lord Marley told his interviewers that he and Dr. Marteaux travelled on board the Dollar ss. President Coolidge which arrived at Kobe on the morning of August 21. They were then subjected to a vexatious examination by the Japanese authorities who, apart from instructing them to fill in a declaration about their health, destination, etc., sent four representatives of the Government Press Bureau at Tokyo to Kobe to question them.

The questions put to him by the Tokyo Press Bureau's officials lasted for no fewer than four hours. Lord Marley said. At the end of every 30 minutes, there was an interval during which the Press Bureau's representatives telephoned to Tokyo reporting on the questions put by them and the answers given by Lord Marley.

String of Questions

In the course of the questioning, Lord Marley was asked whom he wanted to see in Japan, whether he wanted to land in Kobe or to continue his trip to Yokohama, whether he wanted to see Gen. Araki, Japanese Minister of War, or any other important members of the Japanese Government, what he wanted to see Gen. Araki and other government leaders for, and other questions of a similar nature.

Lord Marley replied that he wanted to see the British Ambassador in Tokyo, did not want to land in Kobe but in Yokohama; and wanted to meet Gen. Araki and other members of the Japanese Government. He explained that he wanted to see Gen. Araki and other government leaders in order to ask permission for Japanese delegates to take part in the Anti-War Congress in Shanghai.

Continuing, Lord Marley said he was then questioned by the Press Bureau's representative as to what other Japanese he wanted to see. To this he replied that he did not know any other Japanese, so he did not know whom he should like to meet. He was also asked whether he wanted to see Mr. Kato, and whether he could tell of any Japanese delegates who had gone to Shanghai. He replied in the negative.

"Are you a Communist?" "Do you support Communism?" "Do you believe in Communism?" were the three questions that followed, Lord Marley told his interviewers. To the first two questions, Lord Marley said he replied in the negative. As to the third, he told the Press Bureau officials that he believed in any modern experiment that would improve the welfare of the people. Lord Marley was also asked whether he saw Mme. Sun Yat-sen in China and whether he had heard of her before his coming to Shanghai.

Conditional Permission

At 1.45 p.m. the same day, another group of Tokyo officials were sent to Kobe and told Lord Marley that the Japanese Government had decided not to permit his party to land at any port in Japan. A special favour, however, was later granted Lord Marley by the Japanese authorities who ordered that they could land at Kobe and stay there for two nights, but must sign a certain declaration and obey the order of police.

Having been permitted to land, Lord Marley continued, he was refused the privilege of seeing the British Consul at Kobe, Mr. Phipps. When he told the police that he wanted to see Mr. Phipps, the officials again telephoned to Tokyo, asking for instructions. At 10.30 p.m. the same day, the answer from Tokyo came. It was to the effect that Lord Marley could not see the British Consul until the next morning.

Meanwhile, there was another example of Japanese efficiency in the examination of foreign passengers arriving at Japanese ports. Lord Marley said he had a box of books.

Having been permitted to land at Kobe, he soon received a telephone message from the British Consulate, saying the police wanted to open the box and asking for the key. He did not send the keys over that evening, but the following morning



Lord Marley

he was told that the box had been opened and everything examined by the Japanese officers.

No Direct Threats

During his stay at Kobe, Lord Marley said he was approached by representatives of trade unions, and other labour organisations, asking to see him, but he had regretfully refused to see them. He could not say any threats were used by the Japanese towards him except the order that if he did not sign a certain declaration, he would have to proceed to Honolulu with the Dollar ship.

Despite all this show of force at Kobe by the Japanese, the Japanese trades unions and other labour body representatives showed no sign of fear and they argued with the police, demanding the right to meet Lord Marley's party. The police had to ask for reinforcements in order to keep them away.

Dealing with the attitude towards foreigners in Japan, Lord Marley said during his brief stay at Kobe, he noticed that there was bitter hatred towards Americans and there was vexatious examination of American passengers at any port of landing. This was because of the development of the American fleet, and the differences between America and Japan in regard to the China problem, etc. As regards the attitude towards Britons in Japan, Lord Marley said he could only suppose that the very serious state of affairs between Japan and Britain was connected with the market in China.

Communists Included

After dealing with the anti-war movement in Japan, Lord Marley told his interviewers that he wanted to make it clear that the forthcoming Anti-War Conference, which the Japanese authorities maintained was a Communist conference, was not a Communist conference, but one which included every organisation, including Communists.

As a result of his visit to Japan, Lord Marley continued, he had come to the conclusion that the reason why the Japanese had taken extraordinary measures during his stay there was because they realised there was a strong anti-war movement in Japan. It also showed that Japan was determined on war which she evidently believed was the only and best way for her to seek a new source of raw materials and new markets for her products.

Concluding, Lord Marley stated he was going to call on Mr. A. D. Bell, chairman of the Council, at about 10.30 a.m. to-day for the purpose of putting before the Council the reasons for the Anti-War Conference. He and other delegates to the forthcoming Conference were planning to stay here until the Conference was convened.

Call on Council Official

Lord Marley stated he called on August 26 on Mr. A. D. Bell and Mr. Stirling Fessenden, respectively, chairman and secretary-general of the Shanghai Municipal Council. The call, Lord Mar-

STRIKING TRIBUTE PAID BY THE MAYOR

Shanghai as a Key to Peace: All Police in Co-operation

Shanghai, Aug. 28.

At the weekly memorial service of the Greater Shanghai Municipal Government, this morning, high tribute was paid by Mayor Wu Tchen to the many faithful employees of the Bureau of Public Safety, such as the late Ma Shao-wu and Wang Yung-hwan, who have been killed in the course of duty.

The Mayor said that Shanghai had been the base of operations of the lawless elements and communists, and, ordinarily, they might, perhaps, expect Shanghai to be always in turmoil, but, in fact, Shanghai as a whole had been able to maintain peace and order during the past year or so.

This was mainly due to two factors. First, a realisation on the part of the majority of the people, that peace in Shanghai is the key to peace in China. This realisation had resulted in the willing co-operation of the people in all attempts to ensure peace. Secondly, the Mayor emphasised, there had been close and harmonious co-operation from and with the authorities and police of the International Settlement and the French Concession in ridding the city of undesirable elements and lawless characters.

The faithfulness and devotion of members of the Bureau of Public Safety had led them to face danger and risk their lives in the performance of their duty in order to keep robbers and communists in check. Due tribute therefore was owing to the men who had sacrificed their lives for the common good.—Kuo Min.

MR. T. V. SOONG'S RETURN

After being away from his country for over four months during which he attended the World Economic Conference and had interviews with the heads of the American and various European governments, Mr. T. V. Soong, China's Finance Minister and vice-President of the Executive Yuan, was due to arrive in Shanghai from abroad early yesterday morning in the Dollar ss. President Jefferson. Mr. Soong sailed for abroad on April 15 by the liner on which he is returning.

AIR MAIL STAMPS

The Post Office announce that the air mail stamps of the 1933 are on sale at all Post Offices. These stamps are of the denominations of 25 cents (orange colour), 50 cents (chocolate colour and \$1 (light green colour).

ley said, was only a social one during which no request was made by him for the Council's permission for the Anti-War Congress to be held in the Settlement.

The report that the forthcoming Anti-War Congress was to be presided over by Mme. Sun Yat-sen, widow of the late Kuomintang leader, was untrue said Lord Marley, who added that he wanted to make it clear that he himself would preside over the conference.

Lord Marley said he wanted to correct the impression, which had been voiced recently, that he had any perplexities which invited sympathy. It was misleading, Lord Marley concluded, to indicate that he needed sympathy over anything connected with the Anti-War Congress.

Fight in Tokyo

Tokyo, Aug. 26.

The Toyoken Restaurant at Hibiya Park was the scene of disturbances last night when anti-war advocates, nationalists and the police engaged in a free-for-all fight. To discuss Japan's participation in the Anti-War Conference to be held in Shanghai in the early part of September, about eighty anti-war, anti-Nazi and anti-Fascist agitators, including K. Kato, Susumu Uye-mura, Yobun Kaneko and S. Suzuki, attempted to hold a meeting at the public hall in the park. The police banned the meeting. The agitators finally met at the Toyoken Restaurant at six o'clock under the name of the Far Eastern Peace Society, promising the police that they would not touch upon the question of the Anti-War Conference.

Two hours later, about fifteen persons, claiming to be members of the National Spirit Preservation Party and the State Foundation Society, forced their way into the meeting and scattered hand-bills opposing the Anti-War Conference. A fight followed, involving the policemen who guarded the meeting. Three persons were arrested as the result.—United Press.

CHANGE OF R.N.O. IN SHANGHAI

Pay-Comdr. H. L. Shaw to Take Over in December

At the end of this year there is to be a change at the British Naval Office, when Paymaster-Commander G. A. Whitting's three and a half years' period of duty as Resident Naval Officer comes to an end. His place is to be taken by Paymaster-Commander H. L. Shaw.

Pay-Comdr. Whitting took over the duties of R.N.O., Shanghai, on March 31, 1930. His successor is to arrive on December 4, and a fortnight or so later Pay-Comdr. Whitting is to sail for home. After a



Paymaster-Commander G. W. Whitting, Resident Naval Officer at Shanghai, whose relief has been announced.

period of leave he will be posted to duty again, but it is not yet known where he is to go, although he will probably go to sea again.

The new R.N.O. is not a stranger to Shanghai, as he was on the China Station in H.M.S. Suffolk. He went home in 1930. At present he is at the Admiralty.

SHANGHAI SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

An agency designed to add to a boy's "chance in the world" will be opened in Shanghai soon after the summer. It intends to train young Chinese and foreign men and women in the rudiments of the art of earning a living. It is the Shanghai School of Journalism which is being founded by Mr. Carroll Lunt, editor and proprietor of the "China Digest," who will personally conduct it with the assistance of qualified Chinese journalists.

For the purpose of measuring the varying intensities of quantities of the mysterious cosmic-rays which bombard the earth from outer space, a "cosmic-ray detector" has been installed on the Dollar liner President Garfield by Dr. Robert J. Millikan, of the California Institute of Technology. This liner is engaged on the round-the-world service and is therefore particularly suited for this type of work, as a continuous record of cosmic action in various latitudes and longitudes of the earth's surface is therefore available.

SHANGHAI-PEKING RAIL SERVICE

No Through Trains to Be Run Until October

Peking, Aug. 24.

Contrary to reports, the through train service between Shanghai and Peking will not be started until October 10, when the Nanking ferry comes into operation.

Also, as from September 1, south-bound trains will take 40 hours and 45 minutes, as against the present 47½ hours, while north-bound trains will take 43 hours and 45 minutes as against the present time, 49 hours and nine minutes.

The twenty new coaches stated to have been purchased in England some time ago are all third-class coaches.

A 36-hour service between Shanghai and Peking and vice versa has not been run since 1924 and, it is understood, cannot be run at present as the track is not in a condition to carry trains at the high speed necessary to maintain such a schedule.—Reuter.

With reference to a Reuter message from Peking on Aug. 25 stating that a 36-hour rail service between Shanghai and Peking cannot be run at present as the track is not in a condition to carry trains at the high speed necessary to maintain such a schedule, it should be pointed out that this state of affairs does not refer to the Shanghai-Nanking Railway whose track is in excellent condition and which is shortly putting into force a much accelerated time-table between Shanghai and Nanking.

ENVOY LEAVING IN NOVEMBER

Sir Miles Lampson to Visit England

London, Aug. 21.

Sir Miles Lampson, whose appointment as High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan was recently announced, is expected to take up his duties towards the end of the year.

He will probably stay in Peking until November and then return to England before going to Cairo.

Sir Percy Loraine, whom he succeeds, is now in London and will return to Egypt to close his term there before going to Turkey as Ambassador.—Wireless through Reuter.

Mr. A. Stokkink, Hongkong manager of the Netherlands Handels-Maatschappij, N. V. (Netherlands Trading Society) has been transferred to Shanghai, where he will act in the capacity of manager of the company's branch here. Mr. Stokkink will leave for Shanghai in the second week of September. He has been associated with this bank for the past twenty years and was formerly acting manager of the Shanghai branch, being transferred to Hongkong in March 1930. Mr. Stokkink has played an active part in the commercial life of the Far East for the past fourteen years, having served in Bombay, Singapore, Kobe, Hongkong and Shanghai. He represented the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce at the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, held at Amsterdam in 1929.



When Visiting Shanghai

Dine and Dance

at the following Ballrooms

AMBASSADOR
CANIDROME
MAJESTIC
CASANOVA

WORLD DANGER SPOTS REVIEWED

Prof. C. Hodges on General Situation

"Real world unity is more than just a system of holding together the divergent national policies of the governments of the world," declared Professor Charles Hodges, of New York University, in a speech given on Aug. 22 at the monthly tiffin meeting of the American University Club. "The ultimate solution of this vexing problem of world unity can be found only in the eventual harmonising of the various social orders now existing."

Prof. Hodges, who is making a study of the political and economic problems of the world, recently arrived in Shanghai after having toured England, Germany, Russia, and Manchuria. He will leave shortly for Japan where he will continue his observations, after which he will return to the United States to make a comprehensive report of his studies.

In his talk on the "Danger Spots in World Politics," Prof. Hodges expressed keen disappointment in the failure of the London Economic Conference, and attributed this failure to the "supremacy of economic nationalism over economic internationalism." Contributing factors were the large number of side issues injected into the proceedings of the conference and the lack of friendly feeling. The combined English and Continental press attack upon America was a sterling example of the unfortunate attitude of the Powers who were determined to make someone the "goat."

A Valuable Lesson

"One of the valuable lessons learned from this unhappy failure," the speaker said, "is that the world is not yet ready to deal with realities on a large scale. If Utopian dreams are discarded, and nations deal with one another in smaller and more harmonious groups, the gradual merging of these groups will achieve the economic unity for which we now vainly strive."

"The failure of the London Conference has accentuated the economic nationalism of Germany to a large degree. It has contributed to a revolutionising of industry which envisions the replacing of machinery by hand labour and the building up of an economic self-sufficiency to such a degree that even the export trade of that country will be decreased through internal measures."

Continuing his comments on Germany, Prof. Hodges stated that the Nazis were impoverishing the country intellectually while feeding it spiritually. Hitlerism, he believed, was but a temporary solution that would last only as long as the lack of leadership among the liberals remained unfiled.

Optimism for Russia

The speaker struck an optimistic note on his observations on Russia. "Here," he declared, "is a country that really desires peace. This love of peace is not idealistic, but it comes from a realisation of facts. Russia needs peace for its existence, and it is prepared to fight in order to keep it. The Stalin Government has abandoned the idea of 'World Revolution' and is concentrating its efforts on the militarisation, industrialisation, and the feeding of the U.S.S.R. The leaders of the country are gradually succeeding in their efforts, and Soviet Russia is here to stay."

In reply to a question from the floor, Professor Hodges expressed the opinion that the Disarmament Conference of 1936 will find Japan standing firmly for naval equality with the United States and Britain.

British Naval Movements

Shanghai, Aug. 24.

H.M.S. Mantis, gunboat, Lieutenant-Commander F. H. Ashton, is due at Shanghai from Nanking on August 24, to carry out her annual refit.

H.M.S. Sandwich, sloop, Commander F. C. Flynn, is now on passage up-river to relieve H.M.S. Cornwall at Hankow. She stopped at Woosung on Wednesday, to embark Mr. R. Pote-Hunt, O.B.E., the Admiralty Pilot.

On relief by H.M.S. Sandwich, H.M.S. Cornwall, cruiser, Captain R. B. Davies, V.C., D.S.O., A.F.C., will leave Hankow for Hongkong, stopping at Woosung en route on about August 31. She is expected to arrive at Hongkong on September 4, and to leave there on September 7 for the United Kingdom. After refitting, H.M.S. Cornwall will re-commission at Portsmouth in December 1933 with a new crew for further service on the China Station.

STRIKE OF B.A.T. WORKERS

Both Pootung Factories Now Affected

Labour trouble which has been simmering for about a fortnight among the Pootung factory workers of the British-American Tobacco Co. reached a head on Aug. 25, when employees of the total number of some 7,500 came out on strike, as threatened several days ago, in protest against the dismissal of two men.

Though previously described as a "go slow" strike, the situation actually amounts to a complete stoppage of operations at the Nos. 1 and 2 Pootung Factories of the company. Work was at a standstill, but employees were remaining on the premises in the deluded hope that by so doing they would retain the right to draw pay. Though pickets were established, no disturbances were reported by the management, the number affected being too great for them to attempt to draft in outside labour.

The "North-China Herald" was officially informed that the matter was now in the hands of the City Government of Greater Shanghai. It was hoped that under the supervision of Mayor Wu Tchen the matter would be thrashed out with a view to a speedy settlement.

The management have found it out of the question to yield to demands for the reinstatement of the two dismissed men. Unrest originated in the No. 1 Pootung Factory, the first of the dismissals taking place some time ago, and the second about two weeks prior to the stoppage. One man was dismissed for striking a shroff with a broom handle, stated a representative of the management, and the other purely for insubordination. The entire problem was regarded as the work of an agitator, and until the Municipality's negotiations had concluded nothing could be done.

Twelve "propaganda corps" are reported to have been formed by the Fifth District Trade Union to demonstrate in the neighbourhood of the two factories. Plans have been made to organise a strike committee at a general meeting of representatives on August 29. Hands at the No. 3 Factory in Yangtseepoo do not come under the control of the Fifth District Union.

Workers whose duties are to transport goods into godowns of the British-American Tobacco Co. along the Whangpoo on Saturday joined the strike at two Pootung factories, thus holding up the shipping of the company's rolled tobacco to the outports, according to Chinese press reports.

FOURTH NATIONAL Y.W.C.A. MEETING FOR 1938

In the convention hall beautifully transformed into a chapel for the occasion, the delegates to the National Y.W.C.A. Convention held their Sunday morning of worship. A large choir composed entirely of delegates and representing all parts of China furnished special music, under the direction of Mrs. Harold Anderson with Miss Chang Ping-nyi assisting at the piano.

Mr. Y. T. Wu gave the third of his series of addresses on "Religion in the Life of the Individual."

At the Convention business session, the new local Association of Taiyuanfu was formally admitted into the National Organisation. This makes the fourteenth city association to be organised in China and affiliated with the National movement.

The members of the National Committee were also elected at this meeting. This Committee is the executive body which carries out the policies and programme determined by the Convention. Forty women were elected to serve on this Committee, fifteen resident members from Shanghai and the rest representing all other local centres. It was also voted to hold the Fourth National Convention in 1938.

The civic responsibility of the Y.W.C.A. was one of the main topics in the discussion groups during the day, and also the theme of the evening meeting. Miss Tao Hsuan, member of the Legislative Yuan of the Nanking Government gave the address at this meeting. Her subject was "Women and Public Affairs."

"The Responsibility of Women as Citizens" was the theme developed most ably in an address given before the Y.W.C.A. Convention on Aug. 28 by Miss Tao Hsuan, a member of the Legislative Yuan of the Nanking Government. In introducing her subject Miss Tao spoke of the effective way in which women in other countries were assuming their share of civic responsibility, and mentioned the women of Great Britain as a notable example. Then she briefly traced the progress being made along this line by the women of China.



Snapped at Vichy

Admiral Sir Howard Kelly, former C.-I.-C. of the China Squadron, photographed at Vichy, where he has been taking a cure.

OBITUARIES AND FUNERALS

Mr. Silas Simon Levy

The Jewish community of Shanghai has suffered a great loss in the death of Mr. Silas Simon Levy, which took place on Aug. 22, after a lingering illness.

The deceased was 73 years of age, an old resident of China and well-known throughout the East. He was born in Baghdad and left for India at an early age for his education.

He lived many years in Java, the Straits Settlements, Hongkong and later in Shanghai. In Hongkong he was in the firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. retiring ten years ago. He was an active community worker having been Hon. Secretary of the Ohel Leah Synagogue and the Jewish Benevolent Society. He was a kind man filled with devotion for suffering humanity and the oppressed in life.

Capt. Vasily D. Obuhoff

Capt. V. D. Obuhoff, trainer and instructor at the Ascot Riding School, Ltd., died at the Shanghai General Hospital on Aug. 22, following a short illness.

Coming from a wealthy Russian family of the Volga River district, he graduated from the Cadet and Military Cavalry School when he received his first rank as an officer, being assigned to a Lancer Regiment until the end of the Great War. He was twice wounded and received three medals for bravery.

After the revolution he was with the White Army of General Kolchak going to Siberia and eventually to China. One of the most notable achievements during his life was riding an English thoroughbred horse from the Volga River to Vladivostok, often in difficult positions and without food.

Interment took place in the Hung-jao Road Cemetery, the pall-bearers being six comrades from the Ascot Riding School. Among those sending School.

Mr. O. B. Gensburger

Many people in Shanghai will learn with regret of the sudden death of Mr. O. B. Gensburger, who dropped dead in Seattle on August 24.

He was an old and very popular Shanghai resident with a host of friends, having been out in China for some 30 years. When he first arrived he was with the British-American Tobacco Co., and in that firm visited all parts of China. He was manager of the Harbin office for several years. Later on he went into the import and export business and finally became a share broker.

He was a member of the American Club and a keen mason, being a member of the Shanghai Sinim Lodge and also a Shriner. Born in San Francisco his death occurred at about the age of 61. He left Shanghai for America early in

SKETCHING HIS WAY ROUND WORLD

Young Canadian Artist on Visit to Shanghai

Touring the world for fun, and seeing it through an artist's eyes, Mr. George Lonn, a young Canadian artist, has now arrived in Shanghai on his leisurely trip around the globe, one that has already lasted for six years, and is nowhere near its end yet. Winning a scholarship and a bronze medal at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, of Montreal, in 1927, he set out around the world, paying his way by means of his skilful pencil.

He travelled all over Europe, mostly on his bicycle, which he still has with him, went to North Africa, penetrating the desert, where, incidentally, he encountered the terrible hurricane of 1928. He returned to Montreal, and then set out for the Far East, travelling by way of Honolulu, where he made a portrait of Governor Freer.

He has been in Japan for some time now, and made portraits and sketches of many noted people, including Prince Iwakura, Ambassador Dreyer and his daughter, and a number of Canadian officials. He also did one of Viscount Soma, of the House of Peers. Other pen-pictures to come under his facile pencil are Governor-General Izaki, of Korea, and Count Hayashi, president of the S.M.R.

He has studied art in its many forms wherever he has stayed. He has often been offered permanent positions, but has turned them all down, preferring the care-free life of the errant artist.

He expects to stay here for a time, but one day, he says, the spirit of wanderlust will come to him again, and he will continue, round the world to places unknown.

WANTED MAN ARRESTED AFTER FOUR YEARS

Wanted since 1929 for the alleged misappropriation of \$225,000, a Chinese has been arrested by the French Police, with the assistance of the Shanghai Municipal Police. It is alleged that the man used the funds of a shop which he was managing to settle the affairs of shops which he personally owned.

April of this year. For some years past he has been suffering from heart trouble.

Mr. William Whitton

Funeral services were held on August 26 in Hungjao Road Cemetery for the late Mr. William Whitton, the Rev. V. G. Sutcliffe officiating. A representative gathering of Masons from Doric Lodge, No. 1433, E. C., of which deceased was a member, attended the services. Mr. Whitton is survived by a wife and daughter, both resident in Shanghai. The remains were carried to the graveside by Messrs. D. R. Mackenzie, J. T. Read, F. G. C. Walker, C. C. O'Connell, E. G. Clark and G. G. Clark.

Gold Bar Soup In Steamer

Searchers Spoil Treat for Crew

Gold Bar Soup was an item on the tiffin menu for the crew of the ss. Suiyang on Aug. 22, little though they knew it. One of the most expensive items on any menu in the Far East, the ingredients cost over \$17,000.

Certainly this sounds strange, but nevertheless it is true, and actually it was not the first time that this brew has been found on a galleys stove. That day it was found by a search party from the Customs, and within a minute the soup was minus its expensive ingredient.

Attempts are continually being made to smuggle gold bars out of Shanghai to the south, and several hauls have been made by the Customs recently. The searchers are up to most tricks of the smugglers, and when they visited the C. N. S. Suiyang that morning—she was due to sail for Hongkong at 2 p.m.—they noticed a cook assiduously stirring a cauldron of savoury-smelling soup for the crew. The searchers paused a while, and took the ladle from the cook. One of them dipped deep into the soup.

Result, the discovery of seventeen gold bars, worth roughly \$1,000 each.

"N.B.R."

BRANDY

\$45 per case

An excellent quality at the low price of \$3.75 per bottle.

Sample on application

Special attention given to orders from

OUTPORTS

To arrive at C.I.F. price approx. \$4 per case should be added.

N. B. RAMSAY & CO.

24 Nanking Road

Cool Clothes For Summer

The most obvious way of keeping cool in hot weather is to wear cool clothing, cut to give the maximum of freedom. Our experienced tailors will do everything possible to ensure comfort combined with good style, and our accessories are just what this season requires.



C. N. GRAY & CO.

306-308-310 Kiangse Road

Telephone 17870



Kuan Chin Studio Photo.

ACCIDENT TO FIRE ENGINE

Four firemen were injured on Aug. 27 on when one of the machines of the Shanghai Fire Brigade overturned in Boone Road on its way to an outbreak in Broadway.

MRS. HARDOON'S BIRTHDAY

Celebrations at Bubbling Well Road Garden

The spacious Hardeen garden at 1375 Bubbling Well Road was the scene of great festivities on August 27, the occasion of the 70th birthday of Mrs. S. Aaron Hardeen, widow of the late Jewish multi-millionaire. Outside the main gate of the garden was erected a large archway of red while innumerable lanterns and electric lights formed an illuminated archway over the path leading from the main gate to the residential buildings of the garden.

Throughout the day, streams of local residents, including many leading Chinese and foreigners, visited the garden and paid their respects to Mrs. Hardeen, known for her philanthropic acts.

Scores of Buddhist priests participated in the celebrations as Mrs. Hardeen is an ardent Buddhist and the ceremony was performed in accordance with Buddhist rites. For the entertainment of the guests, actors were invited to give theatrical performances on a specially-erected stage in one of the residential buildings. Thousands of firecrackers were let off as a good omen for long life.

The guests were then invited to a spacious hall in one of the residential buildings where numerous red scrolls made of silk were hung on the wall, bearing characters eulogizing Mrs. Hardeen's deeds. Hundreds of baskets of flowers were in evidence, these being from the friends of both Mrs. Hardeen and her deceased husband.

The late Mr. Hardeen, who started his career as a godown watchman, eventually built a fortune reputed to be the largest in Shanghai. After his death, the estate had been administered by his widow who was once named as the defendant in the British Court in China by some of her deceased husband's relatives who claimed a share of the Hardeen millions.

POSTAL CHANGES OPPOSED

Employees to Be Discharged Asked to Remain

Strong opposition to the recent decision of the Ministry of Communications to retire 32 employees in its scheme to curtail expenses has been voiced by local postal workers.

At a meeting of the workers and employees, it was decided that, should the authorities attempt to carry out the measure, the employees affected should refuse to hand over their posts. All postal employees and workers will also be instructed by the Postal Employees' Association and Workers' Union not to take over any extra work in the event the employees affected by the ministry's measure should be asked to leave.

In order to deal with the matter more efficiently, the Association and Union members have organised a

FOUR INJURED IN CRASH ON WAY TO BLAZE

Fire Engine Wrecks Wall of St. Luke's Hospital

Four firemen were injured, one somewhat seriously, when a Shanghai Fire Brigade machine from Hongkew Station, on its way to an outbreak at 845 Broadway on August 27, became out of control when swerving to avoid street improvement work in Boone Road near the corner of Seward Road and crashed headlong into the side wall of the St. Luke's Hospital, overturning after the impact.

Luckily the machine, a house and flat pump turnout, was the second answering the fire call, and before the smash occurred the first crew had already sent through word that the fire, a minor affair involving a quantity of bedding, matting, and flooring, had been satisfactorily extinguished.

Portion of the roadway is up in Boone Road, and this made it necessary for the machine to swerve sharply to the left. On attempting to make the turn back to the right, the driver found it impossible to straighten up, with the result that the heavy vehicle, travelling at about 20 miles an hour, mounted the pavement and struck the wall under a window of the hospital, smashing brickwork and crushing spouting before falling over.

Officers' Lucky Escape

The officer in charge of the crew, Sub-Officer Somers, jumped when he saw that a crash was inevitable, and brought up against the wall, being extremely lucky to escape with nothing worse than a severe shaking. Turning to the wrecked machine, he helped to extricate members of the Chinese crew, so covered with spilt oil as to be unrecognisable, from beneath the near side.

Suffering from a crushed chest and contusions, the leading fireman was the most severely injured. He was carried into St. Luke's Hospital operating theatre and thence to a ward where he was detained. Two other men, one of them the driver of the machine, had meanwhile been rushed to the Police Hospital. Firemen who had been clinging to the off-side either jumped clear or were thrown right over the machine.

Extensive damage was done to the machine, the front axle and one of the front springs being broken and the nearside running board splintered. In answer to a report of the accident—which took place only about three minutes after the fire call was received—a rescue van was dispatched from Central Station, and with the aid of about thirty men succeeded in righting the machine. The front was then jacked up and the front wheels removed in preparation for towing back to Hongkew Station, apparatus from the machine being piled into another Fire Brigade van.

Many pedestrians were in Boone Road at the time of the crash, and it was extremely fortunate that none of them was injured.

A special committee of fourteen. A further meeting of the employees and workers will be held on August 31.

SEQUEL OF HOUSE EXPLOSION

Japanese Arrested by the Consular Police

As a result of the alarming fire which broke out at 1 Wunglo Road on Aug. 24, commencing with a sudden explosion, a Japanese named Nagasawa has been arrested by the Japanese Consular Police. The house, which was first thought to be a battery charging station, is now alleged to be an illicit drug factory, judging from the discovery of certain materials found in the ruins, and which are said to include heroin, chloroform, petrol, several kinds of acids, and a motor engine used to manufacture the drugs.

As a result of their enquiries, a Japanese named Nagasawa was arrested by Japanese Consular Police at 311 Tung Hsing Li, Woosung Road.

The injured man, found by the "North-China Herald" representative on a rocky piece of ground by the house, is now said to be not a Japanese, but a Cantonese. He was rushed to the Fu Ming Hospital on North Szechuen Road on being found, and is now lying there in a very serious condition. It is alleged that he is an associate of the arrested man, but so far has given no account of himself.

RETURN FLIGHT FROM MANILA

Manila, Aug. 25. Mr. H. M. Bixby and his flying companions returned to Manila today after a survey flight to Iloilo and Zamboanga and announced that they would return to Shanghai in a few days. The southern flight was for the purpose of 'studying possible air routes through the Philippine Islands. The motor of the Sikorsky amphibian which was lent by the China National Airways, will be overhauled before the return flight.—United Press.

KIANGNAN DOCK AS HIVE OF INDUSTRY

Sixteen Vessels and \$8,000,000 Cruiser in Hand

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD."

More than 2,000 workers are busy in the Naval Ministry's Kiangnan Dock, Kiaochangmiao, carrying out one of the heaviest shipbuilding programmes in the history of the dock.

With its dry dock fully occupied by two gunboats and a Customs float for repairs, the entire waterfront of the shipbuilding works is crowded with crane posts, keels and half-completed hulls. There are altogether sixteen vessels under construction, ranging from 300 tons to 3,000 tons. Three of the vessels are being built for the Ministry of Navy, while the remaining are for the Customs authorities who will use them for patrol duties along the Yangtze and the China coast.

Except for the 3,000 tons cruiser which will be launched on the National Day next year, all the fifteen are to be completed in ten months. Officials of the Dock expect to see several interesting launching ceremonies within the next few months.

A visit to the Dock reveals an interesting scene the like of which is seldom seen in the works in any other season. With the construction work of the sixteen vessels in full swing, the water-front gives a complete illustration of the different stages of ship building, from the time of keel-laying to that of launching.

Fully armed police, marines and sailors are seen mingling with the workers. Works supervisors and engineers busily direct operations. The noises of hammering, and different kinds of machinery functioning almost deafen those who pass by the works.

Lieut. Wang Chih-kuang, who went to Japan two years ago and participated in the supervision of the construction of the Ning Hai, China's newest cruiser built in Japan, personally attends to the building work of the Ping Hai, a sister ship of the Ning Hai. The Ning Hai, which went down to the south recently, is being moored alongside the wharf of the Dock.

Vessels to Be Launched

The first of the sixteen vessels to be launched belongs to the Customs. The ceremony will take place in ten days.

According to a spokesman of the Dock, all the thirteen Customs vessels are between 300 to 400 tons. These will be equipped with machine guns, and are to be delivered in June next year.

On October 10 this year, the Siao Ning and Wei Ning, sister gunboats, are to be launched in the presence of representatives of the Naval Ministry. Each gunboat is 140 feet overall, twenty feet beam, 300 tons displacement, and has a speed of thirteen knots. Each will be equipped with two 57 mm. quick firing guns, and four machine guns.

Gunboats of a more or less the same design have been constructed in the Dock during the past several years. It is expected that the naval authorities will place orders with the Dock for more gunboats of this kind.

Biggest Warship to Be Built

While steamers of above 10,000 tons have been constructed in the works, the Ping Hai will be the biggest warship ever built in the dock. The vessel is expected to be completed in the early part of 1936.

With steel plates and certain parts of machinery imported from Great Britain, this new cruiser is estimated to cost the Chinese Government a sum of approximately \$8,000,000. Besides Lieut. Wang, several officers

HOLIDAY MAKERS RETURN

Shengking with 50 People from Northern Beaches

Shanghai residents who have been spending their summer holidays on the beaches of China and Japan are beginning to return with the advent of autumn. More than 50 passengers arrived on the B. & S. ss. Shengking from Tientsin, Weihaiwei and Chefoo on Aug. 27 all testifying to the enjoyable nature of their absence.

Among those returning in the Shengking were Dr. J. Elliot Murray, physician to H.M. Consulate-General and Surgeon to the Shanghai Municipal Police.

Mrs. G. W. Gilbert, and her daughter, Miss Doris Gilbert, came back from Weihaiwei on the Shengking. Mr. G. W. Gilbert is Superintendent in the Shanghai Municipal Police.

A notable feature of the Shengking's passenger list was the number of families, together with their children, on board. They included Mr. E. J. Davies, of the Ewo Cotton Mills, Mrs. Davies and their two children, Mr. W. E. Anderson, of the Accounts Department of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Mrs. Anderson, and two children, Mrs. Roxburgh and two children, and Mrs. Maher and two children.

Other families included Mr. and Mrs. Square, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Hird, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Wilson, and Mrs. Barracough and infant and Mrs. and Master Wallace.

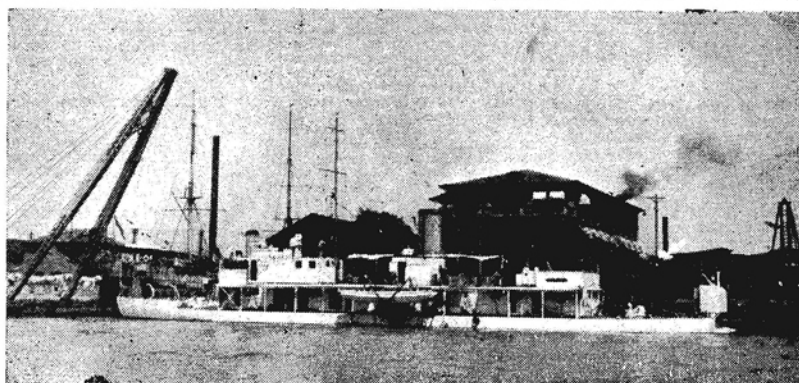
A full list of passengers follows: Mrs. Roxburgh and two children; Mrs. Maher and child; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Anderson and two children; Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Price; Mrs. G. F. M. Warner and two children; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Davies and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Square; Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Hird; Mrs. Barracough and two children; Miss Klimoff; Mrs. Coquet and infant; Mr. and Mrs. Harper; Mr. and Mrs. Pardissis and two children; Mr. F. Braidwood; Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Wilson; Mrs. Garrett and two children; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Farmer; Mrs. R. J. Roberts; Miss D. Heath; Mrs. Romer; Mrs. Peck and child; Mrs. E. C. White; Dr. J. E. Murray; Mr. T. J. Goodman; Mr. Gambling; Mrs. and Miss Fairbairn; Mrs. A. N. Christie; Mrs. G. W. Gilbert; Miss D. Gilbert; Mrs. Wallace and Master Wallace.

GAS MASKS USED IN DEMONSTRATION

Volunteer firemen co-operated on August 27 with regular members of the Shanghai Fire Brigade in one of the interesting special drill turn-outs which from time to time are held by the brigade. Although only a comparatively small number of men took part—about ten Volunteers and five S.F.B. officers with a machine crew from Central Station—the programme was comprehensive enough to give some insight into the efficiency of the regulars and the enthusiasm with which the Volunteers practise their duties.

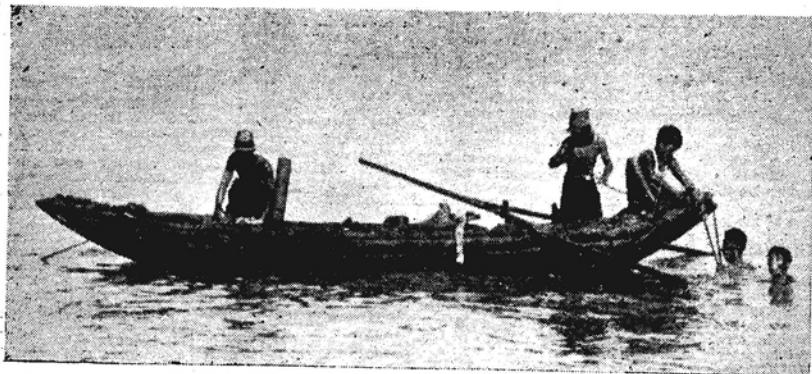
who also participated in the supervision of the construction of the Ning Hai in Japan are attending to the building work.

The Ping Hai will be 360 feet over all, 39 feet beam, 3,000 tons displacement and is to have a speed of 25 knots. The following are particulars of the vessel's armament: three 14 cm. turret guns; six 8 cm. anti-aircraft guns; four machine guns; and two twice mounting torpedo tubes. The cruiser will be equipped with two searchlights, wireless telephone and radio compass, but no plane will be carried on board.



BRITISH BOAT ASSEMBLED IN KIANGNAN DOCK

H.M.S. Sandpiper, as she is seen lying in front of the office-building of the Kiangnan Dock. With materials brought here from England, the boat was recently assembled in the Dock. She is to be commissioned for service in a few days.



SHANGHAI'S "PEARL-DIVERS" UP FOR A BREATHER.

Typical of the numerous divers to be found on the Whangpoo are the men of this boat, who, after diving down 45 feet, have come to the top with the "treasure," ranging from old tin cans to beer bottles. The two men in the water, the actual divers, are seen taking a brief rest before going to the bottom once more.

TREASURE HUNT IN WHANGPOO

Divers Go Down 45 Feet for Beer Bottles

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD."

Divers all over the world are descending into the depths of the ocean for treasure. Men in the South Seas go down to coral reefs below seeking pearls, others with modern equipment and old charts are diving for buried treasure in sunken Spanish galleons; even more modern are men like those of the good ship Artiglio, who seek for sunken bullion off recent wrecks.

The Whangpoo has its crowd of treasure seekers, who descend into its depths, not for pearls, treasure, or other valuable commodities, but for old beer bottles, tin cans, buckets, and lead knives.

No charts or maps, with intricate directions for finding the "treasure" have these men, but they keep a good look-out, and as soon as a ship leaves her moorings in mid-river, they hurry to the spot by a sampan, and anchor near where the steamer formerly lay. A number of ropes, heavily weighted at one end, are then let over the side to the river bottom.

Weighted Down With Iron

Each boat contains two or more divers, who strip, and after tying a number of heavy pieces of iron about their waists, let themselves down into the muddy depths of the Whangpoo.

Down they go at a brisk rate, assisting their descent by pulling downwards on the rope. Reaching bottom, they grope about until their fingers catch hold of something they think may be of value. Then, picking it up and attaching it by string to their waists, they pull themselves rapidly up the rope, lungs nearly at bursting point.

A good diver has often been timed to stay under water for at least a minute and a half, while practically all of them can stay under for at least a minute.

Sometimes a boat is more fortunate in its choice of a "pitch" than at other times, and this is soon seen by the number of old teapots, chafing-dishes, pots, pans, even beer bottles, which are brought up by the divers. At the end of the day, the "treasure" is put together, and sold through various channels to different scrap-companies, the metal to be melted down and used again in another form, the bottles to resume their normal functions once more.

Dives of 45 Feet

The "life" of an average diver depends both on his constitution and on the depths at which he works. It is no uncommon thing for these hardy men to descend to a depth of 45 feet and more, which is a great deal when the consistency of the river water and of the strain, both physical and mental, of the men is taken into account.

The mental strain is quite as great as the physical strain, as should a diver fail to make contact with the rope to the boat for some reason or other, it is just too bad for the diver, as laden down as he is with heavy weights, he is liable to stay under and drown.

And yet there seems to be no lack of divers, probably because the danger adds zest to the work which some people are always looking for, or so they say.

SHANGHAI MAN DIVORCED

Los Angeles, Aug. 23.

Mrs. Vera Wavell has divorced her husband, Mr. Harold Stanley Wavell, who is in the shipping department of the Texas Oil Co. in Shanghai. Petitioner named "a beautiful Russian lady" as co-respondent.—United Press.

THE TRANSPORT OF LAUNCHES

52-Ton Boat Lowered by Ship's Own Gear

The report published in the "North-China Herald" last week regarding the transportation of the fifty-ton launch on board the Indo-China ss. Kutsang has aroused much interest in Shanghai shipping circles.

This is not the first time such a feat has been accomplished. Another case is provided by the B. & S. ss. Newchwang, which transported the Taikoo Hang, 52 tons, from Swatow to Hongkong recently.

After some years' service in Swatow, the Taikoo Hang, a tug, became due for an overhaul, and Messrs. Butterfield & Swire decided to take her down to Hongkong on the deck of the Newchwang instead of having her steam down by herself.

There being no sheer legs or heavy cranes in Swatow, it was decided to dismantle her partially, placing the engine, boiler, and other fittings in the hold, and then to haul her up over the side by means of the ship's own gear. She therefore came alongside the Newchwang, and the work of moving her "innards" commenced. This completed, blocks of timber were laid across her deck, and in a very short time the largest lift by a China Coaster was completed.

Lifted By Special Gear

She was lifted bodily over the side by the special gear, this ship being one of the few capable of doing this kind of work. Due to the tug's length, it was impossible to lay

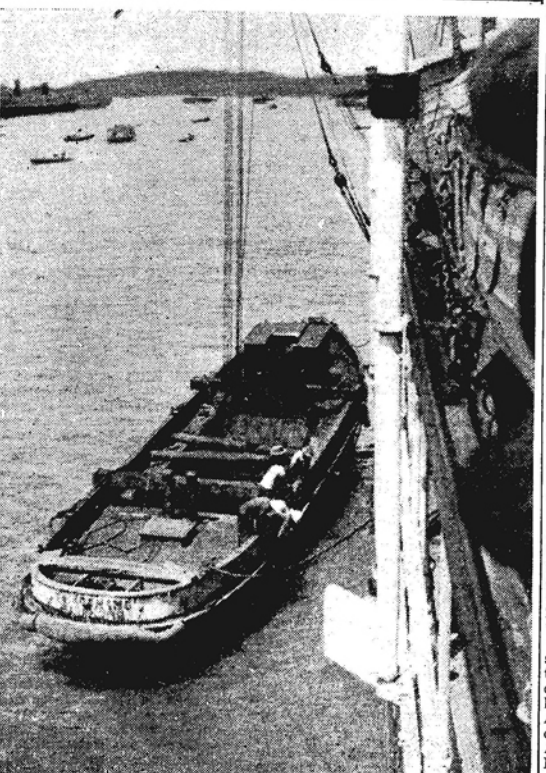
her in a fore and aft position, and she was therefore slung across the decks, being placed on chocks to clear the main hatch, and was then fastened down. Although the Newchwang's beam is 44 feet, the tug's bow and stern overhang the ship's side by twelve feet on either side.

Due to the fact that a typhoon had just passed Swatow to the South the ship's sailing time was held up for fifteen hours, the ship then setting out in a heavy swell, which at times caused her to roll a matter of 25 degrees each way. The tug was so securely lashed, however, that she made no movement at all. If she had, said Captain P. J. Green in a special interview yesterday, the consequences might have been serious.

On arriving at Hongkong, dock cranes were available, but it was deemed more expedient to use the ship's gear again. The work of disembarking the tug was carried out quickly, the time taken to remove her from the chocks till she entered the water being twelve minutes, he said.

No hitch occurred either when lifting her on board or setting her afloat again, a tribute both to the ship's gear and even more, so to her personnel.

Mr. Charles Hodges, Professor of Politics at the New York University, in a very able address on "Why Live For To-morrow," delivered at the tiffin meeting of the Rotary Club on Aug. 24, blamed the present day world chaos on the want of foresight and the lack of a definite plan. The speaker was introduced by Mr. Julian Arnold and Mr. Percy Chu, Vice-President of the Club, occupied the chair.



"LAUNCHING" 52-TON BOAT

The B. & S. 52-ton launch being lowered from the ss. Newchwang with the vessel's own special gear.

CHINESE DETECTIVE SHOT IN BACK

Assassinated When Entering Hotel Lift

Mr. Wong Yung-wu, highly placed detective of the Bureau of Public Safety, was fatally wounded in the back when surprised by gunmen who opened fire upon him at the gate of a lift in the Sun Hotel. His personal bodyguard was gravely wounded.

The cold-blooded assassination, suspected to be the handiwork of Communists seeking vengeance on Wong for his prominent part in combating Red propagandists, took place as the detective was on his way out of the hotel after spending some time in Room 618 on Aug. 25.

Almost exactly twenty-four hours after being struck by a bullet from assassins who fatally wounded his employer (Mr. Wong Yung-wu, Chief of the Inspector's Office of the Bureau of Public Safety), the bodyguard Zung Yung-jing died at 11.15 p.m. on Aug. 26 in the Lester Hospital, to which he and Mr. Wong were rushed by ambulance on previous night following the sensational shooting affair in the Sun Sun Hotel.

PERSONAL NOTES

Bishop L. H. Roots arrived here on Aug. 24 from Hankow in the ss. Loongwo.

Dr. H. H. Kung, Governor of the Central Bank, returned from Kuling on Aug. 26.

Mr. E. M. B. Ingram has returned to Nanking in H.M.S. Sandwich after a tour in the North.

The Rev. R. O. Hall, Bishop of Victoria, left here on Aug. 22 in the P. & O. ss. Ranchi for Hongkong.

Sir Frederick Maze returned to Shanghai on Aug. 25 from an inspection tour in the North of China.

Sir John Higgins and Col. Badham Thornhill returned here in the ss. Suirwo from a trip up-river on Aug. 26.

Dr. E. L. Marsh left for a month's holiday in Japan in the C.P.R. ss. Empress of Asia on Aug. 28.

Mr. E. Lardy, Consul-General for Switzerland, left here on Aug. 22 in the N.Y.K. ss. Nagasaki Maru for Japan.

Mr. George Bronson Rea, editor of the "Far Eastern Review" and advisor to Manchoukuo, celebrated his 63rd birthday on Aug. 28.

Major Uchida arrived on Aug. 22 from Japan to relieve Lieut.-Col. Hirata as Assistant Military Attaché to the Japanese Legation.

Mr. L. V. Arnoldov, the Editor of the "Shanghai Zaria," returned on Aug. 26 from Tsingtao, where he has been spending his vacation.

Mr. A. W. Harvey, for a number of years a member of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, has been admitted to membership of the Sydney Stock Exchange.

The Countess de Martel, wife of the newly appointed High Commissioner for France in Syria, has left Shanghai for Peking where she will stay for a short period.

Gen. Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, returned from Nanking on August 26. He stated his trip to the capital was to report to the Government on progress in the work of the City Government.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Bills and family are returning here in the Dollar ss. President Hoover which is due here on September 1 from San Francisco. Mr. Bills is connected with the Ford Motor Co. in Shanghai.

Dean A. C. S. Trivett left on Aug. 27 for Yokohama where he will join Mrs. Trivett who left two weeks ago. He plans to return to Shanghai about September 10. The Rev. E. K. Quick will return from Japan on Thursday.

Lt.-Col. N. C. Bennet proceeded to Japan on Aug. 25 on leave and the command of the British Troops devolved on Lt.-Col. A. C. Marsh, 2nd Bn., the East Lancashire Regt., until August 29 which is the date on which Brig. G. Fleming will be returning to Shanghai.

Sir John Brennan the British Consul-General, is expected for return to duty in Shanghai in the middle of December next. Before this, however, Mr. J. W. O. Davidson, Acting Consul-General, may proceed on leave, as the return of Mr. A. D. Blackburn from leave on December 1 will give Mr. Davidson relief. Acting as Consul-General until Sir John Brennan's arrival, Mr. Blackburn will remain posted in his former capacity as Consul here.

FROM THE 'Shai Municipal Gazette'

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Friday, Aug. 25.

Long Service Medal—Awards.—The following has been awarded the 1st bar to the medal for Long Service:—
Company-Sergeant-Major H.G. Mackenzie late the Engineer Company.

HEALTH REPORT FOR JULY (EXTRACTS)

The Acting Commissioner of Public Health reports:—

The excessive heat did not commence until about the middle of the month, and even then was not continuous, and this undoubtedly had an effect on the state of the public health which on the whole could be described as good.

Both Foreign and Chinese death rates were considerably below the average. Although true cholera was absent, summer diseases appeared again, due mainly to lack of attention to personal hygiene, and to the careless preparation of food-stuffs.

A record number of persons bitten by animals, mostly dogs, attended the Anti-Rabic Institute. This subject is dealt with more fully below.

Vital Statistics.

An outstanding feature of the month was the large number of Foreign deaths reported from accidental causes—of a total of 56 deaths notified from all causes, 12 came under the former category.

The Foreign death rate was 11.35 per mille compared with 17.87 in July last, and that of the Chinese community 12.18, against 12.72. Allowing for the fact that the system of Chinese death registration is not yet accurate (although improving month by month), the figure recorded is very low for July. Of the total Foreign deaths registered, nearly 32 per cent. were due to preventable diseases, with Tuberculosis, as usual, the chief cause.

There were 1,100 Chinese deaths; this includes 393 unwanted bodies, of which a large proportion were of infants dumped on the borders of the Settlement.

Open Air Swimming Pool.—Over 54,000 persons passed the turnstile. This is a record for any month and necessitated the temporary employment of extra staff. No serious accidents were reported, despite the overcrowding which prevailed at certain periods, the number entering on Sunday, Jy 23, being 4,228. In spite of the very heavy load the continuous filtration and purification plant functioned satisfactorily as shown by regular bacteriological and chemical examination of the water.

In view of recent correspondence appearing in a certain journal it is of interest to give the dimensions and area of the pool which are as follows:—

length 189 ft. breadth 74 ft. area 12,800 sq. ft.

It will thus be seen that it is almost equal in size to the largest Public Pools in England.

Return of Communicable Disease.

Reported during the week ended Saturday, mid-night, August 19, 1933.	Foreigners*		Chinese†	
	Cases notified	Deaths registered	Cases notified	Deaths registered
Smallpox	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	1	0	3	1
Diphtheria	0	0	1	0
Cerebrospinal Fever	0	0	4	1
Tuberculosis	3	1	27	14
Cholera	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever	0	0	19	22
Paratyphoid Fever	1	0	0	0
Amoebic Dysentery	4	1	0	0
Bacillary Dysentery	16	10	46	7
Plague	0	0	0	0
Beri beri	0	0	2	2
Influenza	1	0	17	1
Malaria	1	0	8	0
Measles	0	0	1	1
Leprosy	0	0	1	0
Cholerae Diarrhoea	0	0	4	3

Total Deaths from all Causes 19 263

* Foreigners residing within Settlement limits and on Outlying Municipal Roads. (Estimated population 46,392).

† Chinese residing within Settlement limits and on Outlying Municipal Roads. (Estimated population 1,065,534).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"ANTI-WAR CONGRESS" An Appeal

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"
SIR,—Delegates from several European Countries have arrived in Shanghai in order to hold a Conference against War.
We desire to extend to them a hearty welcome, to them, serious minded, noble, intentioned people, who have the courage to gather together in order to take a stand against War. For it requires great courage in this world of humbug, where all Governments and Newspapers pretend to be interested in Peace and nothing but Peace, to stand up and try to promote Peace really and truly.

We beg to congratulate them for their choice of China as the venue of their Conference, for the Chinese People are undoubtedly the most peacefully disposed people in the world.

We beg to appeal most strongly to the Chinese Authorities not to make themselves the subservient tools and submissive agents of certain foreign and unwholesome influences and treat these distinguished Foreigners (who can or dare deny that they are distinguished?), as criminals.

I do not know any of these visitors, but they have come to China to take a stand against War,—the pet occupation of the Christian Nations and Governments,—and they should be allowed to state their case. This is the Country of Confucian tradition and Confucian influence. Or are the traditions and influence of the Christian imperialists to be supreme in this country? Has the Manchu Dynasty and their methods been overthrown that the latter may be resurrected under the Patronage of the Kuomintang?

Has Dr. Sun Yat Sen suffered, worked and lived in order to make China the happy hunting ground of Christian imperialists? of European governments?

Is this a country of free speech or not?

Is this a country desiring Peace or is it to go the destructive way of War? Are only brothers, gambling dens, illicit opium traffic, debasing cabarets, dog races to be allowed in this City and Country, but no Conference against War, sponsored by honest, sincere and distinguished people?

Is all intelligence gone from this mad world? Do you think, by driving something underground, you make it cease?

CHAO KUNG
Shanghai, Aug. 24, 1933.

Mr. Chao Kung Criticised To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—While not wishing to enter into an endless controversy with the learned Mr. Chao Kung, I would venture to make the following comments with reference to his letter of the 24th instant.

That those distinguished individuals who have taken the initiative for the convention of this Anti-War Congress are to be commended may be generally agreed upon. But why should Mr. Chao Kung bring the subject of Christianity to the fore and with so much prejudice? We may all have divergent views on religion, but in discussing the horrors of War, these need not enter into the matter. Or is Mr. Chao Kung suggesting that, in order to achieve universal peace and the elimination of War, we should all take to Buddhism?

I quite agree that the Chinese people, without outside influence in many respects, are a most peaceful race. Incidentally, I would be obliged if Mr. Chao Kung could enlighten me on this point:—Have there been any civil wars in China over religious differences?

I know nothing about politics or the effects of Christian imperialism (although there may be other types of imperialism) on Governments, but I only feel that the Christian religion deserves more respect than such scathing condemnation as mentioned in Mr. Chao Kung's letter. G.W.C.

Shanghai, Aug. 25, 1933.

Mr. Chao Kung's Identity

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"
SIR,—A letter from a correspondent under the name "G.W.C." appeared in your issue on Saturday last under the above heading.

Inferentially it would seem that your correspondent is under the impression that Chao Kung is a

AN EXPOSURE

Trans-Ocean's Rejoinder

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"
SIR,—In your issue, dated August 23, 1933, a grave accusation is made against the Transocean News Service: Editorially under the heading "An Exposure" referring to the anti-German demonstration held at Hyde-Park, London, July 20, this year, you charge the Transocean News Services with

"Fantastic misrepresentations of the actual facts."

This is a rather unusual language. Anyway,—this reply is not intended to defend things, persons or governments which you—apparently—dislike, as seen by your editorial. But one thing we must and I am sure we can demand: "Fair play." Your editorial—taking issue with the size of said demonstration—reads:

"This journal preferred to use a Reuter-message which described the demonstration as huge"

All right—but what did your own paper, the "North-China Daily News" issue July 22, 1933, really write with regard to the size of that demonstration?

Reuter: (N. B. Reuter)

N.C.D.N.
London, July 21. (Special to the N.C.D.N.)

"A huge demonstration against the persecution of Jews in Germany was held at Hyde-Park to-day. The meeting was attended by several thousand people, including many Rabbis."

Havas

July 21, on the other hand put the figures as follows:

"Nearly 50,000 Jewish workers, merchants, all ex-soldiers, participated yesterday in a demonstration in Hyde-Park against the anti-Semitic campaign in Hitlerite Germany."

Transocean News Service

July 20, gave out the following text:

"Instead of 50,000 participants, who had been expected barely 5,000 appeared."

There you have the three sources:

Havas: nearly 50,000
Reuter: several thousands
Transocean: barely 5,000

If Transocean News Service is guilty—as you charge it to be—of Fantastic misrepresentation, then I will take bashfully and humbly my Reuter representative of the British Reuter service (which certainly knows its figures) and beg him to pray to God with me for better enlightenment,—and bigger figures—in the future or—for the indulgence of such a severe task—master as is the editor of your respected paper.

Excuse us—but why should Transocean eyes see things bigger than brother Reuter's. (I don't talk of step-brother Havas who got the custom long ago to put a "O" to anything what is not so good for Germany.)

No love, but fair-play, Mr. Editor, is all what is asked for by EDMUND FUERHOLZER.

Transocean News Service

Shanghai, Aug. 23, 1933.

"Herr Fuerholzer's emotional special pleading requires the cold compress of the bald assertion that his agency's message endeavored to describe the demonstration as negligible in numbers, unimpressive and provocative—whereas the London press with remarkable unanimity recorded facts in direct disproof of that description."

RED ANTS A Suggestion

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"
SIR,—Fresh cucumber rind cut up and strewn about the house left lying for several hours at a time might help your correspondent E.D. Excellent results have been obtained by the undersigned.

G. T.
Shanghai, Aug. 22, 1933.

more or less distinguished Chinese Buddhist. Otherwise I fail to understand why "G.W.C." wastes his time in criticising Chao Kung's anti-Christian views, or any other views that Chao Kung may hold.

Chao Kung is merely another name for Mr. Trebitsch Lincoln, whose record is well-known. If I am not most mistaken he is forbidden to land in England, and he has recently returned to Shanghai with a number of European friends where they have established a Buddhist monastery in Great Western Road. The formula for the nerve tonic he uses would be worth a fortune.

"NOT BEFUDDELED".
Shanghai, Aug. 27, 1933.

UMPIRING AT POLO Mr. Hayes's Views

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The excitement of the Inter-polo contest is over. The less thrilling side, however, that of umpiring the game still seems to claim attention. Doubtless, the general impression is correct that in the two matches necessary to decide possession of the Keswick Cup for another year, in carrying out this function, both extreme leniency and undue severity were noticeable. The pendulum oscillated too far in each direction on the two occasions.

The rules of polo are drawn up by men who know, with two main objects in view: to eliminate danger and to prevent unfair interference with the scoring of goals. These rules are printed, there may be no local interpretations, they must be enforced as read. If, ultimately, they are found to be inadequate, their rigid enforcement in their existing form will expose their deficiency and eventual authoritative correction will follow.

To allow danger to be incurred or unfair play to take place without stopping the game and imposing a penalty is bad umpiring. So also is the too frequent stopping of the game and the imposition of minor penalties for the technical taking of risks normal in a game of speed, which do not, however, cause either physical danger or actual hardship to the opposing side.

Although the rules of polo are definite, common sense has to be exercised in their application. This necessary attribute only can be acquired from the experience gained by constant study and practice. To acquire it requires patience and time. When an umpire has acquired it to such an extent as to be repeatedly requested to undertake this somewhat arduous duty, it is sporting of certain players incessantly to quarrel with and snarl at him every time he blows the whistle against them. It does not appear to be understood clearly that "Captains have the sole right to discuss with the Umpire questions arising during the game."

Either this is due to ignorance of the existence of this rule, or to the megacephalous idea that "the player is always right." If so, why bother about an umpire?

JOHN A. HAYES
Shanghai, Aug. 23, 1933.

Mr. Bradford's Comment

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I have read with a great deal of interest Mr. Hayes' letter to you of August 23rd. Its statement: "Doubtless the general impression is correct that in the two matches necessary to decide possession of the Keswick Cup for another year, in carrying out this function both extreme leniency and undue severity were noticeable"

calls for a reply in the interests of the public who lend their support to the game of polo.

"Extreme leniency" evidently refers to the match between Shanghai and Tientsin and certainly detracts from the magnificent game put up by Shanghai who won through sheer determination and aggressiveness against a team with superior team work.

Perhaps one of the reasons some of the spectators thought Shanghai had fouled more than they were penalised for is due to the fact that Tientsin claimed a great many fouls; had they played the game more and tried less to umpire perhaps the score would have been different.

Mr. Hayes states,

"To allow danger to be incurred or unfair play to take place without stopping the game and imposing a penalty is bad umpiring."

For the benefit of the general public who are not familiar with the rules, I quote several of the most important:

"Field Rule No. 15. No player may cross another player in possession of the ball except at such a distance as does not involve the possibility of collision or danger to either player."

(a) If two players are riding from different directions to hit the ball and a dangerous collision appears probable, then the player in possession of the ball must be given way to.

(b) That player is in possession of the ball who is riding in the direction in which it was last hit.

(c) No player may enter the line of the ball in front of a player in possession except at such a distance as does not involve the possibility of collision or danger to either player. If a player enters safely on the line of the ball, a player may not ride into him from behind, but must take the ball on the near side of his own pony."

I maintain that it is impossible for a spectator in the stands to

judge whether an actual foul occurs unless the play is exactly in front of the stands; the spectator has firmly fixed in his mind the line of the ball and can follow with his eyes the line of the ball until it is next hit. At a distance of only a few yards the play looks entirely different. In an Inter-Polo match play is generally so fast and events happen so quickly that the person judging whether a foul has been committed must be as close as possible to the play without interfering with the players.

I think most criticism has been against Du Rivau for crossing and Roger entering on the line of the ball too closely in front of the attacking side. Du Rivau no doubt crossed the line of the ball many times, he crossed however with such terrific speed and at such a distance that at no time did I see the possibility of a collision. Field Rule 25 reads:

"It is within the discretion of the Umpire not to stop the game for the purpose of inflicting a penalty, if the stopping of the game and the infliction of the penalty would be of disadvantage to the fouled side."

On my side of the field I did not see a foul against Roger or any other Shanghai player which was not called or would not have been of advantage to Shanghai had the whistle been blown.

After all polo is a game of skill and boldness and for the Referee continually to blow his whistle on every play that is aggressive tends to discourage and discourage players on both sides.

I have no comments to make on the Shanghai-Hongkong game. It is the first time I have ever seen as many as fifteen fouls called in a six chukker match. I was a spectator and therefore am not in a position to judge whether they were all justified. If they were justified it certainly proves that I was too lenient in the previous match and that Shanghai polo should be reorganised completely.

I heartily agree with Mr. Hayes' attitude regarding players other than the Captain speaking to the Umpire. This is, however, a violation of the General Rules and may be penalised.

I have written at some length for I do not think anything should reflect on Shanghai's well deserved victories.

P. W. BRADFORD.
Shanghai, Aug. 24, 1933.

Standards Suggested

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Mr. Bradford's comment on my letter on the subject above noted might lead readers to believe that one had intended to belittle Shanghai's success and find excuses for their challengers. Re-perusal of my letter fails to convince me that any such intimation is contained therein. As a keen student of the galloping game, one feels safe in saying that the Shanghai team won on its merits, consisting of brilliant individual stick-work and generally superior ponies more accustomed to a large and softer playing field. As against Tientsin, in team-play and the possession of schooled ponies, Shanghai did not excel. The score against Hongkong speaks for itself.

What the writer did intend to convey was, firstly, an impression that in the essential duties of umpiring, in all collectively, not excluding the referee, great efficiency in functioning was not conspicuous. The nadir was reached when, after consultation with the referee, a 60 yards free hit at goal was allowed because a mafuo had come on to the ground to pick up a hat at the period of the game when the ball was dead. Can one imagine the effect of such a decision if it had been given at a critical juncture at the close of a game with the score at tie and, had the shot been successful, so decided the result of the match?

Secondly, it scarcely requires the use of heavy type or italics to impress upon playing readers that, unless some of them give up the habit of pretending not to hear the whistle when in possession of the ball, or bickering when they do descend to pull up, other players will tire of endeavouring to render themselves competent to carry out the somewhat thankless task of umpiring.

In the light of what has taken place, it would appear that the present practice of plastering the polo-ground with a plethora of officials possessing divergent and sometimes unsound views is not productive of the best results. One reliable umpire assisted by suitable goal-referees obviously would function with greater expedition and higher satisfaction to all concerned.

JOHN A. HAYES.
Shanghai, Aug. 26, 1933.

TIENTSIN-PUKOW BONDS

Hint to Mr. Soong

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Anent the glowing eulogies of certain of the British press and without any attempt to detract from the appreciation of what Mr. T. V. Soong has actually accomplished during his tenure of office: a period of stress and strain previously unknown in Sino-British relations would it be impertinent to ask Mr. Soong to further his successful efforts during his tour now shortly coming to an end and, on resuming his important post, to impress on his subordinates the importance of a satisfactory settlement of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway British Loans?

He is well aware that were his policy of proper financial stewardship followed in every department this would have been dealt with in accordance with previous solemn agreements, and as such should have been so settled as ordering the abolition of liken.

Great Britain's generosity in attaching no tags to recent treaties and loans from the Boxer indemnity, simply relying upon the spirit of goodwill from Chinese statesmen, has left many of her people in the lurch, and created a very unsavoury odour in financial circles the world over. To us bondholders it is indeed a very painful experience, causing us to rue the day we placed our savings in the hands of trustees, for the benefit of, as we thought, China's uplift, but which has turned out to be nothing less than a special support of the most successful military vampire then in power.

Eight and a half years without interest or amortisation has given rise to a despondent outlook and it is not unreasonable to urge that the Chinese government should treat this matter *au grand sérieux*.

T.SIN-FU.

Shanghai, Aug. 26, 1933.

END OF HEAT

A Grim Record

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In view of the statement that August 24, is the "end of great heat" the following notes on "heat" and "coolth" during the previous 3 years may be of interest, though I fear not very comforting, to many of your readers who are longing for a cool spell.

1930—8/9/30—"White dew" but no cool weather till 15/9/30 when much rain fell. No frosty weather till 20/11/30.
1931—24/8/31—end of heat (officially) but actually not till 20/9/31.
20/9/31—Beautiful and cool
28/9/31—Hot, muggy, steamy, foggy
29/9/31—Very cold, heavier clothes required
8/10/31—Extraordinarily warm weather—back into "whites" again
9/10/31—"Cold dew" weather distinctly colder
1932—Hottest summer since 1926
Hottest day July 20, when it reached 102° in the shade.
For 3 weeks it was over 95°
No really cool weather till October 8, and not till
November 6, could it be said it was bitter cold.
November 15, cold weather definitely set in.

As already stated these notes are not very comforting—especially to those to whom Shanghai summers are a hideous nightmare, and to others who have been unable to escape the heat for a few weeks.

My own feeling in the matter is one of thankfulness when I see the last of August. So, one more week, and my spirits will begin to rise again.

OLD RESIDENT.
Shanghai, Aug. 23, 1933.

THE JACK UPSIDE DOWN

An Inquiry

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The "North-China" of August 21 arrived to-day and on page 16 a photograph of an anti-Hitler procession is shown taking place in London. In the lead there is a gentleman carrying a Union Jack on a pole and the Jack is upside down!

Can you explain why among all the thousands that must have witnessed this procession no one took any action?

W. E. HOLLAND.
Tientsin, Aug. 23, 1933.

"Perhaps most of them had too much commonsense, others were hazy on the subject as others interpreted the flag as, appropriately, giving the sign of distress."

*Use Pepsodent Tooth Paste twice a day—
see your dentist at least twice a year*

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1933

Bar Silver	171 3/4
Chi. dollars, per \$100, selling	\$71.50
Chi. dollars, per \$100, buying	\$71.50
Native interest, per \$100	315.50
Copper cash per \$100	315.50
Customs Gold Unit	2.046

OFFICIAL SELLING RATES

London—Tel. transfer	1/24
New York—Tel. transfer	27 1/2
Paris—Demand	Francs 499
India—Demand	Rupees 81 1/2
Batavia—Demand	Gulden 48 1/2
Hongkong—Demand	Dollars 80 1/2
Yokohama—Demand	Yen 102 1/2
Singapore—Demand	Dollars 42 1/2

MARKET SELLING RATES

1/24	\$1	16.20
28	U.S. \$100	\$357.14

MARKET BUYING RATES

1/3	\$1	\$16.00
28 1/2	U.S. \$100	\$352.42

London—Demand	1/3
4 months' sight credits	1/3 1/2
4 months' sight docta	1/3 1/2
6 months' sight credits	1/3 1/2
6 months' sight docta	1/3 1/2
New York—Demand	U.S. \$28 1/2
4 months' sight credits	28 1/2

CLOSING RATES

Closing rate Sterling	1/3
Closing rate	U.S. \$28 1/2

The National City Bank of New York
9.35 a.m.

Demand selling rate on America:	U.S. \$100=Sh. \$35.794
Demand buying rate on America:	U.S. \$100=Sh. \$35.520
Demand selling rates on London:	\$1.00=Sh. \$16.202
Demand buying rates on London:	\$1.00=Sh. \$15.993

The American Express Co. Inc.

BUYING	
U.S. \$100.00	Sh. \$35.07
Stg. \$10.00	" 15.86
SELLING	
U.S. \$100.00	Sh. \$35.56
Stg. \$10.00	" 16.14

NEW YORK/LONDON CROSS RATES

Buying \$10.0	U.S. \$4.46
Selling \$10.0	U.S. \$4.60

SELLING D/D RATES

American \$100	Sh. \$35.56
Belgas 100	" 71.18
Canadian \$100	" 341.88
English \$1	" 16.14
French Francs 100	" 20.08
Hongkong \$100	" 112.36
Indian Rupees 100	" 123.08
Italian Lire 100	" 26.95
Japanese Yen 100	" 35.04
Manila Pesos 100	" 177.78
Netherlands Guilders 100	" 208.33
Peiping \$100	" 100.25
Reichsmark 100	" 122.32
Straits \$100	" 130.45
Swiss Francs 100	" 97.80
Tientsin \$100	" 100.25

SELLING M/T RATES

Chefoo \$100	Sh. \$100.50
Hangchow \$100	" 100.50
Hankow \$100	" 100.50
Nanking \$100	" 100.50
Tsingtao \$100	" 100.50

American Oriental Bank

SELLING RATES	
U.S. \$100.00	Mex. \$353.98
Stg. \$10.00	Mex. \$16.13
BUYING RATES	
U.S. \$100.00	Mex. \$348.58
Stg. \$10.00	Mex. \$15.87

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 3.73	=\$1
Swiss Frs. 1.01 1/2	=\$1

Banque Belge Pour L'etranger

Belgas 1.41 1/2	=\$1
-----------------	------

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES	
Berlin/Hamburg	Mex. \$100=RM. 32.00

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

Mex. and Chinese Dollars—a.m. 100	=£71.5; p.m. 100=£71.5
Kiangnan Silver 20-cents—a.m. 500	=£84.30; p.m. 500=£84.30

Canton Silver 20-cents—a.m. 500	=£78.50; p.m. 500=£78.50
Coppers—a.m. 316,000 coppers=	\$100; p.m. 316,000 coppers=\$100

SMALL CHANGE:	
6 silver 20-cents and 20 coppers=	\$1
24 coppers=	\$1
24 coppers=10-cents silver	
10 cts. silver and 7 coppers=10 cts.	
big money:	
Mex. \$1=£0.715	
Tls. 1=Mex. \$1.40	

Gold Bar Quotations

Morning	Afternoon
Opening	\$350.00 \$349.00
Highest	\$352.00 \$349.20
Lowest	\$341.50 \$338.50
Closing	\$341.50 \$338.50

Joint Reserve Note

Discount rate per day	12 cts.=(4.32%)
Call money per day	30 cts.=(3.24%)
on \$1,000.00	9 cts.=(3.24%)

Domestic Exchange

Peiping	\$1,000=Shanghai \$1,000
Tientsin	\$1,000= " \$1,000
Hankow	\$1,000= " \$1,003
Changsha	\$1,000= " \$1,003
Chungking	\$1,000= " \$1,003
Tainan	\$1,000= " \$1,000
Tsingtao	\$1,000= " \$1,000
Chefoo	\$1,000= " \$1,000
Nanking	\$1,000= " \$1,001
Wuhu	\$1,000= " \$1,001
Kiukiang	\$1,000= " \$1,001
Hangchow	\$1,000= " \$1,001
Poochow	\$1,000= " \$1,002
Amoy	\$1,000= " \$1,003
Canton S.	\$1,000= " \$1,003
Swatow	\$1,000= " \$1,003
Mukden	\$1,000= " \$1,000
Dairen	\$1,000= " \$1,000
Harbin	\$1,000= " \$1,000

Exchange Market

Meers, Lindsay Drakeford & Davis

INTER BANK OCTOBER DELIVERY

Highest Lowest.

U.S. C. \$ 1/3 1/2 1/2 1/2

Yen 100 105 105 105

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

(del. August)

Bank Selling Bank Buying

4 T.T. 2 1/2 4 m/s. l.c. 1/3 1/2

G.S. T.T. 2 1/2 4 m/s. l.c. 2 1/2

P.S. T.T. 506 4 m/s. 520

Rs. T.T. 32 1/2 4 m/s. 34 1/2

BAR SILVER

London pence per std. oz. Ready For'd.

N.Y. cents per oz. troy 394 1/2

Bombay shankies 50 bars. 55.04

Market steady

London silver was down 1/4 ready

and forward at 17 1/2 d. and 17 1/2 d.

respectively. America and the

Continent sold, China bought at the

decline, and the market closed

steady. After the official fixing

there was no special feature. New

York silver was down 1/2 at 36 1/2

cts and Bombay down 3 annas at

55.04.

The local exchange market opened

yesterday morning with sellers

at 1/2 d. sterling, 27 1/2 U.S. \$ and

104 1/2 yen. From the start speculators

were good sellers of both yen and

U.S. \$, which caused these

quotations to firm up to 2 1/2 and

106 respectively. In the afternoon

sellers at 1/3 and 2 1/2 appeared,

yen remaining unchanged at 106.

The market closed steady.

LONDON STOCKS

By courtesy of Reuter and Swan,

Culbertson & Fries

Aug. 25 28

War Loan 3 1/2 (Red.) 99 1/2 99 1/2

CHINESE BONDS

4 1/2% Bonds 1898 (Eng.) 102 1/2 102 1/2

4 1/2% Loan 1908 83 1/2 83 1/2

5% Loan 1912 60 1/2 61

5% Reorg. Loan 1913 89 1/2 90

5% Bonds 1925-47 90 90

5% Shanghai-Nanking Ry. 40 1/2 40 1/2

5% Tientsin-Pukow Ry. 22 1/2 22 1/2

5% do. do. (Supt. Loan) 17-22 17-22

5% S.-H.-N'po Ry. 83-88 83-88

5% Honan Railway 12 12

5% Kukuang Ry. 1911 28 1/2 28 1/2

5% Lung Tsing U. Hai 11 1/2 11 1/2

FOREIGN BONDS AND BANKS

German 7 1/2% Int. Loan 1924 78 1/2 77

Japan 5% Sterling Loan 1907 87 1/2 87 1/2

Japan 6% Sterling Loan 1924 94 1/2 94 1/2

H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.) 128 1/2 129

Chardt, Bank of I. A. & C. 15 1/2 15 1/2

INDUSTRIALS AND BREWERIES

Associated Elec. Ind. 21/3 21-1/2

British-American Tob. 111/101 111/101

J. & P. Coats 59/9 59/3

Courtauld 40/7 40/4

Chinese Elec. & Mining 28/9 30/9

Distillers 87/9 86/3

Dunlop Rubber 34/6 34/9

Ever Ready 5/- sh. 27/10 27 1/2

General Elec. (Eng.) 43/6 44 1/2

Guthrie 96/9 94/6

Imp. Chemical Ind. 29/6 29/9

do. do. (Def. 10/- sh.) 8/10 9/-

Imp. Tobacco 108/6 108/-

Int. Tea Stores, 5/- sh. 28 1/4 28 1/4

Int. Nickel, no par val. 32 1/2 32 1/2

Pinchin Johnson, 10/- 34/- 33/6

Turner & Newall 37/- 37/6

Unilever 27 1/2 27/6

MISCELLANEOUS

Anglo Dutch 16 1/2 16/3

Burma Corporation, 13/6 13/6

Can. Pac. Ry. 82 1/2 sh. 81 1/2

Chartered 15/- sh. 22/3 22/3

Crown Mines 10/- sh. 191/3 197/6

Goldfields 28/9 30/9

Gula Kalampong Rubber 15/9 16/4

Trepas Mines, 5/- sh. 13/- 13/4

Langlangite Estates, 28/9 30/6

London, 10/- sh. 12/- 12/3

Pekin Syndicate, 2/- 22/9 22/9

Rubber Trusts 22/3 22/3

Shanghai Elec. Cons. 57/- 57/-

Van Ryn Deep 37/6 39/4 1/2

Vickers 6/8d shares 8/6 8/4 1/2

Anglo Persian 46/10 47/6

Burmah 85/7 86/3

Mexican Eagle, Mex. \$4 10/9 11/-

Royal Dutch 100 Pl. sh. 52 1/2 52 1/2

Shell Trans. & Trad. 54/4 55/7 1/2

The following additional quotations

are from the United Press:

Cables & Wireless "B" Aug. 25 28

do. "A" 30 29 1/2

do. Pref. 33 1/2 33 1/2

NEW YORK STOCKS

By courtesy Swan, Culbertson & Fries

Aug. 25 28

Adams Express 51 1/2 51 1/2

Alaska Juneau 30 28 1/2

Allied Chemical & Dye 142 1/2 142 1/2

American Can 93 1/2 93 1/2

American & For. Power 13 1/2 13 1/2

Amer. & For. Power 7 1/2 Pfd. 27 1/2

Amer. & For. Power Warr. 9 9 1/2

American Metal 20 1/2 20 1/2

American Smelting 39 38 1/2

American Tel. & Tel. 129 1/2 129 1/2

American Tobacco "B" 92 1/2 92 1/2

American Waterworks 30 30 1/2

Anacosta Copper 18 1/2 18 1/2

Atlas Corporation 16 1/2 16 1/2

Auburn Automobiles 34 1/2 34 1/2

Baltimore & Ohio 34 1/2 34 1/2

Bethlehem Steel 42 1/2 41 1/2

Borden Company 29 1/2 29 1/2

Borg Warner 21 1/2 21 1/2

Canadian Pacific Rail. 78 1/2 77 1/2

Case, J. I. 79 77 1/2

Chase National Bank 27 1/2 27 1/2

Chesapeake Corp. 62 1/2 62 1/2

Chrysler Corp. 47 1/2 46 1/2

Columbia Gas &

The Week's Market Reviews

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

Shanghai, Aug. 26.

At the close of business on the 24th instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 138,440,000 and \$286,860,000.

These figures include Tls. 47,790,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 5,702 bars.

BAR SILVER

Imports:—
Nil.
Exports:—
10 bars melted and coined

SYCEE

Imports:—
Tls. 80,000 from Hankow
Exports:—
Tls. 1,000,000 melted and coined

DOLLARS

Imports:—
\$600,000 from Chefoo
400,000 Tsingtau
1,400,000 melted and coined
Exports:—
\$2,400,000

Silver

Quotations are 17½d. ready and 18. forward as against 17½d. and 17½d. last week.

China bought steadily. America, the Continent, India and the London Speculators sold.

Exchange

The official rate is 1/2½d., unchanged from last week.

Selling T.T. 1/2½d. U.S. \$25½.
Buying 4 m/s. 1/3½d. U.S. \$24½.

Speculators' position is estimated to be oversold U.S. \$12 million and \$600,000.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 23.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. report: Bear-covering and China support have countered without difficulty re-sales from the latter quarter and offerings from the Continent.

America has both bought and sold, but dealings in the afternoon have been on a rather smaller scale. Speculators and the Indian bazaar again have worked both ways.

The undertone of the market is considered to be good with, however, little prospect of any wide movements of the price in the near future.—Reuter.

BOMBAY SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Messrs. Merwanjee and Sons in their silver report for the week ending yesterday write:—

There has been little business done this week, owing to the numerous holidays, and price movements were narrow. Rumours of reduction of the import duty on silver have still been sufficiently current to maintain about a half-rupee difference between the Ready quotation and that for the September settlement, as also between the September and October settlements.

Trading is dull, operators awaiting developments abroad.

The up-country demand has averaged 35 bars of silver a day, compared with about 55 bars last week, which included the settlement off-take.

A surplus of 7,500 bars is now expected after the September settlement.

There is no silver afloat to Bombay from London at this week-end, as was also the case last week.

The incoming mail steamer is not bringing any silver for Bombay.—Reuter.

BERLIN BOURSE

Berlin, Aug. 25.

Throughout the past week prices were depressed both in the share and fixed interest security markets. This was partly due to the renewed unsteadiness of the Pound Sterling and partly to the weakness in Wall Street. The turnovers were very small. The Ruhr of the revival of the sales of Ruhr coal failed to have a stimulating effect.

Following are the quotations of some of the leading German shares as on August 21 and 25 respectively:

General Electric (A.E.G.)	19.25	17.62
Continental Cautchouc	147.75	142.00
Chade	152.00	150.12
Daimler Benz	26.37	25.87
Deutsche Bank and Disconto Gesellschaft	52.75	52.00
German Overseas Bank	25.12	25.62
Gelsenkirchen Mining Co.	49.50	50.25
German Dye Trust (I. G. Farben)	128.37	126.25
Hamburg-America Line (Hapag)	10.75	11.00
Harpener Mining Company	88.00	86.50
Mannesmann Pipes	53.37	54.25
North-German Lloyd	12.12	12.12
Reichsbank	148.12	147.50
Rheinisch-Westphalian Ele.	73.37	73.00
Siemens and Halske	149.00	148.50
United Steel Trust	33.62	31.62
Young Loan	83.00	84.25

—Transocean-Kuo Min.

NEW YORK STOCKS

New York, Aug. 25.

The Stock Exchange: Stock values slowly advanced during the past week, reflecting quiet confidence in a further economic recovery after the Labour Day holiday. Encouraging industrial moves and the progress made by the recovery programme provided a favourable background for the stocks advance, although a considerable amount of nervousness was apparent.

Latterly, substantial buying has developed on renewed inflation talk, which coincided with the weakness of the dollar and a cut in bankers' acceptance rates to one-half per cent. Moreover, the remarks of Brigadier-General Johnson (Recovery Act administrator) regarding the need for additional credit to stimulate general business aroused rumours that the Federal Reserve System was embarking on a programme of credit expansion, which later was confirmed by the Federal Reserve weekly statement. This movement, which was apparently designed to assist the drive of the National Recovery Act administration and placate the rising clamour of the inflationists, aroused bullish enthusiasm and a brisk road advance in stocks value developed, with gains ranging from one to six points.

The money market: Call-money is dull and unchanged.

The Bonds Market: Irregular. United States Government securities firm, bearing out the report of better support by the Federal Reserve. Foreign issues irregular.—Reuter.

Commodity Trends

By courtesy Swann, Culbertson & Fritz

Shanghai, Aug. 26.

After some slight weakness on Friday previous to the Saturday holiday, the stock market reopened on Monday with a better tone evident and on Tuesday both the industrial and rail averages reached new highs for the recovery from the lows of late July, a performance which was repeated on Thursday after a mild recession Wednesday. The breaking through of their previous resistance levels on the up side by both industrials and rails would ordinarily suggest a continuation of the advance, but the fact that their action was accompanied by no broadening of activity lessens somewhat the significance of the movement and perhaps reflects more a lack of selling rather than any broad wave of urgent buying. Utilities were again the weakest section of the market and were adversely affected by the announcement that the New York Public Service Commission had ordered a 6 per cent. reduction in New York City electricity rates.

The Market in Figures

	Aug. 17	Thursday 24	Change
D. J. Average for 30			
Industrials	99.30	101.41	Up 2.11
D. J. Average for 20			
Rails	49.08	51.09	Up 2.01
D. J. Average for 20			
Utilities	30.92	30.23	Off .69
D. J. Average for 40			
Bonds	87.99	87.68	Off .31
Lowes	29½	83½	Up 3½
Texas Gulf Sulphur			
	29½	33½	Up 3½
Borden	31	27½	Off 3½
Woolworth			
	42	37	Off 5

Credit

Interest rates showed little change but the Federal Reserve report revealed further purchases of U.S. Government securities to the extent of \$35,000,000—an indication that credit expansion is definitely under way. Despite an increase in gold stocks from \$4,321,000,000 to \$4,328,000,000 the Federal Reserve ratio declined from 68.1 per cent. to 67.9 per cent. Brokers' loans decreased widely from \$959,000,000 to \$918,000,000.

Commodities

Commodity prices as indicated by December futures moved as follows:

	Aug. 17	24	Change
Chicago Wheat	98.4	87.2	
Winnipeg Wheat	72.5	71.8	
Silver	37.05	37.51	
Cotton	9.63	9.63	
Rubber	7.89	7.70	
Silk	1.78	1.79	
Sugar	1.34	1.52	

Business

	Previous	Latest
Steel operations (percentage of capacity)	53	50
Carloadings (carloads)	613,100	622,750
Electric power prod. (k. w. hrs.)	1,827,300	*1,850,200
Automobile output (cars)	57,017	53,867
Average daily oil prod. (bbls.)	2,759,600	2,766,500
*000 omitted		

Stock Outlook

Perhaps the best clue to stock market probabilities is to be found

LONDON STOCKS

London, Aug. 24.

The Stock Exchange:—The markets during the past week in general have been more subdued, partly owing to the prevailing apathy abroad and partly owing to the end of the account and also profit-taking. The undertone, however, generally remains satisfactory. British gilt-edged securities firmed up on rumours of a new funding operation by the Government early in the Autumn. Foreign securities have not displayed any outstanding feature. Chinese and Japanese bonds, however, have ruled extremely steady. In other directions, home railways and South African gold mining issues again have attracted chief attention, the former especially gaining strength afresh on improving traffic returns. Industrial shares in general have been quieter. Oil issues firmed up on expectations of an advance in the price of crude oil. Rubber shares have been a very quiet market.

Foreign Exchanges:—Business on most days has been small. The main feature has been Continental selling of United States dollars and buying of French francs, with the result that all gold currencies have strengthened.

The Money Market:—Although demand for accommodation occasionally has been keener, supplies of credit this week have still been generally in excess of requirements.

The Discount Market:—In the absence of any material demand for bills by clearing banks, rates are maintaining a firmer tendency.—Reuter.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug. 21.

The London stock of rubber on August 19, totalled 40,116 tons, compared with 40,544 tons on August 12, showing a decrease of 428 tons.

Deliveries during the week ended August 19, amounted to 1,191 tons, compared with 968 tons during the week ended August 12.

The Liverpool stock of rubber on August 19, totalled 58,055 tons, compared with 58,391 tons on August 12, showing a decrease of 341 tons.

Deliveries during the week ended August 19, amounted to 679 tons, compared with 472 tons during the week ended August 12.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 25.

Interest in the raw rubber market during the past week has continued at a low ebb, with speculation almost entirely absent, while consuming demand again has been on a small scale. There has been no apparent pressure to sell, however, from any quarter and the daily requirements of the trade have sufficed to absorb the small quantities of the commodity offered.

It is generally felt that some definite news will have to arrive, either from Holland regarding restriction, or from the United States concerning inflation, before the market takes any definite turn.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 25.

The Average market forecasts of this week's stocks of rubber in London and Liverpool, compared with last week's official figures, indicate a decrease of 600 tons in London and a decrease of 550 tons in Liverpool.—Reuter.

POLISH IMPORTS OF MACHINERY

Warsaw, Aug. 26.

For the first six months in 1933 Poland imported machinery weighing 3,211 tons and valued at 18,000,000 Zloty. The corresponding figures for the first half of the year 1932 are 3,536 tons and 20,700,000 Zloty. Of this contingent were:

	zloty	1932
Motors	1,200	1,300
Textile mach.	3,800	2,100
Farm-mach.	700	900
Rollers, ovens, etc.	2,200	2,800
Electro-tech. appar.		
and parts	8,900	12,900
(000 Omit)		

—Transocean-Kuo Min

in the action of the market itself and the short swings since the peak of the July rally are shown in the following tabulation:

	Industrials	Rails
Declined to (8/7)	92.55	46.69
Rose to (7/27)	96.03	48.31
Declined to (7/31)	90.77	45.46
Rose to (8/23)	94.84	47.63
Declined to (8/27)	92.65	46.69
Rose to (8/9)	99.05	49.67
Declined to (8/16)	94.44	46.69
Rose to (8/24)	101.41	51.09

The tendency for declines to stop short of previous lows and for rallies to penetrate into new high ground is obviously encouraging.

COTTON MARKETS

The Week in Shanghai

August shipment:	*Per lb.	†Per picul
Aug. 19	10.70c	\$55.80
" 21	10.79	56.05
" 22	10.50	53.75
" 23	10.63	54.40
" 24	10.51	53.05
" 25	10.58	53.90

*C. I. F. Ex wharf; duty, sur, and int. incl.

Arrivals from Outports

By courtesy F. W. Golding

The following quantities of Cotton arrived from outports during the period August 14 to 20:—

From	Bales of 500 lb.
Hankow	336
Tientsin	875
Haichow	552
Kiukiang	—
Tsingtau	260
Ningpo	70
Tungchow	53
Foochi (Local)	500
Total	2,646

Deliveries of Chinese cotton from Wharf Warehouses August 14 to 20:—

Stocks of Chinese cotton in Wharf Warehouses on August 20: 16,887 bales.

Foreign Reviews

New York, Aug. 24.

Trade fixing and Government purchases of futures, which are believed to be replacing seed loan sales to the Coops, were offset by liquidation and hedging. Some deterioration in the crop due to excessive rain and shedding on account of boll weevils. Japanese are heavy buyers of spots in Texas. Piece goods trade quiet due to difficulty in selling goods with increased labour cost and processing tax.

New York, Aug. 25.

The raw cotton market during the past week has been comparatively quiet. Realising and increased hedging operations checked rallies in price, but declines brought in buying by the trade and commission-houses, the market appearing to be fluctuating between apprehensions of pressure from an increasing new-crop movement and the possibility of inflationary developments.

Complaints regarding the growing crop of cotton are becoming more numerous, boll-weevil infestation being particularly emphasised.

According to reports from the South-West, Japanese interests have been heavy buyers of early Texas receipts, paying a higher price basis than that shown by bids from Europe.

Domestic mills are but little interested in "spot" markets, being unwilling to buy raw cotton freely and pay the processing-tax of 4.2 cents under the Farm Relief Bill until they are sure that they can sell their goods. The primary cotton-goods markets have been quiet, but retail business has improved. A considerable amount of uncertainty is felt, however, regarding the immediate effects on demand by consuming interests as prices advance as a result of increased production costs.—Reuter.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

The forward raw cotton market during the past week has been comparatively quiet as a result of the holidays, while the recovery in the American markets has not been reflected here owing to improved crop prospects and a very poor off-take in this market.

In the "spot" market an improved inquiry from China was reported, while demand by Europe has been limited. Japanese interests, however, still adhere to the boycott of Indian cotton.

Talk of an increased import-duty on foreign cotton, largely in the interests of the agricultural communities, is viewed with apprehension by the local mills.

Business in cotton-cloth and yarn has been brought to a stand-still and the mills here are considering closing down their spindles and looms.

The growing crops of cotton have showed great improvement as a result of clear and open weather and no serious damage has been reported so far.—Reuter.

Manchester, Aug. 26.

Cloth: Although some of the smaller overseas markets have been more active during the past week, the aggregate turnover has not improved, as demand by the larger centres, especially India, again has been disappointing. Chinese support has continued poor, but Australia and West Africa sent more enquiry and South America bought with more freedom.

Yarns: Trading slightly more active owing to the approach of the spinners' holidays.—Reuter.

Liverpool, Aug. 26.

Business in the "spot" raw cotton market during the past week has been quiet.

In futures, so much uncertainty exists regarding the efficacy of the acreage curtailment and possible political developments in the United States that traders have been held

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Aug. 25.

The undertone of the raw sugar market is firmer, due chiefly to lack of offerings of the commodity and the possibility that some change in the Cuban duty may be made.

The week's sales were: 50,000 bags of Cuban sugar; 90,000 bags of Philippines sugar.

While awaiting the outcome of the quota plan, which will be further considered next week, there seems to be little probability of much business being done, as refiners at the present time are well supplied. Sentiment generally, however, leans to the constructive side, although traders are disposed to hold off and await developments.

Buying of refined sugar has been supplied by secondhand dealers at price concessions. Fine Granulated is listed at 4.70 cents per lb., unchanged from last week.—Reuter.

India Acreage Forecast

Calcutta, Aug. 25.

The first forecast of the acreage of the all-India sugar-cane crop for the season 1933/1934, with comparisons:—

1930/1931 First Forecast 2,555,000. 1931/1932, 2,828,000. 1932/1933, 2,992,000. 1933/1934, 3,349,000 acres.

Final Forecast 1931/1932, 2,886,000. 1932/1933, 3,305,000.—Reuter.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 25.

With any incentive lacking, the wheat market early in the past week acted in an erratic manner; unfavourable crop comments and the strength of Rye prices were sustaining factors, however. A setback in the Winnipeg market in the middle of the week, attributed to pleas by pools and private interests for government financial assistance to handle the heavy carry-over and absorb hedging operations against the new-crop movement, resulted in a sharp decline in the Chicago market.

Sentiment to-day was completely changed owing to strong cables of the strength of sterling and a revival of inflation talk. Gains of around four cents, however, were not fully maintained, with liquidation of September position a disturbing influence. Developments at the wheat conference in London, at which an agreement was delayed owing to a last-minute hitch, little affected this market. According to Washington advices, however, the Federal Farm Board administrators expressed delight at the prospects of a final agreement being reached. Meanwhile, sentiment is cheerful, but expectations of a considerable volume of liquidation of September holdings during the next few days exert a restraining influence.

A fifteen per cent. reduction in the wheat acreage of the United States has been tentatively decided upon, according to Washington advices, in consequence of the London agreement having been signed, but a formal announcement will be made later.—Reuter.

NEW YORK SILK

New York, Aug. 24.

The raw silk market during the past week has presented a more settled appearance, as the strike of workers in the dress-making trade has been satisfactorily concluded and finished-goods prices especially are showing a firmer undertone. Interest in raw silk, however, continues at a low ebb, due, firstly, to labour disputes in the Paterson weaving-mills and, secondly, lack of information regarding styles for next Spring, which may conceivably feature linen again.

The raw silk futures market has ruled quietly steady this week.

Demand for artificial-silk yarn is brisk.—Reuter.

in check, while speculators have not been prepared to work either way. A fair amount of hedge-selling has been absorbed by good trade-calling and, towards the close of the week, prices advanced, reflecting the rise in wheat values.

The market for Egyptian cotton has been quiet, but Upper Egypt cotton has been sold against purchases of the United States growth.—Reuter.

U. S. Census Bureau Ginning Report

Washington, Aug. 23.

The Census Bureau to-day announced its second ginning report of the Season as follows:—

	Bales.
August 15, 1933:	460,000
July 31, 1933:	171,000
August 15, 1932:	251,000
" 1931:	90,000
" 1930:	573,000
" 1929:	304,000
" 1928:	281,000
" 1927:	437,000

Round bales are counted as half bales. The next ginning report will be issued on September 8.—Reuter.

REPORT No. 34/1933 for week ending August 25, compiled by J. P. Bisset & Co. on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange

100

Table with multiple columns: Company, Paid up Capital, Output last fin. year, Output year to date, Rubber Output Statistics. Rows include various companies like Anglo-Dutch, Anglo-Siam, etc.

Rubber Output Statistics

Table with columns: Company, Paid up Capital, Output last fin. year, Output year to date, Rubber Output Statistics. Rows include various companies like Anglo-Dutch, Anglo-Siam, etc.

Rubber Review, Chinese Government Bonds, etc.

Rubber Review.—The following information has been courteously supplied by Reuters:— London: August 18th (Friday) A dull week has been experienced by the rubber market. Operators are closely watching the movements of United States activity...

New York: August 24th (Thursday) Heavy production of rubber by the Netherlands East Indies and Malaya has been a disturbing factor during the past week and a half. Dealers state that ever-increasing production of rubber is a menace...

Rubber Prices

Table with columns: Rubber, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th. Rows include various rubber types and their prices.

Share Market Report.—Our market has steadily consumed all the debentures and higher grade shares that have been offered, and at generally higher prices. International Investment Trust and Yungtung Financial shares have attracted more attention this week. Prices for the former advanced from \$12.70 to \$13.00...

Debentures

Table with columns: Company, Paid up Capital, Output last fin. year, Output year to date, Debentures. Rows include various companies and their debenture details.

Forward Settlements for 1933

The Committee of the Shanghai Stock Exchange have decided to revert to the former practice of settling debentures on the basis of the monetary unit in which they were issued. August 29, Tuesday September 26, Tuesday October 4, Tuesday November 28, Tuesday December 31, Thursday

Company's Notices Shanghai Race Club—61% 1933 Debentures.—The Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from August 25 to 31, 1933, both days inclusive.

The information above given, though not guaranteed, has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable. Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested kindly to notify J. P. BISSET & CO., 12 The Bund, Shanghai (Compilers of this Report on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange) of any errors or omissions.

GREAT BRITAIN'S TRADE

Some Encouraging Signs Apparent in June Statistical Returns

The Trade Returns for June again suggest steadiness rather than any very definite trend.

The figures, as they stand, are as follows:—

	June, 1933	May, 1933	June, 1932
Imports	53,774,029	57,294,838	56,049,823
U.K. exports	28,465,752	30,765,441	29,723,517
Re-exports	5,266,857	3,820,010	4,174,956

Except for re-exports, which are at least one quite exceptional movement in "other" chemical manufactures (£621,380, against £8,176 last year), the trade totals for the month, shown above, are substantially lower both for imports and exports.

June this year, however, included the Whitsun holiday which applies to England and Wales, but not to Scotland, and when a rough adjustment has been made to allow for that on the ordinary "working days" basis, the average trade per working day is not greatly changed. The averages are:—

	June, 1933	May, 1933	June, 1932
Imports	2.15	2.12	2.21
Exports	1.14	1.14	1.14
Re-exports	0.21	0.14	0.16

It will be seen that exports are the same as for May and for June a year ago. Perhaps that may be considered encouraging, as at the beginning of this June there were several days of stormy weather, which hindered shipping considerably.

Daily Average Up

Within these aggregate figures there is also some moderate encouragement to be had in the main subheadings.

The most important of these is exports of British manufactures, which, as it stands, is £21,742,446, against £25,501,990 in May and £22,870,411 in June 1932.

But allowance must be made, as usual, for the casual incidence of exports of ships built for foreign countries, and for the preponderant effect of the cotton export trade, which is so large that any considerable movement in it is capable of swallowing up quite important movements in other trades.

When these two components have been eliminated, and adjustment made for the varying number of "working days," the daily average export of general manufactures during June becomes some £700,000, against £680,000 in May and £650,000 in June 1932. At least these figures suggest some tendency towards improvement in general trades.

The same trend seems to be shown—though again without any great decision—in the next most important sub-heading, imports of raw materials. Here the figures, as they stand, are £13,986,669 for June 1933, £14,457,130 for May 1933, £13,517,822 for June 1932. After cotton and wool have been eliminated, and the working day adjustment made, the daily averages become some £285,000 for June 1933, £285,000 for May, 1933, and £305,000 for June, 1932.

The comparison with June, 1932, would be better but for a considerable fall in timber imports, which is largely due to the Russian embargo.

It is, however, impossible to allow for every abnormality affecting the figures; and the conclusion must remain that faint, but not very definite, indications exist of more active turnover.

Basic Industries

So much for general inferences. In dealing with individual industries, it is in most cases more reliable to take the half-year's figures rather than those for June alone.

Of the great basic industries, coal, iron and steel engineering, and cotton, none can be said to show any real signs of revival in the export business. The following are the returns for the half-year (showing quantities instead of values wherever possible):—

	Half-year's figures 1933	1932	1931
Iron and steel, net imports (000 tons)	1,326	1,049	1,222
Mined exports (000 tons)	904	953	999
Mined exports (£000)	13,990	14,258	15,790

COAL

Half-year's figures (000 tons)

The decline is greatest in the cruder products. Tubes (especially wrought tubes), wire, rails, plates are all up on last year.

ENGINEERING

	Half-year's figures 1933	1932	1931
Non-ferrous metals net impts.	2000	6,380	6,504
Machinery exports	2000	13,130	16,079
Electrical exports	2000	3,183	2,830
Vehicles (excl. ships)	2000	9,956	8,451

The more recent months seem to show some signs of improvement, but the half-year as a whole is not very encouraging. The figures for boilers, cranes, machine tools, turbines, and (to a less extent) textile machinery, are all poor. Motors (private cars), however, remain excellent with 21,885 complete vehicles and chassis, against 13,900 exported in the first half of 1932. Raw aluminium imports rose sharply in June, and nickel exports are substantially better.

COTTON

	Half-year's figures 1933	1932	1931
Net raw impts. (mill. lbs.)	413	386	615
Grey yarn exps. (mill. lbs.)	58	71	57
Bleached, yn. exps. (mill. lbs.)	9.4	5.8	5.8
Piece goods (mill. sq. yards)	1,083,148	848	848

The figures for June alone make a worse comparison with previous periods than do the half-year's figures. We have, in general, made satisfactory progress in Europe, South America and South Africa, but lost ground heavily in the Far East and Australia, where Japan has competed severely.

WOOL

	Half-year's figures 1933	1932	1931
Net raw impts. (mill. lbs.)	413	425	416
Tops exports (mill. lbs.)	22.0	19.9	13.9
Yarn exports (mill. lbs.)	18.2	17.7	14.2
Tissues exports (mill. square yards)	43.9	40.8	42.1

Thus there are distinct signs of improvement. The improvement is not due to any particular group of markets, nor is there any definite sign of exceptionally difficult conditions in any group of markets.

Anthracite Better

Among other industries there are signs of improvement in razors, cinema films, and anthracite coal—to mention a few.

Poorer exports are shown for cement (for which exports are 250,829 tons for the half-year, against 322,872 in the 1932 half-year, and 324,543 in 1931 half-year), and for boots and shoes (for which the half-year's exports were 254,111 dozen pairs, against 331,246 in 1932, and 324,996 in 1931).

It should be remembered, however, that the home market is much the most important for boots and shoes, and that conditions in it are considerably improved.

THE SHANGHAI MARKETS

(Continued from page 338.)

SUGAR

The local sugar market has been under the influence of selling pressure from Java during the week, and only a limited volume of business, both on the c.i.f. and ex-warehouse terms, has been reported. Stocks in Shanghai have become still further depleted, the total of all sugars to-day being in the neighbourhood of 20,000 tons.

TEA

Black Tea.—The Shanghai market has been very quiet and only 218 h/c of Keemun are reported as the week's settlements. Small lines of Ningchows have also changed hands, but the biggest business has been 812 h/c of Hankow tea brought down and sold locally at \$34/38.

Hankow.—Demand continues very keen and in spite of declining quality and ever rising prices stocks are kept at a very low level.

Green Tea.—The Chunmee market is showing a slightly easier tendency, except in finest special make teas to which the greater part of recent business has been confined. 8779 h/c are reported settled altogether. Sommee.—Fne teas continue scarce and in good demand. Prices are very high in comparison with other kinds. Medium and low grades remain steady and very firm. The week's settlements are reported as \$142 h/c, a slight advance on last week. Pinsee.—No change. A few chops have been settled and the market remains firm.

SHANGHAI REAL ESTATE MARKET REVIEW

Beyond the Western District

By courtesy Realty Investment Co.

This area is still the centre of activity in real estate trading. Nothing phenomenal in the way of purchases has been reported, but there is a steady demand for small lots, especially those adjacent to Hungjiao Road, and prices are considerably firmer in consequence. This whole area is becoming more and more residential, factories appearing infrequently at these generally within certain defined areas. The increase in vehicular traffic is a sure sign of the popularity of the neighbourhood, and the P.W.D. are forced continually to repair the roads.

The demand for houses in this area appears to be insatiable. Fresh groups of houses are constantly under construction, and are always let before completion, and very few vacant houses are even offered in the market. It looks as though there will be power along the whole length of the Chungshan Road very shortly. The cement standards that have been laid alongside the road for a year, are now being placed in position, from the Lungwua end, and steel standards are being extended from the Chapel end, which already reach to the Soochow Creek bridge.

Building Activity

The houses at the corner of Great Western and Tunsin Roads are now all let, also those in Tongshan Court on Tunsin Road. Two new houses have been built on Tunsin Road, which are small, but well designed. A big residence is under construction behind the dairy at the corner of Great Western and Columbia Roads, Hubertus Apartments have reached the fifth floor, and a group of houses on Great Western Road, beyond Great Western Court, will be completed within a month, and are already being booked up.

Several new houses in Columbia Circle are now completed. The new glycerine factory near the junction of Jordan and Amherst Avenues, is proceeding rapidly, and what appears to be a foundry at the corner of Chungshan and Minghong Roads, is almost completed. Several pieces of land on Lincoln Avenue are being fenced in.

Land is being raised on the Great Western Road, next to Great Western Court, and has been fenced in, while another large tract of land is being leveled further Eastwards. On the same road, but nearer in, and just west of Tifeng Road, a small group of houses is being constructed. The big group of semi-foreign houses near the Edinburgh and Great Western Roads' corner, is nearing completion and will no doubt, shortly be fully occupied, as they are close to the bus route. The partially built Dance Hall next to the Blue Cross hospital, is offered for sale as it stands, and it will be interesting to see for what purpose it will eventually be purchased.

The Great Western Riding Academy site has been taken over by the Ford Hire Service, and extensive alterations are being made. The Standard Dairy on Great Western Road has considerably increased the number of its buildings, and new offices have been built on the road.

Recent Offerings

Mow 5. 4, vacant land, Lincoln Avenue, east of Chungshan Road, B. C. Lot Tis. 5,000 per mow.
Mow 3. 7, vacant land, Great Western Road Tis. 24,000 per mow.
A few small lots of between mow 2 and 3 on Great Western Road at Tis. 21,000 per mow.
Approximate mow 6 vacant land on Yu Yuen Road, B. C. Lot Tis. 28,000 per mow, mow 5.7 vacant land, Tunsin Road Tis. 12,500 per mow new Chinese Title Deed. Mow 3 vacant land, Tunsin Road, Tis. 12,000 per mow new Chinese Title Deed. A residence on mow 2 of land Lucerne Road Tis. 60,000.

Recent Sales

Mow 3.6.6.1 Great Western Road Tis. 50,000 for the lot.
Mow 23. Jordan Avenue Tis. 11,000 per mow.
Mow 12.2.0.0. McLeod Road Tis. 2,800 per mow.
Mow 2.5.0.0. Hungjiao Road, Inside lot, Tis. 4,200 per mow.
Mow 5.200. Hungjiao Road Inside lot Tis. 4,450 per mow.
Mow 8.0.0.0. Hungjiao Road Tis. 4,670 per mow.
Mow 2.500 Tunsin Road Tis. 13,500 per mow.

CHINESE GOLD LOAN

London, Aug. 22.
The coupon due on September 1 of the Chinese 4 1/2 Per Cent. Gold Loan of 1898, English issue, will be paid after that date at the offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Reuter.

DOMESTIC BOND REVIEW

By Courtesy S. D. Wang & Co.

An unusual feature in the Chinese Government bond market during the week ending August 26 was the absence of activity despite the fact that it was the last day for August trading. In the ordinary times, such a period would be marked by feverish activities on the part of operators in covering their outstanding positions, such activities to result in wide fluctuations in the course of one session.

During the period under review, trading proceeded indifferently throughout the six days. With operators hesitating in committing themselves to any position in the absence of perceptible indications in the market, positions outstanding were necessarily few and this accounted for the dull market.

As is to be expected, a quiet market produced little fluctuations. Throughout this period, no issue moved more than one point. The general tendency however was downward with almost every issue

coming down to an average of half a point.

The market opened the week on Monday with indifferent fluctuations, movements varying not more than a quarter point. While a few advances were recorded, recessions were more prominent. The next day found the market sliding down further and at a slightly quickened pace. It recovered on Wednesday sufficiently to wipe off Tuesday's losses but the market declined again on the next day as well as Friday though in each case the movement was slow. Saturday found the market going both up and down due to operators covering their positions on the last trading day for August.

Total transactions for the week did not reach beyond 40 millions.

Salt Revenue, the popular issue, showed a turnover of only six millions.

Following is a tabulated report of the market:

Issue	Open	High	Low	Close	July Compar.	Fluctuation	Transactions	
18th Yr. Customs	Aug. 34.00	34.20	33.80	34.10	34.00	+0.10	0.40	660,000
Aug. Sept.	33.70	33.70	33.60	33.60				20,000
Reorganization	Aug. 41.70	41.85	41.40	41.65	41.55	+0.10	0.45	720,000
Aug. Sept.	41.15	41.15	40.75	40.85	41.00	-0.15	0.40	920,000
Disbandment	Aug. 67.30	67.40	66.60	66.70	67.25	-0.55	0.80	1,405,000
Aug. Sept.	67.70	67.75	67.10	67.10	67.55	-0.45	0.65	1,715,000
19th Yr. Customs	Aug. 49.00	49.25	48.70	49.20	48.85	-0.35	0.55	830,000
Aug. Sept.	48.10	48.20	47.90	48.05	47.95	-0.10	0.30	835,000
Rehabilitation	Aug. 51.50	51.50	50.75	51.05	51.35	-0.30	0.75	1,020,000
Aug. Sept.	50.55	50.70	50.05	50.20	50.50	+0.30	0.65	1,040,000
20th Yr. Tobacco	Aug. 51.75	51.90	50.95	51.15	51.65	-0.50	0.95	1,025,000
Aug. Sept.	51.25	51.30	50.45	50.50	51.05	-0.55	0.85	1,265,000
20th Yr. Customs	Aug. 52.25	52.25	51.50	51.60	52.05	-0.45	0.75	1,690,000
Aug. Sept.	51.50	51.60	50.80	50.90	51.40	-0.50	0.80	1,930,000
Consolidated Tax	Aug. 53.05	53.10	52.50	52.55	52.95	-0.40	0.60	2,190,000
Aug. Sept.	52.50	52.25	51.90	52.00	52.40	-0.40	0.65	2,355,000
Salt Revenue	Aug. 54.55	54.60	53.85	53.95	54.40	-0.45	0.75	2,855,000
Aug. Sept.	53.95	54.00	53.30	53.35	53.85	-0.50	0.70	2,960,000
6% Consolidated	Aug. 59.10	59.10	58.50	85.70	59.35	-0.65	0.60	1,530,000
Aug. Sept.	57.75	57.80	57.30	57.50	57.75	-0.25	0.50	815,000

KINLEEUEN WHARF PROPERTY

China Merchants Pags French Mission Tis. 180,000

Following the cancellation of the Tis. 30,000,000 agreements with the China Realty Co. by repaying Tis. 700,000 and interest, the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. paid Tis. 180,000 and interest to the Société des Mission Etrangères to definitely take over the Kinleeyuen Wharf, Nantao, one of the most valuable Bund properties.

Due to the absence of a lawyer who is to serve as a witness, the payment of Tis. 180,000 and interest to the Société des Mission Etrangères by the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. for the redemption of the Kinleeyuen Wharf mortgage was delayed on Aug. 24. According to Mr. O. S. Lieou this was made the next day.

The shipping firm were originally lessees of the property. Through protracted negotiations, an agreement was entered into between the two parties on August 15, 1931, when the French mission sold the property for Tis. 275,000. Due to financial stringency, further arrangements were made between them whereby the China Merchants mortgaged the wharf to the mission for Tis. 220,000 for two years. With the payment of the Tis. 180,000 and interest which is a portion of the money needed for the redemption of the mortgage the shipping firm will be definitely the owner of the entire property. The wharf figured prominently in a dispute in October, 1929, when the shipping firm, lessees of the property, failed to pay the rent falling due. The Société des Mission Etrangères, owners of the wharf, then sued the firm in the former French Mixed Court, asking for immediate payment of the rent, and also for the cancellation of the lease.

Though judgment was given in favour of the French mission, the shipping company refused to surrender the property and asked the court for a suspension of its decision, their contention being that they, by reclaiming the foreshore of the wharf and by renting it for many years past, had acquired title to the sale of the property. An agreement was entered into between the two parties on August 15, 1931, when the French mission sold the wharf for Tis. 275,000.

As the firm was not in a position to pay Tis. 275,000 in a lump sum to the mission, further arrangements were concluded between the two parties whereby the China Merchants leased the wharf to the mission for Tis. 220,000 for two years. During the specified period, the firm has paid Tis. 40,000, the remaining Tis. 180,000 now paid.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY IN BRITAIN

London, Aug. 23.
Industrial activity in the United Kingdom in the second quarter of the present year, as estimated from particulars furnished from various sources to the Board of Trade, was 12 per cent. greater than in the first quarter of this year and 1.7 per cent. greater than in the second quarter of last year.

An increase of 18 per cent. was recorded in the iron and steel group, 12 per cent. in the nonferrous metals group, and 11 per cent. in the leather and footwear group.

Engineering and shipbuilding show a 3.8 per cent. increase.—Reuter.

HIGH CLASS SHIRTS and PYJAMAS

Made to Order

Samples mailed on request

JAPANESE and CHINESE Objects of Art

TOYO MURAKAMI

270 Kiangee Road, SHANGHAI



WORK OF POSTAL AND REMITTANCE BANK

Report Shows Record Year for Business

Except for a small decrease in the business of international remittances, the activities of the Postal Remittances and Savings Bank during the year ended June 30, 1932, registered an increase in every department, according to the annual report just issued by the Bank.

The amount of business done in domestic remittances and savings constituted a record. This, in face of the exceptionally difficult situation in the year, attests to the great need of the service of the Bank to the public.

The net surplus for the year was \$1,921,095.58. In accordance with Government regulations, \$1,344,766.91 (seventy per cent.) of the surplus was handed over to the Directorate-General of Posts for expenses incurred by post offices in connection with the remittance and savings services, and the remaining \$576,328.67 was credited to the Bank's general reserve. The decrease in the surplus was due to a change in the method of accounting in districts with depreciated currencies, (this change also accounts for the decrease shown in remittance fees), and also to the adjustment of all classes of investments to their market values, enforced at the end of the year.

The outstanding features of each service are reviewed in the following report of the Bank:

The total remittances of all classes handled during the year amounted to \$188,000,000, as against a previous record of \$158,000,000; and the total savings deposits outstanding at the end of the year amounted to \$27,000,000, as against a previous record of \$24,000,000. These figures, reached, as stated, in spite of exceptional difficulties, show that the financial services of the Postal Administration meet a very definite need.

Domestic Remittances

Money orders issued during the year amounted to \$183,716,100, as compared with \$155,267,900 for the previous year, an increase of eighteen per cent. The total number of money orders issued was 5,409,300, and the average value of each order, \$33.96, as against 4,900,800 and \$31.68, respectively, for the previous year, an increase of ten per cent. in the case of the number of orders issued.

The total number and amount of air-mail money orders issued were 16,900 and \$1,141,700, respectively, as against 8,682 and \$384,018.80 for the previous year, increases of 95 per cent. and 197 per cent. respectively.

At the end of the year, 2,484 money order offices and 5,031 agencies were participating in the postal orders service. 160,600 orders for a total value of \$1,385,700 were issued during the year. The total amount of C.O.D. parcels collected was \$2,657,700, as against \$2,185,600 for the previous year, an increase of 22 per cent. The total amount of C.O.D. registered articles collected was \$17,400, as against \$19,900 for the previous year, a decrease of 13 per cent.

International Money Orders

There was a small decrease in the total number and value of international money orders issued, as compared with last year, of 2 per cent. and 3 per cent. respectively, the relative figures being 26,222 and \$1,645,369.43 for this year, as against 26,898 and \$1,690,377.06 for last year. The total number and value of international money orders cashed showed a larger decrease—of 25 per cent. and 33 per cent. respectively—being 46,299 and \$2,916,615.53, as against 61,649 and \$4,187,230.06 for the previous year. The average value of each order issued was \$58.30, and of that cashed, \$60.30, as against \$58.90 and \$67.92, respectively, for the previous year.

An agreement was concluded with Poland for the direct exchange of money orders, with effect from February, 1932.

The total number and value of international C.O.D. orders (for parcels) issued decreased by 31 per cent. and 37 per cent. respectively, (i.e., 20,149 and \$921,425.24, as against 28,994 and \$991,084.55 for the previous year); the number and value of orders cashed decreased by 63 per cent. and 66 per cent., respectively (i.e., 728 and \$21,303.15, as against 1,905 and \$62,450.65 for the previous year). The average amount of each order issued and cashed were \$30.84 and \$29.26, respectively, as compared with \$34.18 and \$31.78 for the previous year.

A C.O.D. parcel service between China and French Indo-China was inaugurated in October, 1931.

The total numbers of international C.O.D. orders (for registered articles) issued and cashed decreased by 33 per cent. and 44 per cent., respectively, i.e., 2,619 and

NETHERLANDS INDIES IMPORT DUES

Increase to be Enforced in October

Tokyo, Aug. 24.

According to a report here, the Government of the Netherlands East Indies has decided to raise its customs tariff on and after October 1. Duties on luxury goods will be raised from twelve per cent. to twenty per cent., various raw materials from six per cent. to ten per cent. and cotton tissue and wheat will be at twelve per cent. duty instead of ten per cent. as at present. It is said that the increase is for the purpose of raising revenue.—United Press.

I. & I. COMMUNICATIONS, LTD.

Index Numbers

These index numbers represent the estimated monthly receipts from traffic as related to comparable traffic in the year 1929. It should be noted that since 1929 the operation in various overseas areas has been taken over at different dates by the local associated companies, and the total figures for 1929 taken for purpose of comparison in establishing the index 100 have therefore been adjusted when necessary by the omission of the receipts accruing in the areas affected. The index numbers are, in consequence, all shown upon a comparable basis.

Monthly figures reduced to working day average.

Working day average of comparable receipts year 1929 = 100.	1930	1931	1932	1933
Jan.	93.0	76.3	73.4	69.9
Feb.	95.7	81.2	82.9	71.7
Mar.	94.5	79.6	77.8	70.4
Apr.	96.9	74.5	71.4	71.8
May	86.2	68.5	67.7	70.7
June	86.0	66.6	64.7	70.1
July	80.8	64.7	63.2	67.5
Aug.	82.1	61.8	69.6	
Sept.	81.4	73.0	71.4	
Oct.	82.5	74.3	73.2	
Nov.	80.4	79.0	73.0	
Dec.	87.1	83.6	78.8	

TREASURY RETURNS

London, Aug. 22.

The latest Treasury returns show that the total ordinary revenue for the current financial year up to August 19 amounted to £222,320,767. At the corresponding date of last year, the amount stood at £217,783,488. The ordinary expenditure up to date for the current year totalled £262,816,211 which is £35,000,000 less than the total of ordinary expenditure at the corresponding date of last year.—Wireless through Reuter.

U.S.A. FOREIGN TRADE FOR JULY

Washington, Aug. 23.

The foreign trade of the United States for July was as follows:—

Exports \$145,000,000
Imports \$143,000,000

These figures show an increase in exports of \$25,000,000 and of \$21,000,000 in imports compared with last month.

Compared with July of last year, there is a still bigger increase in foreign trade, the increases being \$38,000,000 in exports and \$64,000,000 in imports.—Reuter.

Savings and Establishments

Pass-book, cheque, and fixed deposits during the period under review amounted to \$56,100,581.52 and \$2,893.82, respectively, from \$214,165.48 and \$7,179.93 for the previous year—a decrease of 47 per cent. in the value of orders issued and of 60 per cent. in the value of those cashed. The average amounts of each order issued and cashed were \$43.23 and \$7.09, respectively, as compared with \$54.51 and \$10.59 for the previous year.

An increase in the number of establishments with remittance and savings facilities is also to be recorded, the former from 6,891 to 7,515 and the latter from 496 to 572.

WORLD SHIPPING DECLINES

Decrease of 1,800,000 Tons in Last Year

The 1933-34 edition of Lloyd's Register Book contains, as in former years, complete particulars of all sea-going merchant vessels of 100 tons upwards, and also of steel and iron vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America, and of other vessels classed with the Society. It therefore includes a detailed record of about 32,000 steamers, motorships, sailing vessels, and non-propelled craft.

An important fact regarding the number and tonnage of vessels classed by Lloyd's Register of Shipping is that this figure, which comprises existing vessels recorded in the new edition of the Register Book which are now or have been formerly classed by the Society, or for which classification is contemplated, is 15,092 of 41,958,302 tons. Of the tonnage actually holding the Society's class, 44 per cent. is registered in Great Britain, and 56 per cent. in other countries.

The tables show that during the last twelve months there was a net decrease of 1,814,125 tons in the tonnage for the world, comprising a decrease in steam tonnage of 1,902,632 tons, an increase of 162,015 tons in the motor tonnage, and a decrease in the tonnage of sailing vessels and barges of 73,508 tons. Between June 1931 and June 1932, there was a net decrease of 396,730 tons.

Principal Decreases

The largest decrease amongst the principal maritime countries are:—Great Britain and Ireland, 158,068 tons; Germany 263,568 tons; Italy, 240,765 tons; The Netherlands, 198,383 tons; and the United States, 188,821 tons.

On the other hand, three countries showing notable increases for the last twelve months are Soviet Russia, Panama, and Finland, with increases of 158,068, 148,621, and 88,407 tons, respectively. The increase in the Panamanian and Finnish totals are not to be ascribed primarily to the requirements of national trade, however, while in the case of Soviet Russia, the figures are probably not comprehensive, due to the difficulty experienced in obtaining precise information.

The table on the tonnage of ocean-going steamers and motorships available for general cargo and passengers purposes, which disregards vessels on the Great Lakes, wooden and composite vessels, those of less than 4,000 tons gross, or which are over 25 years old, shows the relatively high efficiency of the merchant fleet of Great Britain and Ireland, which, while including 27.9 per cent. of the world tonnage as recorded in the Register Book, actually comprises 37.72 per cent. of the more efficient ocean-going tonnage available for general cargo and passengers purposes.

Variation of Fleets

Some remarkable variations can be observed from the table dealing with the tonnage owned in the world at various dates, which is most useful in ascertaining the development of the merchant navy during the last five years. In 1899, the gross tonnage of steamers amounted to 20,878,000 tons, and the gross tonnage of sailing vessels to about 7,200,000 tons. Since then the steam and motor tonnage has increased by 451 million tons, while the sailing vessels tonnage has decreased by nearly 6 million tons.

Disregarding the enormous increase which has taken place in the United States sea-going steam tonnage since 1916, and the decrease, during the period 1914-21, in the German tonnage, both of which are due to the Great War, the most noticeable changes during the period are:—

1. Sail tonnage registered both in Great Britain and Ireland and in Norway, which amounted to approximately 2,000,000 tons gross and 1,000,000 tons gross in 1899, respectively, is now reduced to 109,000 tons, mostly barges, and 1,400 tons, respectively.

2. The increase in the steam and motor tonnage owned in the British Isles amounts to 7,506,000 tons.

3. As compared with 1899, notable increases in steam and motor tonnage owned—other than in the case of the United States—are shown at the present time by:—Greece, with a tonnage now equal to 9.1 her earlier figures; Japan, 9 times; The Netherlands, 7.1 times; Italy, 6.9 times; and Norway, 5.5 times.

Ship Losses Decrease

An interesting fact, and one which deserves special mention, is that there is a considerable decrease in the percentage lost in steamships and motorships during the last five years as compared

CHINA COTTON MILL STATISTICS

The following statistics in connection with the cotton industry have been issued by the Chinese Cotton Millowners Association, Shanghai:—

Number of Spinning Spindles:				
Ring Spindles	July 1, 1933	Jan. 1, 1933	July 1, 1932	July 1, 1931
Spindles in course of erection	4,584,730	4,493,303	4,285,528	4,285,528
	79,372	97,896	102,923	102,923
Quantity of Cotton Consumed				
(in bales of 500 lb.) for the half year ending:—				
	June 30, 1933	Dec. 31, 1932	June 30, 1932	June 30, 1931
Chinese cotton	855,539	799,353	475,732	475,732
American cotton	291,055	467,428	450,703	450,703
East Indian cotton	28,450	95,473	111,336	111,336
Egyptian cotton	10,026	8,466	2,833	2,833
Sundries	212	134	458	458
Total	1,235,282	1,340,854	1,041,062	1,041,062
Cotton Mill Stocks:				
(in bales of 500 lb.)				
	July 1, 1933	Jan. 1, 1933	July 1, 1932	July 1, 1931
Chinese cotton	208,509	275,530	164,245	164,245
American cotton	97,727	111,019	153,987	153,987
East Indian cotton	34,122	18,855	34,190	34,190
Egyptian cotton	3,871	2,992	2,468	2,468
Sundries	297	85	18	18
Total	344,326	405,789	354,908	354,908
Short-time for the Half Year Ending				
	June 30, 1933	Dec. 31, 1932	June 30, 1932	June 30, 1931
Number of Spindles stopped	2,696,022	657,790	2,386,360	2,386,360
Average number of hours stopped	630	2,039	1,376	1,376
Number of spindles from which turns have been received were stopped	2,33	2,25	5,8	5,8

with other quinquennial periods in pre-war times. The average yearly percentage lost during the period 1928-32 only amounts to 0.64 per cent. whereas, to quote an example, during the period 1900-13, the average was 1.17 per cent.

The figures for steamers broken up vary to a very large extent from year to year, but the figures for 1932 are the highest on record, namely, 1,340,140 tons. The aggregate steam and motor tonnage broken up during the decade 1923-1932—8,883,000 tons—represents a yearly average of 1.4 per cent. of the tonnage owned. Adding to these figures the tonnage of steamships and motor-vessels lost through casualties during the same period—4,189,000 tons—it will be seen that the average "wastage" of sea-going merchant tonnage, excluding sailing ships, only slightly exceeds 2 per cent. per year of the tonnage owned.

Although as regards the British Isles the tonnage broken during this period, 2,379,000 tons, represents a smaller percentage of the total tonnage owned abroad, this largely influenced by the fact that considerable numbers of the older vessels are purchased from Great Britain and Ireland by other countries, the result being that, while of the tonnage now owned the British Isles only 18.9 per cent. consists of vessels of twenty years of age and upwards, the tonnage owned abroad comprises over 31.5 per cent. of vessels of such age.

MANCHOUKUO CURRENCY

Changchun, Aug. 26.

Manchoukuo has decided to put into circulation auxiliary currency of its own. The government so far has withdrawn 600,000,000 copper coins weighing about 5,000 tons, which will be melted and re-coined. Old auxiliary currency, however, will be permitted to circulate for another three years during which time it is expected to be withdrawn from circulation.—Reuter.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

CAPITAL
Authorized \$50,000,000
Issued and fully paid up 20,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling £ 6,500,000
Silver \$10,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

London Branch: 9 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C. 3

Shanghai Branch: 12 THE BUND

Sub-Agency: 27 BROADWAY

New York Agency: 72 WALL STREET

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

LOCAL BILLS discounted.

CREDITS granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in America, Africa, Australia, China, Europe, India and Japan.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES to rent.

SAVINGS BANK OFFICE Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.

Full particulars on application

AGREEMENT AT WORLD WHEAT CONFERENCE

1934 Exports Limited to 500,000,000 Bushels

London, Aug. 25.

The World Wheat Conference delegates to-day reached an agreement which will formally be initiated at 5.30 o'clock this afternoon, providing for an average fixed price of twelve gold francs a quintal.

Under the terms of the agreement, importing countries undertake to consider substantial reductions in their tariffs on wheat.

The wheat producing and exporting countries, on the other hand, bind themselves to export no more than 500,000,000 bushels of the grain during the year 1934. Soviet Russia and the Danubian countries being included in this pact.

No arrangement has yet been reached with the Soviet Union, however, regarding the portion of the total export quota to which that country will be entitled, but the United Press has been given to understand that share available to Russia will be less than 50,000,000 bushels.

A further agreement was reached by the exporting countries, by which they also agree to limit production in 1934 by fifteen per cent. but the Soviet Union and the Danubian countries have not adhered to this portion of the pact.—United Press.

London Pact Signed

London, Aug. 25.

The agreement on the world price of wheat and on the limitation of supplies reached to-day by the Wheat Conference in London, at which 29 countries were represented, was signed at 10.30 to-night.

The decision to fix a world price and limit supplies had an immediate effect in the Liverpool Corn Exchange, where futures went up 9d. a quarter, operators caught short being in haste to cover. Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, chairman of the conference, announced at to-day's session that the exporting countries had accepted twelve gold francs a quintal, or 63.08 gold cents a bushel, as the price level at which importing nations may be asked to readjust their tariffs on wheat.

Under the agreement, the exporting countries have agreed to limit their export of wheat during 1934 to 560 million bushels and, with the exception of Russia and the Danubian States, to reduce their production by fifteen per cent. The agreement is to be in force for two years.

Britain and other countries which do not export wheat also signed the agreement. The importing countries, in a paragraph added to the agreement, declared "that measures affecting the area of wheat grown and the degree of production adopted are primarily dependent upon domestic conditions within each country and that any change in those countries must often require the sanction of the legislature."

The intention of this agreement is, nevertheless, that the importing countries will not take advantage of the reduction of exports on the part of the exporting countries by developing their domestic policies in such a way as to prejudice the efforts which the exporting countries are making, in the common interest, to restore the price of wheat to a remunerative level.

Apart from limiting the export maximum in 1934 to 560 million bushels, the agreement provides that, with the exception of Russia and the Danubian countries, the exporting nations will reduce their production by fifteen per cent.

Tariff Readjustment

Another provision is that the importing countries agree to readjust their Customs tariffs when the price of wheat reaches twelve Swiss gold francs a quintal, or 63.6 gold cents c.f.f. a bushel.

The agreement incorporates a statement by the importing countries on the lines of the draft agreement reached on August 21, in which it was agreed not to encourage and increase in the acreage under wheat; to adopt every possible measure to increase consumption; and to lower Customs tariffs when price levels are sufficiently steady to permit this course.

Importing countries agree, the statement adds, that in order to restore more normal conditions in the world wheat trade, any reduction of Customs tariffs must be accompanied by modification in the general régime of quantitative reduction of wheat imports, and the principle of the desirability of such modification must be accepted.

Exporting countries agree that it may be possible to make substantial progress with these modifications in 1934-5, but the importing countries are prepared to make effective alterations in 1934-5 if world prices have taken a definitely

INCREASE OF SILVER IN U.S.A.

Orient Purchasing Power Unimpaired by Price

Washington, Aug. 20.

The often repeated statement of American silver advocates that the low prices of silver impaired the purchasing power of the Orient was discredited to-day in an analysis of the silver question published by Mr. Y. S. Leong, Chinese economist, for the Brookings Institution.

The silver question again became a disturbing factor for economists and those who are attempting to improve the position of the white metal to-day, when it was announced that world production had increased sharply during July.

Reports of the American Bureau of Metal Statistics showed that the production increased by 778,000 ounces in July. The report was especially disturbing here because the bulk of the increase took place in the Western Hemisphere. Of the total increase, Canada was credited with 573,000 ounces; her July production was 1,227,000 ounces against 644,000 ounces in June.

The actual world production in July was 12,609,000 ounces, compared with 11,831,000 ounces in June. The total production for 1933, including the month of July, was given by the Bureau as 91,961,000 ounces.

The Western Hemisphere produced 7,879,000 ounces during the month of July.

As indication of the rate at which newly-mined metal is moving, the Bureau said that 8,215,000 ounces were in the hands of refiners at the end of July.

Silver producers meanwhile are preparing a campaign to encourage a wider use of silver in industry. In the last three years, other metals have been widely used for utensils that were once made entirely of silver. The producers plan newspaper advertising campaigns to point out the advantages of silver.—United Press.

ESTHONIA'S FAVOURABLE TRADE BALANCE

Reval, Aug. 26.

Figures published by the Estonian Government show a favourable trade balance for the first six months of the present year. Imports totalled 13,690,000 Kronen (1932: 18,930,000) and exports reached 14,960,000 Kronen (1932: 19,740,000), the favourable balance being 1,270,000 Kronen (1932: 810,000).—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

AMERICAN BANKING REGULATIONS

Washington, Aug. 26.

Regulations aiming at controlling the relationship between the Federal Reserve Banks and foreign banks were issued to-day by the Federal Reserve Board. They require the reserve banks to submit forthwith full information concerning all their existing relationships and transactions with foreign banks and forbidding federal bank representatives to negotiate with foreign banks except in pursuance of agreements previously approved by the Board.—Reuter.

upward turn from the average price in the first six months of 1933.—Reuter.

American Reduction

Washington, Aug. 26.

A fifteen per cent. reduction in the United States wheat acreage has been tentatively decided upon in consequence of the agreement signed in London yesterday.—Reuter

Australia's Position

Sydney, Aug. 26.

According to present indications, the international agreement reached in London regarding the world price of wheat and the limitation of supplies will barely affect Australia's exports for the 1933/4 and 1934/5 seasons, while it will not entail any reduction of acreage under wheat in Australia.

Adherence to the fifteen per cent. restriction of exports will mean solely that Australia's exports will not exceed 255,000,000 bushels in the next two years, allowing her to export 142,000,000 bushels in 1933/4 and 113,000,000 bushels in 1934/5.

Trade comment on the agreement is extremely cautious, pending information of America's intentions.—Reuter.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

SHANGHAI RIFLEMEN'S SUCCESSES

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, July 25.

The Imperial Challenge Trophy presented for competition at Bisley by the proprietors of the "Morning Post" (the Junior Kolapore Cup), for teams representing the outposts of the Empire, on Friday was won by China (Treaty Ports) with an aggregate for the three ranges of 300, 500, and 600 yards of 533. This was the aggregate which gave Uganda the prize in 1926. The members of the China team all were from Shanghai and their scores were:—

	300	500	600	Total
W. Read (S.M.P.)	41	46	41	128
T. S. Parry (S.V.C.)	44	46	45	135
C. W. Glover (S.V.C.)	43	46	43	132
W. O. Lancaster (S.R.A.)	44	46	48	138
	172	184	177	533

The team representing Sierra Leone, fresh from their success on the long ranges of Stickle-down, where the day before they won the Junior Mackinnon, came second, with 528 points; while the Gold Coast team left the firing point with 525 points, which gave them third place. Sudan were fourth with 521, and Kenya and Nigeria tied, for fifth with 516. The F.M.S. had 513.

Trying Conditions

There were nine competitors who, it is estimated, travelled approximately 330,000 miles to shoot for the Junior Kolapore and the Barnett Mackinnon. Warm, bright weather, with just a semblance of a breeze favoured the opening of the match at 300 yards, and even competitors from tropical climates found the heat a little trying as they lay at the firing points. The 300-yard range is the most unpopular of the three fired. Between the 7 1/2 inch bull's eye and the firing points there was at times a shimmering haze which played tricks with the elevation, but it was not sufficient seriously to interfere with the value of the shooting. The conclusion of the firing at the 300 yards range found the Gold Coast holding the premier position; the top scorer at the initial stage was Lieut. Cranston, of the Gold Coast, who dropped only one point with his ten shots.

The intermediate range was negotiated to the accompaniment of a rather difficult and inconstant wind. At the end of the 500, Sierra Leone had gained the premier position, with 362 points, China being fourth, two points behind Sudan's 358. Greater difficulty, however, was encountered at the 600 yards range. The wind increased in velocity and the light was at times poor, but China went ahead, and surprised the large number of excited visitors, as well as their competitors, by winning the trophy on the team's second visit to Bisley.

Lancaster's Marksmanship

Glover, the captain, whom I congratulated after the match, was very pleased indeed with his team, and thought it was the best they could possibly have raised. Naturally he was very excited over the win and said his team had shot splendidly. I also personally congratulated Lancaster, whom it will be seen scored 48 out of a possible 50 on the difficult 600 range. He had, by the way, on the previous day got through to the third stage of the King's Prize with 139, and was far too modest over his achievements. Indeed he "blamed" the wind-coach for his wonderful 48, saying that he told him to shoot at exactly the right moment, and he wished he could have him for a coach for the final of the King's Prize, but of course on this occasion he had to judge the wind himself.

There is no doubt the China team was an excellent one and fully deserved their win, since they had to fight hard in the last stages. They told me they had experienced considerable difficulty with the light and wind, both being extremely hard to gauge. In Shanghai, apparently, the light and wind are consistent, but here we have the clouds shadowing the sun and the wind constantly and suddenly changing. The haze causes a mirage which is extraordinarily troublesome. In view of this and the comparatively little practice they had on the ranges, I think they are to be doubly congratulated.

A Shafroze Friend

The wind-coach was Capt. Ritchie, of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, who was with the Shanghai Defence Force and often shot in Shanghai. The Rev. Mr. Selwyn was coach for the Junior Mackinnon. The team

SHANGHAI'S BID AT GOLF

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, July 18.

N. K. Garnett, a scratch player from Ceylon, won the Empire Trophy competition, promoted by the Lucifer Golfing Society, after a tie with Lieut.-Col. V. R. Munton, of India, a handicap 10 player, at Walton Heath, last week. Garnett and Munton each had an aggregate return of 3 up for rounds against bogey on both the old and new courses, but the tie was decided on the first nine holes over the old course, where Garnett was all square, as against the return of 3 down by Munton.

Garnett is an Old Carthusian and a member of the Nuwara Eliya Club. He had gained a place among the leaders on the previous day by returning 1 up for the old course, but he did not appear likely to beat bogey on the new course when he was two down and five to play. However, he finished in 3.3.5.3, 4, winning each hole with the exception of the long 16th, which he halved. A Ceylon player also came after Garnett and Munton, namely, L. T. Llewellyn, with a handicap of 12, who was 2 up on the new court and 1 down on the old, making 1 up altogether.

Deadly Serious

The competition this year, with its qualifying round, was much more serious than in previous years, since many from overseas went in for the competition more for the fun of the thing, while this year they played in deadly seriousness. No doubt this accounted for the fact that several competitors, after playing on the old course, decided not to play on the new, though several stalwarts, on the other hand, not deterred by very bad scores, went on to do or die on the new course, and mostly had bad scores there also. All the competitors, however, whatever they did, thoroughly enjoyed the competition and the social dinner afterwards.

Several competitors from China got through the qualifying round, but the nearest they could get to the leader's figure of three up was two down. The scores of the players from China were:—

Handi- Old New cap Course Score Result

HONGKONG:—					
G. R. Horridge	7	1	dn.	1	dn.
SHANGHAI:—					
J. W. Harrison	3	3	dn.	sq.	3
A. V. Pettitt	7	1	dn.	4	dn.

HONGKONG:—					
J. W. Franks	12	5	dn.	—	5
Capt. J. R. Reynolds	9	2	dn.	3	dn.
A. C. L. Bowker	8	8	dn.	—	8
S. J. H. Fox	8	4	dn.	6	dn.
J. F. de Rome	7	4	dn.	4	dn.
B. D. Evans	14	5	dn.	6	dn.
C. Law	18	7	dn.	8	dn.
D. B. Carr	10	5	dn.	12	dn.

Scores in the qualifying round, played at Moor Park, Stoke Poges, and Addington, with handicaps taken into consideration, were:—Capt. J. R. Reynolds 79, J. W. Harrison 75, D. B. Carr 85, S. J. H. Fox 78, B. D. Evans 79, G. R. Horridge, 79, C. Law 80, J. F. de Rome 81, J. W. Franks 82.

thought they shot badly in the Mackinnon, in which they were sixth, due to want of practice, but they certainly made up for it the following day. Most of the team have been at Bisley in previous years, the captain having been there in 1928. All the China team entered for the King's Prize, but only Lancaster was able to get through to the third stage. He scored 98 in the first and 139 in the second, thus qualifying for the third. Glover failed at the 600. Parry just failed with 93, and Read with 91. It was Lancaster's third appearance at Bisley and he has shot twice in the King's. When the shooting finished, successful competitors came up to Lancaster and cried:—"Where is that man!" but he modestly refused to be lionised.

The Barnett Junior Mackinnon Cup, for which China shot on the previous day, was won by Sierra Leone, who tied with Sudan at 347, the former having the greatest long range total. The Gold Coast came next with 343, then F.M.S. 339, Kenya 333, China, 332, Falkland Islands 327, Nigeria 326, and Ceylon 324. China's full score were:—

	900	1000	Total
C. W. Glover	40	40	84
W. O. Lancaster	46	40	86
T. S. Parry	43	43	83
W. Read	39	40	79

AMERICAN FOOTBALL IN SHANGHAI

Organisers Well Off for Funds: New Officers Elected

Mr. C. J. Tobin was elected President of the Shanghai American Football Association, on August 28, at an open meeting held at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. Other officers appointed included Don King (business manager), Jack Drager (coach), C. J. Smith (committee-man-at-large), and Roy McNair (equipment manager).

The meeting opened with a short review of the last five years of American football in Shanghai, by Mr. Tobin. The game was first played in 1929, with four teams participating in a regular series, but in later years only two teams have been found—the Shanghai Civilians and the 4th U.S. Marines.

This Season's Plans

The financial status of the association was then reviewed by Mr. Howard Terzin, who has managed the finances for the past two years. No profits were derived from the 1931 season, but the 1932 game left the Association with close on \$1,800 in the bank with which to buy new equipment. The money will be handed to the new committee, who will meet this week, and plans for the 1933 season will be announced in the near future. Whether more than one game will be played was not stated at the meeting, but the committee practically assured the large number who attended that there would certainly be a game for the Cunningham Cup on Thanksgiving Day.

A vote of thanks was accorded the members of the old committee for their good work last season.

ELLSWORTH VINES STILL AN AMATEUR

New York, Aug. 25.

The United States Lawn Tennis Amateur Rules Committee announced to-day that investigation of Ellsworth Vines' amateur status revealed that the amateur rules had not been violated.

The committee said that Vines had not made either a written or oral agreement to turn professional although he had initiated discussions regarding that possibility, which, in their opinion, had not constituted a violation of the rules.

They asserted, however, that the discussions had not added to the lustre of sport.—Reuter.



Old Castle
("O. C.")

WHISKY

\$50
Per Case

OLD TOM
and
DRY GINS

\$32.50
Per Case

Imported in the wood and bottled by ourselves under strict foreign supervision. Fully deserve their growing popularity.

Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
1 Canton Road

LOCAL CRICKET

R.A.S.C.

M.C. Rogers, b. Cox	5
L.Q.M.S. Webb, L.b.w. Elvin	4
Cpl. Ballard, L.b.w. Elvin	19
P.Q.M.S. Digby, b. Elvin	7
L/C. Vaughan, st. Walkden, b. Williams	12
Sgt. Earl, b. Elvin	2
L/C. Morris, c. Cox, b. Baker	12
Dvr. Nicholson, c. Cox, b. Baker	14
L/C. Yates, not out	14
Cpl. Young, st. Walkden, b. Williams	1
Dvr. Allen, c. Cox, b. Williams	9
Extras	3
Total	75

Bowling—Elvin took 4 wickets for 25, Williams 3 for 11, Baker 2 for 23, Cox 1 for 13.

EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT

C.S.M. Elvin, L.b.w. Vaughan	10
L/C. Goldworthy, b. Vaughan	1
Lieut. Williams, Morris, b. Ballard	1
Sgt. James, b. Vaughan	2
Lieut. Wisden, b. Vaughan	0
Pte. Sandford, b. Ballard	11
Bdsman. Whitehead, b. Vaughan	1
L/C. Steele, c. Vaughan, b. Digby	11
Pte. Baker, c. Yates, b. Digby	9
Bdsman. Cox, not out	3
Cpl. Walkden, run out	10
Extras	1
Total	65

Bowling—Vaughan took 5 wickets for 21, Digby 2 for 20, Ballard 2 for 24.

AREA HEADQUARTERS

Sgt. Thatcher, c. Edmunds	9
Sgt. Jones, c. Smyth, b. Boddy	16
Pte. Crawford, b. Edmunds	36
Sgt. Griffith, b. Boddy	2
Sgt. Cavill, b. Edmunds	23
Cpl. Ralph, c. Boddy, b. Edmunds	29
S/Sgt. John, hit wicket, b. Boddy	0
Sgt. Hesford, c. Lingard, b. Edmunds	5
Sgt. Heath, b. Boddy	1
Pte. Forsythe, c. Edmunds, b. Boddy	0
Sgt. Slight, not out	1
Extras	13
Total	135

Bowling—Edmunds took 5 wickets for 59, Boddy 5 for 29.

S.M. POLICE

A. Booth, L.b.w. Cavill	29
F. Mant, b. Griffith	14
P. J. Edmunds, b. Jones	17
B. B. Boddy, c. Crawford, b. Forsythe	3
Capt. Smyth, b. Jones	3
W. Kay, b. Forsythe	39
F. Bader, b. Forsythe	39
Richards, c. Heath, b. Griffith	13
Larby, c. Crawford, b. Jones	0
A. Lingard, run out	8
Wilson, c. Thatcher, b. Hesford	24
Mackay, not out	5
Extras	5
Total	157

Bowling—Forsythe took 3 wickets for 33, Jones 3 for 45, Griffith 2 for 44, Cavill 1 for 16, Hesford 1 for 14.

S.R.C. 2ND

M. J. Williams, not out	37
F. Kellner, b. Harris	2
J. A. Tibble, run out	11
G. C. Cumine, b. Dixon	1
J. A. Logan, c. Stenning, b. Harris	12
A. Holsesree, c. Cumine, b. Harris	3
A. Symons, st. Reed, b. Heap	3
F. B. Cumine, c. Harris, b. Stenning	24
G. Whitmore, run out	0
J. R. Graves, not out	0
A. G. White, did not bat	0
Extras	0
Total for eight wickets	131

Bowling—Harris took 2 wickets for 30, Dixon 1 for 19, Heap 2 for 33, Stenning 1 for 33.

FIRE BRIGADE

L. Heap, b. White	4
Stenning, c. Logan, b. Cumine	11
T. Dixon, b. Whitmore	8
E. Harris, b. Kellner	37
H. A. Crickmer, c. Madar, b. Kellner	13
Capt. Reed, b. Cumine	8
Dent, b. Kellner	17
Warnes, not out	9
R. Somers, b. Cumine	1
Jack, L.b.w. Cumine	0
T. Vickers, b. Cumine	0
Extras	29
Total	140

Bowling—Cumine took 5 wickets for 26, Kellner 3 for 43, White 1 for 20, Whitmore 1 for 19.

WATERWORKS

F. R. L. Carey, c. Murray, b. Glayde	50
R. C. Veir, b. Murray	5
E. A. P. Wood, b. Mellor	6
H. W. Carter, b. Elliott	6
R. Lock, b. Glayde	36
D. W. Leach, c. Phillips, b. Glayde	3
A. W. Pettit, b. Glayde	0
M. Maher, b. Glayde	0
H. Meston, c. Beattie, b. Glayde	13
T. Fonseca, c. Beattie, b. Glayde	0
J. Fonseca, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	115

Bowling—Glayde took 7 wickets for 36, Mellor 1 for 18, Murray 1 for Elliott 1 for 38.

POWER COMPANY

A. E. Knibb, c. Fonseca, b. Leach	0
C. H. Mellor, b. Leach	19
E. G. Glayde, b. Leach	1
F. Taylor, b. Leach	0
H. G. Beattie, b. Leach	0
G. B. Elliott, b. Meston	9
E. G. Blackwood, c. Pettit, b. Meston	0
Meston	0
L. G. Day, b. Meston	1
Extras	6
Total	27

A. E. Howkins, L.b.w. Meston	4
A. S. Phillips, not out	11
W. K. Murray, b. Pettit	11
Extras	11
Total	70

Bowling—Leach took 5 wickets for 41, Meston 4 for 27, Pettit 1 for 0.

H.M.S. FOLKESTONE

E.R.A. Hobbs, b. Cox	4
L.S.A. O'Hara, b. Baker	4
Sto. Bates, c. Herbert, b. Cox	4
A. B. Hobbs, played on, Baker	4
L/S to. Bridges, b. Wisden	12
Sgt. Gearing, c. Baker, b. Williams	0
A. B. Reed, c. James, b. Williams	1
A. B. Pack, b. Goldworthy	0
Tot. Page, st. Herbert, b. Williams	9
L/S. Hinton, c. Herbert, b. Sandford	1
Sto. Garlinge, not out	0
Extras	12
Total	51

Bowling: Williams took 3 wickets for 15, Sandford 1 for 0, Wisden 1 for 2, Goldworthy 1 for 5, Baker 2 for 3, Cox 2 for 9.

EAST LANCASHIRE REGT.

H. Williams, b. O'Hara	45
L/c. Goldworthy, c. Hobbs, b. Garlinge	22
Sgt. James, c. Page, b. O'Hara	11
Sgt. Fenn, L.b.w. Reed	21
Pte. Sandford, c. Pack, b. O'Hara	10
Bdsman. Whitehead, c. Hobbs, b. Hinton	37
Pte. Baker, run out	0
Bdsman. Cox, L.b.w. Reed	0
L/c. Steele, b. Garlinge	26
Pte. Herbert, not out	0
Extras	9
Total	196

Bowling: Hobbs took 1 for 28, Garlinge 2 for 58, O'Hara 3 for 41, Reed 2 for 27, Hinton 1 for 19.

AREA HEADQUARTERS

Sgt. Cavill, b. Archer	4
Cpl. Ralph, b. Archer	13
W. O. Corby, b. Archer	13
Pte. Mitchell, b. Grundy	3
Pte. Crawford, not out	21
Sgt. Draper, b. Archer	1
Sgt. Ransom, b. Nolan	1
Sgt. Ekin, b. Archer	10
Pte. Vickery, b. Archer	2
Pte. Grant, b. Archer	10
Sgt. Birtils, b. Nolan	0
Extras	0
Total	79

Bowling: Archer took 7 for 27, Nolan 2 for 29, Grundy 1 for 13.

"A" CO. EAST LANCASHIRE REGT.

Cpl. Walkden, b. Cavill	19
Pte. Walfden, b. Corby	0
Pte. Nolan, b. Mitchell	38
Pte. Elliott, c. Crawford, b. Cavill	1
L/c. Archer, run out	8
L. Drury, not out	11
Sgt. Archer, c. Birtils, b. Draper	5
Pte. Roberts, b. Cavill	5
Pte. Davies, not out	4
Pte. Grundy and Pte. Corby did not bat	—
Extras	4
Total (for 8 wks.)	95

Bowling: Corby took 1 for 30, Cavill 3 for 26, Draper 1 for 18, Mitchell 1 for 8.

S.C.C. STRAGGLERS

F. Marshall, c. Herbert, b. Ballard	52
R. S. Elliott, c. Digby, b. Yeoman	4
R. D. Gillespie, b. Yeoman	13
L. Elvin	13
D. W. Leach, b. Ballard	14
F. R. L. Carey, b. Ballard	13
G. C. Jenkins, c. Herbert, b. Bonavia	34
L. T. Warden, not out	23
C. T. Evans, b. Ballard	21
N. H. Baker and C. D. Jansen, did not bat	—
Extras	3
Total (8 wks.)	196

Bowling—Ballard took 4 for 26, Yeoman 2 for 33, Bonavia 1 for 43, Elvin 1 for 45.

SHAPFORD

C.S.M. Elvin, b. Jenkins	1
S.Q.M.S. Pache, c. Jenkins, b. Leach	27
Major Bonavia, not out	64
L. Williams, L.b.w. Leach	5
Cpl. Ballard, b. Elliott	4
L/c. Goldworthy, c. Marshall, b. Leach	1
L. Trimble, not out	0
S.Q.M.S. Digby, M.Q.M.S. Webb, Pte. Yeoman, Pte. Herbert, did not bat	—
Extras	9
Total (5 wickets)	113

Bowling—Leach took 3 for 37, Elliott 1 for 20, Jenkins 1 for 32.

S.C.C. NOMADS

P. V. Simpson, b. Anstee	3
D. W. Murray, b. Anstee	8
C. G. W. Robson, b. Thompson	0
Booth	100
O. G. Simpson, b. Rawsthorne	66
W. Mansel-Smith, st. Mayhew, b. Rawsthorne	4
A. C. Sinclair, not out	39
W. James, not out	14
A. W. Riney, G. B. Elliott, V. W. L. Stanton, E. G. Barnes, did not bat	—
Extras	16
Total (5 wickets dec.)	250

Bowling—Anstee took 2 wickets for 57, Rawsthorne 2 for 75, Booth 1 for 164.

S.C.C. WANDERERS

E. H. Anstee, c. Stanton, b. Mansel-Smith	33
J. G. N. Mayhew, c. Sinclair, b. Mansel-Smith	8
I. H. Kendall, run out	1
C. E. M. Thomson, L.b.w. Mansel-Smith	0
A. J. Barson, c. Murray, b. Mansel-Smith	20
R. Booth, not out	22
N. K. Crawford, not out	7
G. R. More, J. Wilkinson, T. L. Rawsthorne, T. H. Wood, did not bat	—
Extras	0
Total (5 wickets)	111

Bowling—Mansel-Smith took 4 wickets for 23.

S.R.C.

S. R. Kermani, L.b.w. b. Bailey	10
S. F. Shroff, b. Isaacs	4
S. V. Gosh, c. Anstee, b. Isaacs	0
A. J. Willis, run out	0
W. J. Divecha, b. Bailey	0
F. M. Madar, b. Bailey	14
F. Madar, not out	36
C. W. R. Wilson, b. Bailey	2
G. E. Ollerdesen, b. Bailey	13
A. C. White, c. Pitts, b. Isaacs	23
H. Meston, c. Pitts, b. Isaacs	0
Extras	8
Total	149

Bowling—Bailey took 5 for 50, Isaacs 4 for 66.

POLICE

F. Bailey, b. Wilson	24
A. C. Barton, hit wicket, b. Madar	0
B. B. Boddy, L.b.w. b. Wilson	7
F. A. Pitts, c. and b. Wilson	0
E. V. Gosh, c. and b. Wilson	0
W. Booth, L.b.w. b. Wilson	2
E. C. Baker, c. Willis, b. Madar	14
J. A. Isaacs, L.b.w. b. Madar	1
A. Bader, b. Wilson	8
S. M. Astee, b. White, Wilson	0
R. S. Wilkinson, not out	6
Extras	5
Total	72

Bowling—Wilson took 6 for 23, Madar 4 for 39.

WANDERERS 2ND

P. J. Hart, stpd. Webster, b. Graham	10
C. D. Wales, c. Lloyd, b. Graham	29
P. K. Shily, c. A. Graham, b. W. Graham	1
H. J. M. Cook, stpd. Webster, b. Graham	75
T. A. T. Begg, c. Lloyd, b. Graham	3
B. A. Stedden, stpd. Webster, b. Graham	4
J. W. Foster, c. Griev, b. A. Graham	14
H. A. Crickmer, stpd. Webster, b. Graham	13
W. A. McKeown, L.b.w. b. Graham	13
T. H. Wood, st. Webster, b. Graham	13
J. Sayle, not out	13
Extras	0
Total	168

Bowling—W. Graham took 8 for 48, A. Graham 1 for 32, Lloyd 1 for 55.

NOMADS 2ND

A. Green, b. Wales	0
H. T. Smith, c. Sayle, b. Wales	0
P. B. Jordan, b. Wales	0
W. G. Graham, L.b.w. b. Shily	0
A. Graham, L.b.w. b. Wales	0
A. P. Webster, b. Crickmer	0
N. D. Lloyd, stpd. Begg, b. Wales	0
E. F. Sock, b. Crickmer	0
W. E. Griev, b. Wales	0
L. Whipp, not out	0
F. C. Grant, run out	0
Extras	14
Total	147

Bowling—Wales took 6 for 49, Crickmer 2 for 25, Shily 1 for 0.

2ND EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT

C.S.M. Elvin, c. Karanjia, b. R. F. Shroff	36
L/cpl. Goldworthy, b. Charna	61
Lt. Williams, c. Tata, b. R. F. Shroff	0
Sgt. James, run out	0
Lt. Warden, not out	0
Pte. Sandford, c. Charna, b. R. F. Shroff	7
Bdsman. Whitehead, b. S. F. Shroff	3
L/cpl. Steele, not out	23
Pte. Baker, not out	0
Cox and Herbert, did not bat	—
Extras	16
Total (7 wks.)	196

Bowling—R. F. Shroff took 4 for 30, Charna 1 for 19, S. F. Shroff 1 for 61.

PARSE C.C.

P. M. Charna, c. and b. Elvin	0
E. D. Commissariat, c. Baker, b. Elvin	0
K. H. Shroff, run out	1
H. G. Ragi, b. Elvin	11
R. F. Shroff, run out	8
S. F. Shroff, b. Elvin	50
H. P. Karanjia, b. Williams	25
A. B. Tata, b. Williams	5
P. B. Tata, b. Williams	5
D. K. Mistry, not out	6
D. S. Engineer, b. Williams	14
Extras	14
Total	132

Bowling—Elvin took 5 for 29, Williams 3 for 24.

HARDWICKE PLATE TO SATYR

The Hardwicke Plate, run at Stockton this afternoon over a distance of five furlongs, resulted:—
1. Satyr
2. Sublime Prince
3. Fines Herbes
4. Five ran. Won by six lengths; one and half lengths.
Betting: 6-4 against Satyr; 2-1 against Sublime Prince; 100-8 against Fines Herbes.—Reuter.

HARBOUR YACHT RACING

Although most of the members have left for Japan, Tsingtau, Pootoo, or other places for their summer holidays, a very successful race was held by the Minghong Yacht Club on August 20, with the following result:—

- 1.—Meteor (W. C. Woodfield).
- 2.—Sea Hawk (C. E. Petrie).
- 3.—May Lee (T. V. Koo).

It was really a very hard race, as the wind blew in fierce gusts and the tide was very strong. The Meteor, sailed by the Commodore, finished first after a hard fight with Sea Hawk.

The May Lee, sailed by Mr. T. V. Koo, the club's secretary and treasurer, after taking in a large quantity of water had to give up the race, and whilst being taken alongside the Star Plane, anchored in the mid-stream, she was blown over before she could be saved from capsizing by lowering her main sail. Mr. Koo was picked up by a sampan. The May Lee drifted up-river with the strong flood tide, but was recovered and brought back by an unknown gentleman in a motor house-boat.

The following were the times on August 25 of the Shanghai Yacht Clubs racing:

	Elapsed	Handicap
Viking	50.35	49.30
Ella	52.21	49.41
Signon	55.10	54.32
Wah Lee	57.18	57.18

Owing to a lack of wind, the Minghong Yacht Club's dinghies could not go out on Sunday until shortly before 5 p.m., when the wind came up and one race was held. The result was:—

1. F. R. Stebbins in Meteor
2. W. C. Woodfield in Old Harry
3. P. C. Hui in May Lee
4. H. F. White in Okay I.

SHANGHAI WHEELERS

RECORD

Riding with almost clockwork regularity, H.A.G. Keates, of the Shanghai Wheelers, regained the records recently beaten by R. M. Maconochie and further reduced the figures for 20 and 30 miles held by him. The conditions were practically ideal when the rider was despatched at 4.35 a.m. by the official time-keeper, Mr. P. J. G. Bew, though the first 8 miles were covered in darkness. There appeared to be no question of failure, for from the start the rider flew round the course at 24 miles per hour, showing the speed which brought him fame in the United Kingdom.

The times clocked were sensational and the record of careful training. A schedule of 23 min. per mile was beaten all the way, and Keates appeared quite fresh at the close of the attempt covered 30 miles in 1 hr. 20 min. 54 sec, nearly 10 min. faster than 20 miles per hour, and beating his own record by 8 min. 50 sec. Throughout the trial, the gain was steadily mounting, as may be gathered from the time-keeper's remarks:—5 miles, nearly 2 min. up; 10 miles, over 3 min. up; 15 miles, nearly 5 min. up; 20 miles, nearly 9 min. up; 25 miles, nearly 7 min. faster; 30 miles, nearly 9 min. up.

These times, apart from the more arduous conditions, are in no way inferior to the greater number of first-class events in Great Britain and show that the rider has not lost any speed through his sojourn in Shanghai. Marshalling duties were carried out by Messrs. Crawford, Meaden, Forsyth and Brosnan, while Mr. G. H. Maun, Shanghai Wheelers, observed the sid through-out.

The new records are:—

Miles	h.m.s.	m.p.h.
5	12.31	23.968
10	25.16	23.842
15	39.30	22.789
20	53.29	22.436
25	1.7.4	22.365
30	1.20.50	22.249

HIGHLANDERS TAKE PREMIER HONOURS

By kindness of the Shanghai Rowing Club, who lent their swimming bath to the British. Forces for the occasion, the annual water swimming meeting took place on Aug. 24 when a large number of enthusiasts turned up to cheer their respective teams to victory. This proved to be a one-sided affair, for the 33rd Highlanders had matters much to themselves in gaining premier honours in no less than eight of the nine events down for decision, thereby easily winning the inter-unit trophy.

None of the times was outstanding, for the star swimmer of the winner's team never was extended, taking his races with grace and ease. The most popular event turned out to be the 100 yards backstroke, many comic capers being cut by a number of the inexperienced contestants. Agnew and Gregson particularly attracted much interest when they tied for first place in the high dive, and in the extra dives when the Highlanders proved successful.

The Area Commander, after a few well chosen words of thanks to the organisers, presented the prizes to the successful competitors.

Inter-Unit Trophy.—1, 33rd Highlanders, 62 points, 2, East Lancashire Regiment, 52 points, 3, Small Units, 30 points.

240 yards relay, 1, 33rd Highlanders, 2, E. Lanes, 3, Small Units. Time, 3 mins. 4 secs.

90 yards breast stroke, 1, L/c. Filden (East Lanes), 2, Cpl. Coleman (33rd Highlanders), 3, Pte. Douglas (E. Lanes), 4, Dvr. Dillon (Small Units). Time, 1 min. 24 2/5 secs.

60 yards Dash, 1, Pte. McPhee (33rd Highlanders), 2, Pte. Hanlon (Small Units), 3, Cpl. McCarthy (E. Lanes), 4, L/c. Garmon (E. Lanes). Time, 41 secs.

200 yards 1, Cpl. Kildae (33rd Highlanders), 2, Pte. Leo (33rd Highlanders), 3, Pte. Higginson (East Lanes), 4, L/c. Coates (33rd Highlanders). Time 2 mins. 42 1/2 secs.

90 yards back stroke, 1, Cpl. Shearer, 2, Pte. Jackson, 3, Cpl. Coleman (all 33rd Highlanders), 4, Pte. Thompson (East Lanes). Time, 1 min. 31 1/5 secs.

Boy's Race, 1, Boy Chaplin, 2, Boy Nairn, 3, Boy Hall. (All 33rd Highlanders). Time 47 secs.

90 yards 1, Pte. McPhee (33rd Highlanders), 2, Pte. Hanlon (Small Units), 3, Pte. Blair (33rd Highlanders), 4, Pte. Roach (East Lanes). Time 1 min. 10 secs.

240 yards medley relay, 33rd Highlanders, 2, East Lanes, 3, Small Units. 240 yards medley relay, 1, 33rd Highlanders, 2, East Lanes, 3, Small Units.

Diving, (Individuals) 1, Pte. Agnew (33rd Highlanders), 2, L/c. Gregson (East Lanes), 3, Bdsman. Orr. (33rd Highlanders), 4, Pte. Saunders (Small Units).

Diving team, 1, 33rd Highlanders, 279 points, 2, E. Lancashire, 277 points, 3, Small Units, 247 points.

Boy's Diving, 1, Boy Englis, 2, Boy Chapman (Both 33rd Highlanders).

NANKING'S NATIONAL ATHLETIC SPORTS

The Government announces that the National Athletic Meeting will be held this year at Nanking, from October 10 to 20. The meeting was postponed in 1931, owing to the Sino-Japanese hostilities, and again last year because of the uncertain state of affairs. The programme will be the same as that arranged for 1931, and hundreds of students from every important school in China will take part, including a few of the older athletes, but it is expected that the younger men will be the ones to make names for themselves this year.

THE DAVIS CUP TOURNAMENT

The Hague, Aug. 25.

Italy to-day jumped off to a commanding lead against Holland, in the third qualifying round of the Davis Cup competition of 1934, winning the first two singles.

G. de Stefani was extended to five sets before overcoming Timmer, the score being 11-9, 5-7, 4-6, 6-2, 6-2, but Rado (Italy) had the easiest time in winning from Karsten by 6-1, 6-3, 6-1.—Reuter.

Rotterdam, Aug. 26.

Holland, who had lost two singles in the third qualifying round of the Davis Cup competition for 1934 played here yesterday, showed better form to-day and won the doubles match by three sets to one.

Koopman and G. Scheurleer, playing for Holland, beat Taroni and Quintavalle (Italy), 6-4, 6-1, 2-6, 6-3.—Reuter.

Rotterdam, Aug. 27.

Italy to-day defeated Holland by three matches to two in the third qualifying round of the Davis Cup competition for 1934.

B. de Stefani won the decisive match, defeating Karsten by 6-3, 6-2, 6-1 in the final singles. In the opening match, Timmer (Holland) vanquished Rado, 5-7, 6-1, 6-1.—Reuter.

LOCAL BASEBALL

KWANSAI		AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Ohashi, ss	.....	4	1	4	2	1	0
Sato, 2b	.....	4	1	2	1	6	0
Kurozawa, lf	.....	5	1	4	2	0	0
Inawaka, rf	.....	4	0	0	1	0	0
Fukuda, cf	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murakami, lb	.....	4	0	0	12	0	0
Dejima, cf	.....	3	1	2	0	0	0
Tanaka, c	.....	4	1	0	7	2	0
Tanoue, p	.....	3	1	1	0	1	0
Kijima, 3b	.....	4	0	0	0	3	0
		35	6	10	27	14	1

AMATEURS		AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Bernard, cf	.....	4	0	0	2	0	0
Tavarez, 3b	.....	4	0	2	4	1	1
Grist, 2b	.....	5	1	1	2	2	0
Huebner, lf	.....	4	1	0	2	0	0
Teague, rf	.....	4	0	3	0	1	0
Beeson, lb	.....	3	0	1	10	0	0
W. Ward, ss	.....	3	0	0	0	4	0
Deegan, ss	.....	3	0	0	0	4	0
D. Brosseau, c	.....	0	0	0	4	0	1
Freder, p	.....	3	0	0	0	3	0
Lusignan	.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hyde	.....	1	1	1	0	0	0
J. Ward	.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
		33	3	8	27	12	2

*Hit for Ward in 8th inning.
*Hit for D. Brosseau in 9th inning.
*Hit for Freder in 9th inning.

Score by innings—
Kwansai 2 1 0 0 2 0 0 1=6
Amateurs 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1=3

KWANSAI		AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Ohashi, ss	.....	5	1	4	3	2	1
Sato, 2b	.....	6	0	1	3	3	0
Kurozawa, lf	.....	6	0	1	2	1	0
Dejima, cf	.....	2	1	0	1	0	0
Murakami, lb	.....	4	1	0	10	0	0
Hida, c	.....	5	1	2	6	1	1
Tanoue, p	.....	0	1	0	0	1	0
Y. Nishimura, p	.....	1	2	0	3	0	0
Kijima, 3b	.....	2	0	0	2	3	0
Fukuda, 2b	.....	2	1	2	0	0	0
Inawaka, rf	.....	2	0	0	0	0	0
Kital, p	.....	2	1	0	0	0	0
		37	8	12	27	13	2

MARINES		AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Brienza, 2b	.....	4	1	2	6	0	1
Olson, rf	.....	3	0	0	1	0	0
Misistis, lf	.....	1	0	0	0	1	0
Boyd, cf	.....	4	0	0	0	0	0
Leifer, lb	.....	4	0	0	8	2	0
Loughridge, c	.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
Danno, c	.....	3	1	1	1	0	0
McCartney, lf	.....	4	0	1	2	0	1
Mannari, ss	.....	0	0	0	1	3	2
Wells, p	.....	2	1	3	1	0	0
Duffy, p	.....	1	0	1	0	2	0
Doherty, p	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
		34	3	7	27	10	5

Score by innings—
Kwansai 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 6=8
Marines 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0=3

KWANSAI		AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Ohashi, ss	.....	6	2	3	3	1	1
Sato, 2b	.....	5	0	3	4	6	1
Kurozawa, lf	.....	5	0	1	0	1	0
Dejima, cf	.....	5	1	1	3	1	0
Murakami, lb	.....	5	0	0	10	0	0
Tanaka, c	.....	1	1	0	3	0	0
Hida, c	.....	1	1	0	2	0	0
Tanoue, p	.....	1	0	0	1	0	1
Y. Nishimura, p	.....	1	0	0	1	0	1
Inawaka, rf	.....	2	0	0	1	0	0
Fukuda, rf	.....	3	1	2	3	0	0
Kijima, 3b	.....	5	0	1	0	2	0
		41	8	12	30	12	2

AMATEURS		AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Bernard, cf	.....	5	1	1	6	0	0
Tavarez, 3b	.....	5	0	1	0	2	2
Grist, 2b	.....	5	1	1	4	1	0
Lusignan, c	.....	5	2	3	6	0	0
Huebner, lf	.....	4	1	2	0	0	0
Teague, rf	.....	4	0	0	1	0	0
Beeson, lb	.....	5	0	0	6	0	0
W. Ward, ss	.....	5	0	1	4	4	1
O. Brosseau, p	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lanckes, ss	.....	3	0	0	0	2	0
Freder, p	.....	3	0	0	0	2	0
		40	5	9	30	10	5

Score by innings—
Kwansai 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 10=3
Amateurs 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 10=6

WATER POLO LEAGUE

Though the position in the league was unaffected by the playing off on Aug. 22 of a postponed water polo match, there was much interest attached to the affair, as a win by the losers would have altered the standings for third place. As it was, the Rowing Club "B" defeated the French Club by five goals to two, after a fairly close match, the score being hardly indicative of the run of play, which was very even.

S.R.C. "B"—Davies, Turner, Pilcher, Batten, Johnson, Lucas, Sheehan, C.S.F.—Avery, Concoff, McFarlane, Judah, Griik, Read, Richards.

The final match in the water polo league was played at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. on August 24, when the 93rd Highlanders defeated Sokol by 4 to 1.

The past season has been distinctly successful, in spite of the one-sided victory of the "A" team of the Shanghai Rowing Club. Only one team failed to meet its complete schedule of games, which is a tremendous improvement over pre-

LOVELOCK'S AMAZING MILE RUN

London, Aug. 28.

When Jules Ladoumegue, the crack French runner, covered a mile in the wonderful time of 4 min. 9 1/2 sec. in October, 1931, and by so doing beat the previous record of 4 min. 12 sec. held by Paavo Nurmi, it was thought the limit of human endeavour over the distance had been reached. Yet a University runner, in his early twenties, has beaten Ladoumegue's record by 1 1/2 sec. He is J. E. Lovelock, an Oxford athlete who hails from New Zealand, and he achieved his record-breaking mile during the meeting of Oxford and Cambridge and Princeton and Cornell, at the Pal-



J. E. Lovelock

mer Stadium, Princeton. The contest was won by the American teams by eight events to four.

Lovelock established the wonderful time for his mile of 4 min. 7 1/2 sec. and the performance must go down in athletic history as one of the most remarkable achievements on the track. Lovelock held the British mile record, but this time was nearly three seconds outside the world record.

Lovelock and Bonthron (Princeton) quickly had the race to themselves, apart from Lovelock's pace-maker, and they provided one of the keenest duels seen in America before Lovelock finally went to the front in the final lap to win comfortably by seven yards. It is significant that Bonthron's time of 4 min. 8 7/10 sec. was an American record. The pace at which the race was run may be judged from the fact that, although not in the lead, Lovelock's times for the quarters were 1 min. 11 sec., 2 min. 32 sec., 3 min. 8 7/10 sec., and for the mile 4 min. 7 1/2 sec.

Lovelock was not at all distressed. After breaking the tape he trotted almost half a lap while his team-mates and rivals followed on his heels to offer their congratulations. "With a faster third quarter, I think I ought to do a mile in 4 min. 6 sec. said Lovelock.—Reuter.

BOXING

Sydney, Aug. 22.

Nel Tarleton, the Liverpool lightweight boxer, decisively defeated Jimmy Kelsa of New South Wales in a twelve-round contest here last evening.—Reuter.

Gatooma, Aug. 25.

A boxing match between two women, arranged by the Gatooma Amateur Boxing Club, has been banned. The secretary of the South African National Amateur Boxing Association at Johannesburg wired forbidding the match and drawing attention to Rule No. 1 of the Association, to which Rhodesia is affiliated. The rule reads:—"All competitors must be males of European descent."—Reuter.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL CLASSIC

Chicago, Aug. 24.

The East beat the West by 13 points to 7 in an all-star football classic at Soldier's Field here to-night. A crowd of 45,000 persons watched the game.

Horseman (Purdue), Nesbit (Washington), and Newman (Michigan) scored touch-downs.—Reuter.

vious years, when so many games were forfeited.

Following are the final standings:		P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
S.R.C. "A"	.....	16	12	1	0	3	11	51
S.R.C. "B"	.....	16	12	1	3	6	23	25
S.B.C.	.....	16	9	2	6	4	38	20
C.S.F.	.....	16	9	2	5	4	16	20
93rd Highlanders	.....	16	9	0	7	5	31	18
For. Y.M.C.A.	.....	16	5	3	8	29	43	13
Police	.....	16	4	3	9	18	25	11
Sokol	.....	16	3	0	13	17	9	6
S.R.C. "C"	.....	16	0	0	16	19	61	0

U.S. WOMEN'S SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

Forest Hills, Aug. 25.

After nearly a week of postponements, owing to rain, the second semi-final in the United States women's singles tennis championship was played off this afternoon, in sunny weather. A huge crowd was present to see the elimination of the last British challenger, Miss Dorothy Round, by Miss Helen Jacobs, the holder, in three hard-fought sets, at 6-4, 5-7, 6-2.

Miss Jacobs reasserted herself in the third and final set, winning easily.—Reuter.

Forest Hills, Aug. 26.

Miss Helen Jacobs beat Mrs. Moody in the final of the American women's lawn tennis championship singles to-day. The match had an unsatisfactory ending, Mrs. Moody being forced to retire when the score was 3-0 against her in the third set. Miss Jacobs won at 8-6, 3-6, 3-0.

During the second set there were two angry demonstrations by the crowd of 3,000 excited spectators. In the seventh game, a partisan of Mrs. Moody called "out" against a stroke of Miss Jacobs, at which there was a great roar from the crowd. The linesman agreed with the umpire that the ball was in play. A similar demonstration occurred in the following game, when a ball of Mrs. Moody's, which struck the line, was claimed by her opponent's supporters to have gone out.—Reuter.

English Pair Awarded Doubles Forest Hills, Aug. 26.

After retiring from the singles, Mrs. Moody defaulted in the final of the doubles, which was accordingly awarded to the English Wighman Cup pair, Miss Betty Nuthall and Miss Freda James.

Miss Nuthall stated that she was very disappointed that the doubles final could not be played but she had telephoned her condolences to Mrs. Moody.—Reuter.

DRUGS GIVEN TO TIRED AND FROZEN GIRL

Berlin, Aug. 23.

The tragic death of the young girl swimmer, Ruth Litzig, aged 19, who set out to establish a world record of 100 hours' swim, has developed into a grave public scandal.

Ruth Litzig already held the record for a non-stop swim of 73 hours which took place some time ago in the Rhine-Herne Canal. The girl herself wanted to raise her own record to 100 hours and on Sunday started in Lake Baldey, near Essen.

The latter attempt was made not for sport's sake but just for the sake of gaining money. After the first twenty hours the weather turned bitterly cold, so that the girl wanted to give up. When, after the 79th hour, she again wanted to leave the water, not only her manager but also her own mother, both financially interested in her success, would not allow her to give up. To prevent her from losing consciousness pistols were fired from the shore, hand grenades exploded, musical instruments were blown violently and drums beaten.

When all this failed to revive the girl, drugs were given her. Finally she lost consciousness and had to be taken from the water in a state of complete collapse. The thick layer of fat rubbed in to prevent the swimmer from catching cold had hardened and had to be broken away from the skin in small pieces.

Ruth Litzig was kept alive for some time by giving heavy doses of campher to keep the heart func-

On Aug. 22, Lieut. Sult of "F" Co. and McDonald of the Service Company U.S.M.C., defeated Kirkby of Headquarters and Bailey of "K" Company in the Navy Y.M.C.A. tennis doubles. In the first set the score saw-sawed back and forth from duce up to a 9-7 win for Sult and McDonald. The winners were able to keep the ball away from Kirkby. After the first win, the next two sets were taken at 6-3 and 6-3. Lieut. Sult ranked as one of the two best officers playing tennis this season, whilst McDonald kept up his reputation as an average player.

On Aug. 23, the other semi-final went to Lieut. Rixey of "K" Company and Delkus of "I" Company against Burton of the "Walla-Walla" office partnered with Merwin of "I" Company, by 3-6, 6-2, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3. The first set went to Burton-Merwin, who played fast and straight tennis. Rixey-Delkus by hard work won the next set and then lost the third. In the fourth set both Burton and Merwin made some bad returns and lost. In the fifth set all the players showed signs of weariness and the careful shots well placed by Rixey went a long way to win the match. Lieut. Rixey is the other of the two best Marine officers playing tennis this season.

Following upon his success against Japan in the second round of the Rotary tennis tournament, H. C. Collico on Aug. 25 again gave a sensational performance, when playing against V. T. Wong, the Chinese open singles champion, in the final of the series. Collico was leading at two sets to one and the games were six-all when play was interrupted by rain. C. C. ("Guy") Cheng defeated B. V. Senna, the runner-up in 1932 for the local junior championship, in straight sets at 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

China won the doubles from Portugal on August 26, on the C.N.A.A.F. court, when C. C. Cheng and T. K

SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

H. M. POLICE COURT

Stabbing Scene Described

Eye-witness descriptions of the stabbing of a British ship's officer were given in H. M. Police Court on Aug. 23, when the Registrar (Mr. C. H. Haines), resumed the hearing of the case against Katherine Hadley (36), a widow of Russian birth formerly living at House 17, Lane 166 Muirhead Road, and charged with the murder of Walter Clifford Youngs of the same address on the night of August 16.

Youngs, a foreign woman comprised the majority of those who crowded the limited public space in the courtroom when the proceedings opened. The accused woman, accompanied from Amoy Road Gaol by a woman attendant, wore a pink spotted dress and cream straw hat with brown band. She sat motionless in the dock, only raising herself to shake her head decisively when asked whether she had any questions to put to witnesses. Mr. John McNeill again appeared for the prosecution.

The first witness was Detective-Sergt. H. Leonard Jones, attached to the finger-print bureau of the Municipal Police. He stated that on August 17 he received instructions to proceed to House 17, Lane 166 Muirhead Road where he superintended the taking of photographs. The series of pictures, identified by witness and shown to the accused, included an exterior view from the first floor verandah of House 17, Lane 178 Muirhead Road, and also photographs of the interior of the dining room and the adjoining bedroom.

Evidence was next given by Efim Rivkim, a barber living at House 17, Lane 178 Muirhead Road. Speaking through an interpreter, he told the Court that on the evening of August 16 he and his wife were sitting on the first floor verandah of their home. From the verandah he could see two lower rooms of the house opposite, and only the further room was illuminated. Sitting at a table in the dining room he saw two people, a man facing their verandah and a woman opposite him. They were talking. Witness noticed that the woman had in her hand a knife with which she was breaking the crockery on the table.

He and his wife called Mr. Koretsky, a tenant of their house, to come and see what was going on, continued witness. Mr. Koretsky came upstairs, they advised him to call the police, and he went away.

"I again looked at the room, and I saw the woman stab the man with the knife," said Mr. Rivkim. "She was sitting at the table, and just before stabbing he rose a little in her chair. She stabbed him in the upper part of the body, and he fell down from his chair at once. As I was facing him, he fell to our right side. The woman rested her head on the table and remained in that position about a minute. Then she raised her head, looked around, got up from the chair, and walked about the room for some time. Then she went into the dark room and stayed for some time between the window and the wall. I could only see that she was moving. About two minutes later I heard the police arrive, and went downstairs. From the verandah I could see the man's face. I had seen him on several occasions in the street. I could not recognise the woman. Throughout the time I was watching I saw no other person in the rooms."

In reply to the Registrar, the witness explained that the woman was sitting to his (witness's) right hand side of the man.

A similar account of the scene was furnished by Rosa Rivkim, wife of the previous witness. While she was on the verandah with her husband, she said, her attention was attracted to the house by the fact that the woman was breaking crockery with the knife, which she held by the handle. The woman was "sometimes sitting, sometimes standing." The man was simply sitting at the table, resting his head on his hand. Witness could not see whether he had anything in either of his hands. It was a round table, and the man was on their left hand side, with the woman opposite to their right, with her left side towards them. It was about 9.40 or 9.45 p.m. when witness noticed the woman breaking crockery.

Declaring that she also saw the woman stab the man, Mrs. Rivkim demonstrated to the Court how the accused held the knife, as about six inches in length. Afterwards,

said witness, the woman went up to the chair on which the man had been sitting, and on which hung his coat, and took something out of a pocket of the coat. It was a dark, square object, not very long. Witness could not see whether the woman carried it with her into the other room. In the darkened room the woman went up to a dressing table and started either to dress or to undress. Witness saw a light go on in the kitchen, and later saw the police enter the house. She had seen the dead man two or three days before the tragedy, and the accused were "always together." When the police came in the woman, whom she could identify as the prisoner, was lying on the bed.

The case was adjourned, the Registrar ordering that the accused be kept in custody.

Dramatic evidence of alleged statements by the accused while in the operating room of the General Hospital was given in H. M. Police Court on Aug. 25, at the resumed hearing.

When the accused with a smile on her lips, stepped into the dock, there was an even larger attendance, public than at the last hearing, women again being in a majority. Mrs. Hadley wore a different dress, of dull red and blue patterned material with pale fawn front. She stood quietly with bowed head, twisting a handkerchief between her fingers during descriptions of the scene at Muirhead Road, but was later permitted to sit while witnesses were being questioned by Mr. John McNeill, for the prosecution. She did not avail herself of the opportunity of putting questions.

The first witness was Michael Koretsky, bank escort, of 17, Lane 178 Muirhead Road. Speaking through an interpreter, he stated that while at home on the evening of August 16 he was called by Mr. and Mrs. Rivkim to their verandah on the first floor. From there he looked at two rooms in the opposite house, the further of which was illuminated. In the lighted room he saw a table and two chairs, on which were sitting a man and a woman. The man was sitting on witness's left side of the woman, not quite fully facing the verandah. He was not doing anything, but the woman was breaking the crockery on the table with a knife which she had in her hand and which she sometimes waved.

"We all decided to call the police, and I went downstairs," went on the witness. "Someone shouted to me from the upstairs verandah that she had stabbed him, so I started to run. When I got to Wayside Police Station I asked 'Who can speak Russian here?' I told them something had happened in the end of the middle passage at the rear of the Eastern Cinema. The police went out in a car and I followed them with a detective. When I reached No. 17, Lane 166 the police had arrived. I was there when the ambulance came, and saw the two people put into it, first the man and then the woman. I had never seen the man before. I saw him from the verandah. I could see his face clearly, and I saw him again lying in the same room where he had been sitting. It was the same man who was taken away in the ambulance. I had never previously seen the woman, but I recognise her as the woman in the dock."

Witness added that it was about 10 p.m. when he went up to the verandah. He could not see what kind of knife the woman was holding.

Probationary Sergeant G. Dubrovsky, of Wayside Police Station, told the Court that about 10.10 p.m. on August 16 he and three other sergeants were going out of the station when all of a sudden a man rushed in and asked if anybody could speak Russian. Witness stepped forward and asked him what the trouble was. The man gave him certain information, as a result of which witness and Sergt. McDonald took the latter's private car and proceeded to the place mentioned. It was only about two hundred yards from the police station. When they arrived at the end of Passage 166 witness jumped out of the car and ran into the passage. Through an open French window of House 17 he saw a man lying on the floor. He opened the gate of the garden, said witness, and entered through the French window. The man was in a half-sitting, half-lying position against the wall, and had a wound on the right side of his neck.

Continuing, the sergeant said he looked round the room, and in an adjoining room saw a woman lying on a bed. There was a light in the room. The only thing he remembered seeing in the other room was a

broken glass beer mug, but on the floor was a knife, which he picked up. Both the handle and blade had blood on them, but there was no blood where the knife had been lying. Witness went into the street to see if the ambulance was coming, but as it had not arrived he took the knife down to the station. There he saw the ambulance coming, so he handed the knife to C.P.C. 2315, who was on station gate duty. Afterwards he returned to the house. Two stretchers were taken out of the ambulance and the two people put inside. They were taken to the General Hospital, witness accompanying.

"The woman was very excited," said witness in reply to a question as to the condition of the accused on the way to hospital. "I could not make out what she was saying. When we arrived she was taken in to the operation room. I was guarding her for about ten minutes alone there, and she was trying to get up all the time."

Mr. McNeill: Did she say anything that you could understand?

Witness: Yes. She caught hold of my arm and asked me, "Did I kill him? Because if not, I'll kill him ten times over." Her next sentence was "Mrs. Robinson of the Foreign Women's Home knows me well. Call for her, I want to speak to her."

Did you previous to those two remarks ask her any question?

Nothing at all.

Had you said anything to her before she spoke?—No. After she spoke I patted her on the shoulder and told her to rest and keep quiet. She spoke in English. After about ten minutes a doctor arrived and she quietened down. Then Detective-Sergeant Utkin came along and I took her back to the station. She was quiet on the way back.

Witness explained in answer to Mr. McNeill that on this occasion both he and the other police officers with him were in mufti.

It being indicated that the evidence of the next police witness, who will produce exhibits, will be somewhat lengthy, the Registrar adjourned the case until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, August 30, accused to remain in custody meanwhile.

PORTUGUESE CONSULAR COURT

Shanghai Maru Trunk Murder

The baggage master of the N.Y.K. ss. Shanghai Maru gave evidence on Aug. 22 in the Portuguese Consular Court, which is conducting an investigation into the affair of the young Chinese woman whose dead body was found in the first class baggage room of that ship after she had left Shanghai for Kobe on Saturday, August 5.

For the first time, members of the press were admitted into the court-room, but were asked to leave at the close of the witness's evidence.

On the entrance of Patricio and Jose Remedios, who were arrested a week ago in connection with the affair, the baggage master was asked by the judge whether he recognised either of the two men as the one who had brought the trunk on board the ship that Saturday. After looking at the two brothers carefully, he pointed out the taller one, Jose, as the man he saw. He was quite positive that it was not the other man, whom, he said, he had not seen.

He did not speak to Jose, he continued, but merely saw him that time. Asked if Jose, accepting his identification of him as correct, was wearing the same clothes, he replied in the negative.

Paper glued lightly over the labels on a large trunk on one side of the court-room was then pulled off by an official, and the baggage master was asked if he could identify the trunk. He examined it, and then told the court that was the one brought on board by Jose, beyond all manner of doubt.

The investigation then continued in camera.

Positive identification of Patricio Remedios was given on Aug. 24 by three witnesses, who all declared that he had rented or occupied a room at 15 Kashing Road. Two of the witnesses further said they had seen him hitting the young Chinese girl, these being the son of the landlady of the house and a young Portuguese living in the vicinity.

The first witness, a baggage coolie of the Wayside Wharf, asked if he recognised either of the two accused replied in the negative. He had never seen them before, the trunk being brought by a rickshaw coolie.

The landlady of 15-17 Kashing Road, giving evidence, said that the "small man (Patricio)" rented the room.

"Do you recognise these two men?" asked the Court.—Yes, the small man rented the room.

Do you recognise the other man?—Yes, he helped him to bring the trunk.

Do you recognise the trunk?—Yes, I know it.

Who brought the trunk?—The two came together with the trunk. He said he wanted it to put something inside.

The third witness, son of the preceding witness, said that he occasionally stayed with his mother.

Have you ever seen the trunk?—I have never seen it.

Do you know these men?—I have seen the small one before.

When did you see him?—I saw him sometimes when he came in and out.

You knew where he was living?—Yes, I saw him fight with his wife.

Was he living at 15 Kashing Road?—He was.

Was the other living at 15 Kashing Road too?—I have never seen the other.

The fourth and last witness Ricardo Pereira, was then summoned, the others having been warned to wait outside.

Is your house opposite the room in question?—Not exactly, it is at right angles to it, at 22 Kashing Road.

Is it on the other side of the road?—Yes.

Have you ever seen this trunk before?—I have not seen it before. Do you know these men?—Yes.

Do you know their names?—Yes, one is Patricio and the other Jose Remedios.

Did you see Patricio strike the girl?—I saw him.

The trial then continued in camera, all the witnesses having been ordered to wait for this.

Patricio dos Remedios pleaded guilty on August 26 to the killing of Mary Chun, whose body was found in a trunk on the Shanghai Maru. He said he did it at the moment when he lost his head, but without any premeditation, and his brother Jose knew nothing of the crime until after he, Patricio, had sent the trunk to the N.Y.K.'s Wayside Wharf.

Following the confession, Dr. J. B. Pereira da Silva, the Portuguese Consul-General and Consular Judge, who conducted the investigation, dispensed with further witnesses who were to be called. The proceedings were then adjourned. Meanwhile, the authorities are awaiting a copy of the report on the post-mortem examination on the Chinese woman.

The guilty plea was entered almost at the beginning of the hearing at 10.25 a.m. when Mr. T. Rangel, for the defence, announced to the judge the accused's wish to make a statement. The accused was calm and collected, when he stated: "I plead guilty."

"Why did you kill that girl? Was jealousy the cause of the crime?" asked the judge. The accused replied: "I was not jealous. I was just angry that moment." Continuing, the accused stated he hit her in the body with an ice-breaker towards mid-night on August 4 in his room in 15 Kashing Road.

"Did you suffocate her?" The accused replied that he did not know. He said he covered her mouth with a pillow just a few minutes.

Replying to further questions by the judge, the accused stated he had not intended to kill her. He had consulted nobody, and nobody knew he was going to kill her. He stayed with the body in the room all the night. "I did not know what to do then. I just wanted to dispose of the body."

He said he bought the trunk himself, and on his return to the house met his brother in the street. He did not tell him of the crime. A rickshaw coolie helped him bring the trunk upstairs, and he put the body into it. The body was lying on one side. The rickshaw coolie did not see it. He denied his brother had helped him purchase the trunk, bring it into his room, and place the body in it.

He sent the trunk to the N.Y.K. Wayside Wharf, the labels having been obtained from the N.Y.K. office. He made all the arrangements himself. He filled in the labels with a pen in his room.

He left his room with the trunk at 12.45 p.m. and reached the wharf at 1.30 p.m. His brother knew nothing of the crime until after he told him in their parents' house later in the afternoon.

The accused was taken to an adjacent room, when the judge examined Jose dos Remedios, the brother.

He said he knew nothing of the crime. When he met the accused in the street, his brother had already bought the trunk. At the request of his brother, he went to the back door of the house to remove things, but he went away when his brother told him he was not needed.

"Why did the landlady say you had entered your brother's room, and why did the baggage master identify you as the one who brought the trunk to the wharf?" He replied that both of them must be mistaken.

When told of the death of the girl in his mother's place, he was shocked. His brother told him he had sent the body away, but did not reveal to him where the body was sent.

Shown the labels on the trunk which was in August 23 committed for trial on a charge of murder, and his brother, Jose dos Remedios, was committed for trial on a charge of being an accomplice. The trial will take place in Macao.

This decision followed further proceedings at the court against Jose dos Remedios since his brother confessed to the murder. Other witnesses were called to identify the trunk and at the conclusion of the evidence it was announced by Mr. A. S. Braga, Chancellor of the Court, that the finding of Dr. J. B. Ferreira da Silva, Portuguese Consul-General and Consular Judge, would be announced later in a notification to the two brothers in Amoy Road Gaol.

As a result of the preliminary hearings Patricio dos Remedios was on August 23 committed for trial on a charge of murder, and his brother, Jose dos Remedios, was committed for trial on a charge of being an accomplice. The trial will take place in Macao.

This decision followed further proceedings at the court against Jose dos Remedios since his brother confessed to the murder. Other witnesses were called to identify the trunk and at the conclusion of the evidence it was announced by Mr. A. S. Braga, Chancellor of the Court, that the finding of Dr. J. B. Ferreira da Silva, Portuguese Consul-General and Consular Judge, would be announced later in a notification to the two brothers in Amoy Road Gaol.

FIRST SPECIAL COURT

Arson Case Decision

After a series of hearings, judgment was delivered by Judge Liu in the First Special District Court on August 22 in the case against an Austrian and six Russians, five of whom were charged with committing arson on May 3 at the Novelty Silk Studio, Denis Apartments, 782 Bubbling Well Road, and other two, with instigating the others to commit the alleged crime. The Judge found the prisoners all not guilty on the ground that there was insufficient evidence against any of them.

Mr. Y. D. Wong, Assistant Municipal Advocate, who conducted the prosecution, immediately after the judgment was announced, stated the police reserved the right to appeal against the decision for the last two prisoners, namely, M. S. Prostoff, manager of the studio, and his wife, Mrs. O. N. Prostoff.

Pending the hearing of the appeal case, Prostoff and his wife will be released upon \$10,000 shop security each.

The charge of arson was preferred against the prisoners two days after the May 3 fire when Det.-Sub-Insp. Wildowson, was handling the case visited the studio and discovered pieces of cotton wool smelling of alcohol between and beneath bales of silk. On this evidence, the police arrested five employees of the studio, J. E. Wrany, Austrian, S. E. Postovskiy, I. I. Ivannikov, E. S. Shishkin, and A. S. Shishkin, Russians.

M. S. Prostoff was away at Chefoo at the time of the fire and was not immediately connected with the case. However, upon further investigations, Prostoff and his wife were arrested and charged before the District Court with instigating the other accused to commit arson.

Lover Assaulted and Injured

Valdislof Valentinovitch Goshtoff, unemployed Russian, charged in the First Special District Court with assault causing grievous bodily harm to Elizabeth Druchina, Russian woman, with whom he had lived for the past three years, at 432 Dixwell Road on July 2 last, was given a suspended sentence by Judge Wu on August 23, the complainant telling the Court that she did not wish to press the charge against the accused provided the latter signed a bond that he would never beat her again.

The complainant told the Judge that the accused had been jobless for some time past and that on account of this, there had been quarrelling between her and the accused and she had been assaulted many times by the accused. On the morning of July 2, complainant said, she was again assaulted by the accused who pushed her and her head struck the wall. She fainted and, when she regained her consciousness, she found herself in a downstairs room, having been injured in the back. Complainant said she was confined to hospital for over a month and was discharged only on Aug. 22.

The accused admitted the charge, whereupon he was sentenced by the Court to two months' imprisonment. The sentence was suspended for two years.

SECOND SPECIAL COURT

Sequel to French Bund Robbery

An unusual affair occurred on Aug. 26 in the Second Special District Court, where a lawyer demanded that his client should have a chance to clear himself of the accusations made by a prisoner at the bar. The client, who was not charged with any crime, gave evidence in court with which the French Police dissented, the result being that the client was arrested and all but five of \$4,000 that was missing was subsequently recovered.

The court case was one of the sequels to the startling robbery which occurred on the French Bund at 5 a.m. in June 16 last, when a trunk containing \$126,000 in banknotes, just unloaded off a Butterfield and Swire steamer, was seized by an armed gang. The French Police at intervals succeeded in recovering portions of the booty, and their latest effort two days ago has resulted in the discovery of \$3,995 more.

Li Ah-long, chief of the gang, was arrested some time ago. His mistress, Li Liang-chen was alleged to have received \$5,000 as her share of the loot, and she appeared in the French Concession District Court on Friday.

Suddenly, during the proceedings, a lawyer spoke up. He asked that Tseu, his client, should have a chance to clear himself of statements made in vengeance by the accused, Li Kiang-chiang. Tseu was given his chance, and did his best to persuade the judge that he had nothing to do with the affair, and said that, if he were guilty, he would not have had the courage to present himself before the judge.

Detectives who were in court, however, felt suspicious, and as a result the French Police asked for the detention of Tseu for 24 hours. This was granted by the judge. Search by the police resulted in the discovery at his dwelling of \$995, while subsequent investigations led them to the lodgings of three other Chinese, at each of which \$1,000 was found. The three were arrested.

The money was part of Li Kiang-chiang's loot, and allegedly had been stolen from her by her new friend.

MISCELLANEOUS

A fine of £1 10s. was imposed at H. M. Police Court on Aug. 25 on Mr. A. J. Headington, of 920 North Szechuen Road, Flat 209, who pleaded guilty to failing to report to the police immediately after being involved in a motor accident resulting in injury to Yue Ah-fu, in Nanking Road near Chekiang Road at 6.45 a.m. on August 10.

Judgment was given on Aug. 25 to Mr. E. B. C. Hornell by Judge Milton D. Purdy in the U.S. Court for \$864.59 which plaintiff claimed was due him on the sale of a car by Messrs. Honigsberg & Sons. Mr. Victor Priestwood appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. N. F. Allman watched the case for Messrs. Honigsberg & Sons' liquidators, Messrs. Haskin and Sells. The defendants were neither present nor represented.

In H. M. Police Court on Aug. 22, Bishan Singh was sentenced to two months' hard labour for assaulting a small Chinese boy, Tseu Ching-sung. Mr. John McNeill was the counsel for the prosecution.

Bishan Singh was charged with having struck the boy with a wooden baton on the wrist, while the latter was carrying out his duties as an attendant of the Vienna Café, opening and closing the doors of patrons' cars on their way to and from the café.

Maria V. Feokistova, Russian dancer, was sentenced to 25 days' detention by the First Special District Court on August 23 on charges of being drunk and disorderly on Yangtseppoo Road on previous afternoon and having smashed part of the wire netting of the Yulin Road police station detention room on the same day.

Mr. O. Roebor, an employee of a local motor car company, charged in the Second Special District Court with manslaughter and negligent driving, was acquitted by Judge Li on August 21. A civil action brought by the complainant against the accused was likewise dismissed.

The present Court decision is the first case of the kind in which the doctrine of "contributory negligence" in a motor accident was raised in a criminal case in the Chinese Court here.

Mr. Lan Su-chang represented the plaintiff in the civil action, and Dr. On appeared for the defendant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

TIDE OF AUSTRO-GERMAN AFFAIRS

Three-Power Aid for Austrian Economic Difficulties; Berlin Ban on Jews Lifted

Port Allegre, Brazil, Aug. 21.

As a result of representations by the Austrian Minister, the Brazilian Government to-day issued summons against the editor of the Nazi newspaper published here because of an article describing Austria as a "meeting place of Marxist profiteers and Jewish criminals who escaped from Germany."

The article also referred to Austria as lowering herself to the level of a French dependency.—Reuter.

British Consul Appointed

London, Aug. 22.

A new British consular post for the Austrian Tyrol is being opened at Innsbruck immediately.

Mr. I. L. Henderson, who is at present in the British Consulate at Antwerp has been appointed to the new post and will take up his duties without delay.

It is understood that the new post has been created in order to have a political observer on the spot in view of the strained relations between Austria and Germany.

In spite of Signor Mussolini's renewed friendly representations to the Nazi Government at Berlin, another Nazi speech against Austria was broadcast here to-night.—Reuter.

British Aid to Austria

Paris, Aug. 23.

With reference to the meeting at Riccione between Dr. E. Dolfuss, Austrian Chancellor, and Signor Mussolini, the French Government is satisfied that the Italian Premier's sole desire is to collaborate loyally with France and Great Britain in the Austro-German situation and that there is no question of a bloc between Italy, Austria and Hungary. The plan agreed upon at Riccione for the economic help of Austria takes the form of bilateral trade agreements between Austria, Hungary, Italy, Czechoslovakia and possibly other Danubian states.—Reuter.

Anti-Semitism in Poland

Warsaw, Aug. 23.

Three Polish students have been detained by the police for distributing anti-Semitic leaflets in front of Jewish bookshops.

Schools opened on Monday, and Nationalist youths renewed last year's propaganda to boycott Jewish school bookshops.

"Young Poland is determined to clear the country of Jewish parasites," the leaflets say. "Buying from Jews is a betrayal of national interests."

The arrested students will be severely punished, the authorities declare, as the Government is determined to prevent a repetition of the deplorable anti-Jewish riots which occur yearly when the schools and universities open.

A hundred German aeroplanes have been given permission to fly over Polish territory, following an application to the Government by the German authorities.

The machines are taking part in a flight "round Germany," and permission was granted since the Polish authorities admit that communication between Germany and East Prussia should be subject to normal conditions.

The planes will, therefore, be allowed to fly over the Polish Corridor on one day only in groups.—Reuter.

Trial in Leipzig

Leipzig, Aug. 24.

The opening of the Reichstag case was fixed to-day for September 21. Proceedings will take place mainly in Leipzig, but part of the evidence will be taken in the Reichstag building in Berlin owing to the necessity of viewing the scene of the fire and also because of the fact that the majority of the witnesses reside in Berlin.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Nazi Declaration

Berlin, Aug. 23.

"We must build up our state without Jews, who can only remain as strangers without a country and can possess no legal position here. Thus will our Ahasuerus be compelled to take up his wanderer's staff again."

This declaration is contained in a memorandum on the future treatment of Jews in Germany issued to-day. It was framed by Dr. Guecke, who is described as the "expert for

racial investigation" in the Ministry of the Interior.—Reuter.

Berlin Ban Lifted

The regulation issued on Monday by the city of Berlin forbidding Jews to make use of the public bathing place on Lake Wansee, near the capital, was cancelled to-day as it did not meet with the approval of the Government of the Reich. In a statement to-day, the Government emphasised that the independent local action of the municipality of Berlin did not find the approval of the federal authorities and that, in future, the Federal authorities alone are competent to promulgate such decrees.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Propagandists Curtailed

Cologne, Aug. 25.

All wireless sets capable of listening-in to Russian stations have been confiscated from Communist owners



Mr. Montagu Norman,

Governor of the Bank of England who is now in Washington conferring with President Roosevelt on the stabilisation of the U.S. dollar and the pound sterling.

in the prefecture of Arnsberg, in the Ruhr.

Communists, however, may listen in to German broadcast under official control, as they may exchange their seized apparatus for short-range sets capable of receiving only Langenberg, the west German broadcasting station.—Reuter.

Germans Outlawed

Berlin, Aug. 26.

In accordance with his recent decree, the Minister of the Interior, Captain Goering, has annulled the German citizenship and confiscated the property of a number of Germans now abroad who "have injured German interests by behaviour conflicting with their duty and loyalty to the nation and the Reich."

Among those affected are Herr George Bernhard, at one time editor of the "Vossische Zeitung," and Dr. Rudolf Breitscheid, the Socialist leader in the Reichstag. Herr Leon Feuchtwanger, the author, is also among those suffering this fate, as are Dr. Alfred Kerr, ex-editor of the "Berliner Tageblatt," Herr Philip Scheide-mann, the Socialist ex-Chancellor, and Herr Friedrich Stampfer, editor of "Vorwaerts"—Reuter.

Lord Noel-Buxton's Warning

London, Aug. 26.

Lord Noel-Buxton, British ex-Minister of Agriculture, to-day published a letter in the "Spectator," warning his countrymen against the tendency to belittle new Germany and fall into the error of acquiring the habit of seeing Germany in a bad light. "When one comes into direct contact as I did," Lord Buxton continues, "with young Germany as, for instance, represented by the students of Koenigsberg University, one is constrained to admit how false and untrue the ideas and judgments are which are being formed about Germany. Moreover, it is quite wrong to decline to make any treaty with Germany, seeing that it is of prime necessity to arrive at an agreement on the subject of disarmament. Otherwise Germany could take up the standpoint that the Allied Powers had not kept their word so that Germany was entitled to proceed with her own armament."

It will be remembered that Lord Noel-Buxton expressed himself in

HONOURS FOR PRESIDENT VON HINDENBURG

Berlin, Aug. 27.

The 19th anniversary of Field-Marshal von Hindenburg's victory in the Battle of Tannenberg, when he dealt a decisive blow to the Russian armies invading East Prussia, was celebrated to-day, at the foot of the Tannenberg Memorial in East Prussia.

In commemoration of the occasion remarkable honours were paid President von Hindenburg by the Nazi leaders. Captain Herman Goering, on behalf of Prussia, presented him with a large estate at Langenau and the forest of Preussen, both adjoining the President's estate at Neudeck.

The Chancellor, Herr Adolf Hitler, announced that the combined estates would be exempt from taxation so long as a male member of President von Hindenburg's family was in possession.

The aged Field-Marshal was visibly moved. He pledged life service to the Fatherland and recalled that it was his "Imperial master" who had entrusted him with the liberation of East Prussia.

The Battle of Tannenberg was fought on August 26-30, 1914. The Russians had planned to deal a counter-blow on the eastern front while the German armies on the western front were marching on Paris, and the position was critical for the German armies on the eastern front until Field-Marshal (then General) von Hindenburg, who was on the retired list, was called upon to take command, together with General Ludendorff, who was made his Chief-of-Staff in the place of General von Pfittitz, as Commander of the 8th German Army.

The victory established von Hindenburg's fame as the greatest of the German leaders, besides disposing for the rest of the war of any serious threat to East Prussia from the Russian quarter.—Reuter.

WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH TROOPS REQUESTED

Simla, Aug. 22.

Following the request of the leader of the Upper Mohmands for the withdrawal of the British troops sent to aid the loyalist Lower Mohmands "in order to avoid bloodshed," early peace is likely on the North-West Frontier.

Leaders were told that the troops would remain until the hostile lashkars were disbanded and the Halimzais, who are also loyal to the Government, had opened negotiations.

In the meantime, reports brought back by planes confirm that the lashkars are dispersing.

The British troops sent to aid the Lower Mohmands, who were fearing an attack from the religiously-inflamed Upper Mohmands, were the Peshawar Brigade under Brigadier C.J.E. Auchinleck, D.S.O., one Indian infantry battalion from Rawalpindi, while one section of armoured cars and the 58th Field Battery joined the 18th King Edward's Own Cavalry and frontier constabulary at Shabakadar as a blockade force under Colonel C.O.B. Daunt.—Reuter.

SHIPPING MAGNATE'S SON WEDS

London, Aug. 22.

It was disclosed to-day that Sir John Ellerman, 23-years old, was married yesterday at the Register Office to Miss Esther de Souza, 21, daughter of Sir John Ellerman, the son of the former shipping magnate, the late Sir John Reeves Ellerman, who died on July 17, and who left a will consisting mainly of cash and government securities, which was proved provisionally at over £17,000,000.—Reuter.

a similar way in a letter published some time ago in "The Times."—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Saar Demonstrate

Paris, Aug. 27.

Over 50,000 inhabitants of the Saar journeyed to-day to Niederwald, in south Prussia, to demonstrate their fidelity to their Fatherland, Germany.

Nazi propaganda is getting busy, in view of the plebiscite to be held in 1935 to decide whether the Saar will continue under the control of the League of Nations or be joined to Germany or France.

It is reported that the chairman of the governing commission intends to protest to the League regarding the spreading of Nazi propaganda. Paris likewise is disquieted.—Reuter.

KING OPENS CIVIC HALL IN LEEDS

London, Aug. 23.

The Lifeguards, who are rarely seen outside London, provided the sovereign's escort, when the King and Queen drove through the streets of Leeds to-day to open the new civic hall. The new building has been erected at a cost of £500,000 to replace the too small town hall, which was opened by Queen Victoria 75 years ago.

A salute of 21 guns was fired as Their Majesties reached the city boundary, where they were met by the Lord Mayor and other officials and went in procession to the town hall.

Tens of thousands of Yorkshiremen gave them an unforgettable welcome on the first public visit of royalty to Leeds for forty years.

The departure of the royal party after the ceremony was delayed for an hour by the fact that a piece of grit got into the Queen's eye and caused her distressing pain. She was attended by Lord Moynihan, an eminent surgeon who happened to be present, and a messenger was sent to the Leeds Infirmary for some eye lotion, which removed the grit.—Reuter.

BARGEES' STRIKE AT AN END

Paris, Aug. 26.

The strike of bargees, which for several days completely held up traffic on many of the canals and waterways of northern France, has now come to an end.

The strike committee of the workers has agreed to a settlement with the Government which is reported to satisfy practically all the strikers' demands for better conditions and higher pay.—Reuter.

POLITICIANS WORKING WITH RACKETEERS

New York, Aug. 22.

A show-down on the charge that some politicians are working hand in glove with racketeers and gangsters is due to-day, on the eve of the campaign in which the embattled Fusionists, led by Mr. Fiorello H. La Guardia, will seek to drive Tammany from the City Hall. The County Grand Jury took matters into their own hands to-day by invoking Mr. George Meade, Federal attorney and a prominent Republican, and Judge Frederick Kernochan, a Democrat who recently broke with Tammany, to appear and name the politicians whom they charge are in league with gangsters and racketeers.—Reuter.

TEACHERS' WHISKY

TEACHER'S DISTILLERIES

DISTIL ONLY "HIGHLAND

CREAM." THEY DO NOT

MAKE ANY CHEAPER

BLENDS. THE QUALITY

OF TEACHER'S NEVER

VARIES.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT



W. & A. TEACHER & SONS LTD
DISTILLERS OF PURE MALT WHISKY
GLASGOW, A. & LONDON, E.C.

Sole Agents

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

TINY REPUBLIC IN REVOLT

Barcelona, Aug. 21.

The tiny Republic of Andorra, in the Pyrenees, between France and Spain, is seething with revolt. Andorra wanted the system of universal franchise and parliamentary elections, to which the present rulers, under public threat, finally consented. But the wave of nationalism sweeping over Andorra is so strong that the people now demand that both France and Spain should withdraw their "protection" as Andorra feels quite capable of managing her own affairs. Doubtlessly alarmed by these threatening signals, the French Government sent fifty policemen to Andorra to maintain order. This act naturally intensified the discontent and President Pallares called the entire population of Andorra to a meeting to protest against the French action. These meetings, however, were forbidden by the representative of the French Government. The French police attempted to arrest Vice-President Goma but the crowd became so infuriated that the police desisted. Meanwhile, the police have gained control over the telephones and telegraphs.

The whole territory of the Republic of Andorra is not larger than 191 square miles and has a population of 5,231. Its independence dates back to 790 A.D.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Paris, Aug. 25.

According to the latest telegrams received here, the unrest in the Republic of Andorra, appears to have ended. An agreement was reached to-day between representatives of the inhabitants of Andorra and the two regents of the Republic by which the ex-patriated Spanish Communist Riera must not be permitted to return to the country while the so-called Valley Council, removed from office by the regents, remains in possession of the key of the Andorra Parliament.

General elections will take place in Andorra on August 31.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

RISKS CAMERAMEN RUN

London, Aug. 21.

Real murder, stabbing, looting, burning and shooting by a howling mob and the "close up" of a corpse are the latest thrills available to London cinema audiences in a news reel showing riotous scenes at Havana in connection with the Cuban revolution which finally resulted in the overthrow of the Machado régime.

The reel lasts a few minutes only and shows frenzied men climbing a ladder to a balcony to reach a man brandishing a dagger and attempting to throw down the ladder. The men reach him and stab him to death.

Then a close up is given of the bullet-riddled body of a police chief, surrounded by jeering hooligans.

The reel is noteworthy as showing the risks which camera men run in obtaining news pictures.

News films are not subject to censorship here.—Reuter.

JUNGLE WAR GOES ON

Buenos Aires, Aug. 22.

The question of the Gran Chaco, South America's vast woodland area for which Bolivia and Paraguay have been fighting almost a year, will be tossed back into the lap of the League of Nations where the United States placed it some three months ago.

The Commission drafted a programme based on the League's instructions to its own commission and meanwhile the Geneva commission has not attempted to act on the spot.

The programme called for the cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal by Paraguay of her declaration of a state of war. Paraguay has refused.

The mediators then asked Bolivia and Paraguay to agree on the extent of Gran Chaco territory to be submitted for arbitration. This was not done, it was said to-day, so the four Latin-American powers have given up hope of a settlement.

Asuncion, Aug. 25.

The fiercest engagement of the entire Paraguayan-Bolivian war for possession of the Gran Chaco area is now being fought along the entire front, the War Office here announced to-night.

While the Paraguayan troops were consolidating their recently gained positions, the communique said, the Bolivians under the direction of General Kundt began an attack.

Meanwhile, all efforts of the neutral Latin American nations—Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru—to obtain a cessation of hostilities have been shelved for the time being.—United Press.



By SAPAJOU

CANUTE UP-TO-DATE

IRISH "BLUE SHIRTS" NOW DECLARED ILLEGAL

Dublin, Aug. 22.

The Irish Free State Government to-day proclaimed Gen. O'Duffy's national guard, or "Blue Shirts," illegal and, at the same time, announced the creation of a military tribunal.

The Irish Republican Army will not be suppressed until an All-Ireland Republic has been created, declared the leader of the Free State Government Party, in the course of a discussion in the Irish Senate to-day.

The debate followed a motion by Lt.-Col. Sir John Keane that the Government's action in banning Blue Shirt parades was unjustified. He suggested that the Free State would be peaceful as long as the Irish Republican Army did not molest it. That army, he went on, was ready to usurp the functions of government when the government was no longer complaisant to it.—Reuter.

Dublin, Aug. 25.

Exciting scenes were witnessed at Waterford last night when 200 civic guards took possession of the city hall after the Free State Government had banned a meeting of the National Guard Association (an auxiliary of the Blue Shirts, the members of which do not wear uniforms).

Gen. O'Duffy, who was to have addressed the meeting in the city hall, received a tumultuous welcome in Waterford. Speaking from a hotel, he told the crowd that he did not intend to come into conflict with the people's civic guard and, therefore, he had postponed the meeting.

The Blue Shirt leader asked the throng to go home quietly but scenes ensued which forced the police to make baton charges to disperse hostile elements which were fighting with each other.—Reuter.

DR. RAYMOND MOLEY RESIGNS

Hyde Park, New York, Aug. 27.

The Democratic Party was saved from a rebellion within its own ranks to-day when Dr. Raymond Moley, head of the Roosevelt "brain trust," originator of many of the moves in the Administration's programme, resigned his post as Assistant Secretary of State. Democratic leaders here and in Washington interpreted the resignation as a direct result of the differences between Dr. Moley and his immediate superior, the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull.—United Press.

SAMUEL INSULL TAKEN TO NURSING HOME

Athens, Aug. 26.

Following the detention of Mr. Samuel Insull, senior, this morning here he has been transferred to a nursing-home on the recommendation of the doctors who examined him.

Mr. Insull, former head of the gigantic \$3,000,000,000 Insull group of utility companies, who has been



Mr. Samuel Insull

"wanted" on serious fraud charges, was arrested here earlier to-day on new charges and the American Government on these counts is again asking for his extradition.

It is expected that his extradition will soon follow, provided the American Government produces the necessary documents within two months in accordance with the Extradition Treaty between the United States and Greece.

Mr. Insull's detention is preventive, pending the arrival of the documents, on the basis of which a decision will be reached whether extradition can be allowed.—Reuter.

CHILE'S ECONOMIC POSITION

Santiago, Aug. 21.

A great improvement in the economic position of Chile for the first six months of 1933 is shown by the latest statistics issued.

Unemployment decreased by forty per cent. while wages increased by ten per cent. Revenue returns totalled 400,000,000 pesos, or 24,000,000,000 pesos above the estimate, while exports increased by 52 per cent. and imports decreased by one per cent.—Reuter.

IRAQ EXPLAINS TO THE LEAGUE

Nicosia, Cyprus, Aug. 21.

Mar Shimun, Hereditary Patriarch of the Assyrians, who was deported from Iraq, arrived here to-day, accompanied by his father and brother.

The patriarch, in an interview, asserted that the plight of the Assyrians was desperate in the extreme. They were scattered and homeless and were exposed to attack from marauders, both Kurds and Iraqis.

He maintained that 325 women, children and old men were massacred recently at Semel and over 500 at other places. The Iraqi army was responsible for the massacres, the Patriarch alleged, and the Iraq Government had connived at them.

Mar Shimun left Baghdad on condition that he should be allowed to place the cause of the Assyrians before the League of Nations.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 22.

A flat denial of the charges made yesterday by the Assyrian Patriarch of atrocities upon Assyrians in Iraq was given to Reuter to-day by Jaffer Pasha, the Iraqi Minister in London.

He categorically denied that there had been a massacre of Assyrian women, children and elders as the Patriarch stated on his arrival in Cyprus and he further disclaimed Iraq responsibility for any outrages.—Reuter.

Geneva, Aug. 23.

A telegram giving the Iraq Government's explanation of the quelling of the "armed rebellion" led by Mar Shimun, Hereditary Patriarch of the Assyrians, and protesting against the misleading propaganda sent to the League of Nations, says that casualties on both sides were confined to the warring rebels. It adds that, in no case, did government troops oppress non-combatants.

The telegram alleges that the rebels themselves mutilated the dead and wounded and killed women and children, but that the majority of Assyrians supported the government which took steps to prevent theft and looting.

The government declares that security has now been restored and the troops withdrawn to their permanent stations.—Reuter.

The worst forest fire in Oregon's history, after raging unchecked for nearly a fortnight, is now under control. It has devastated 350 square miles of some of the state's finest timber.—Reuter.

NEW CUBAN CABINET TO DISSOLVE CONGRESS

Havana, Aug. 25.

The State Department has announced Washington that Mr. Jefferson Caffery, Assistant Secretary of State, will exchange posts with Dr. Summer Welles, U.S. Ambassador to Cuba, on September 15.

The new Cuban Cabinet under Dr. de Cespedes has decided to dissolve Congress and to return to the Constitution of 1901.

By taking this action, the Government declares itself to be frankly revolutionary.

All State officers elected under the 1928 constitutional reforms are being deprived of their posts.

It is learned that General Machado wishes to go to Canada after visiting Philadelphia, where his wife and family are staying.—Reuter.

Havana, Aug. 26.

President de Cespedes' decree restores the 1901 Constitution, dissolves the national congress, deposes all governors of provinces, denounces ex-President Machado as a usurper and declares all his acts in the government illegal.

Although the provisional government will recognise all international obligations incurred during General Machado's administration, all judges and magistrates appointed by him will be deposed.—Reuter.

NO AGGRESSIVE MOTIVES

Tokyo, Aug. 28.

Japan's American policy in the future will aim at ameliorating relations between the two countries and at fostering American friendship with Manchoukuo, as well as removing misunderstandings likely to result from Japan's demand for the revision of the London Naval Treaty, it is reliably learned here.

The Japanese Government will now pay greater attention to the cultivation of American-Japanese friendship as it is believed that the Roosevelt Government will begin to hold more interest in Far East affairs as its domestic industrial recovery programme proceeds and the war debts question approaches some form of settlement in October.

The new policy will impress upon the people of the United States that national defence is the sole object of Japan's demand for a revision of the London Naval Treaty, and the Washington Treaty, and that there are absolutely no aggressive motives behind it. By promoting trade between America and Manchoukuo, it will also endeavour to foster amity between these two countries, leaving aside the question of recognition.

Authorities of the Foreign Office see in the movement for the repeal of the discriminatory immigration law in western states a sign of improving relations between America and Japan.—Rengo.



OUTPORT

Rx and Repairs

The Unexcelled Facilities

afforded by our own Laboratory which is the finest equipped in China, coupled with the Largest Stocks of Finest Quality Imported Optical Goods, enables us to render an Unsurpassed MAIL ORDER SERVICE.

Careful, Conscientious Attention to every detail. Absolutely Accurate Workmanship under the supervision of the only Foreign REGISTERED OPTOMETRIST in China, and over a decade of Experience with Outport Hospital Rx work, enables us to GUARANTEE COMPLETE SATISFACTION.—Just address.

"O.I.C.—SHANGHAI"



OCULISTS INSTITUTE CO., LTD.
Nanking-Honan Roads.—Corner

Largest, Most Modern Best
Equipped in the Orient

BANFF CONFERENCE WARNED OF WAR

Banff, Canada, Aug. 21. The grave possibility of war will follow efforts to combat Japanese industrial expansion, delegates to the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, now in session here, were told to-day by Prof. T. E. Gregory, the London University economist.

"I believe armed conflict will be unavoidable unless an outlet is granted Japanese products," Professor Gregory declared. Referring, apparently, to the present dispute kindled by the termination of the Indo-Japanese commercial agreement, he added, "I doubt whether the Anglo-Japanese controversy can be settled equitably at a conference or by any other method."

The question of finding outlets for the surplus Chinese and Japanese population and the struggle between Great Britain and Japan over the textile market are exciting such attention among the delegates to the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations meeting here that it has been decided to vote another two days to discuss these questions.

In the course of to-day's discussion, Professor Uyeda, of Tokyo, said, in connection with the first subject, that the Japanese had "an oriental birth-rate with an occasional death-rate," so the growth of population was almost limitless. Professor Takahashi claimed that the present birth-rate would not be maintained, partly because of industrialization and partly because education would invariably lead to birth control.—Reuter.

Banff, Canada, Aug. 22. The Institute of Pacific Relations was to-day characterised by Mr. Newton D. Baker, formerly U.S. Secretary of War, as a vital force for maintaining peace in the Far East because it represented world opinion. Mr. Baker had just been appointed general chairman of the Im. ate.

Japanese delegates to the conference revealed to-day that the United States may lose one of her largest cotton customers and that the bulk of Japan's supplies in future will be purchased elsewhere, especially India.

While Tokyo despatches have not revealed details of instructions given to the delegates to the Simla conference, the Japanese here understand that Japan will offer to purchase Indian wool of American origin in return for access to a substantial portion of the Indian textile market.

Japanese delegates said that the turn to India for cotton supplies would be a plain business measure and an exchange for a wider textile market.—United Press.

Banff, Aug. 24. The plenary session of the Institute of Pacific Relations centred to-day on the proposals of the Japanese delegates for a conference of the Powers concerned with problems in the Pacific, which would deal with trade, peace and migration.

It was proposed that Great Britain, Canada, the United States, Australia, China, Russia, France and Japan should attend the conference, but no decision was reached. The Chinese delegates emphatically refused to consider the Japanese delegates' peace proposals until Japan had withdrawn from Manchuria.

Sir Herbert Samuel (British delegate) recommended that China should reconsider the proposals of the Japanese, which include the modification of Article XVI of the League Covenant to enable America to enter the League.

Sir Andrew MacFadyen declared that war was inevitable if the grave issues in the Pacific were not settled.—Reuter.

Unofficial Agreement Drawn Up

Banff, Aug. 27. Officials of the Institute of Pacific Relations admitted to-day that the Chinese and Japanese delegates have had a number of secret conferences here, attempting to draw up a formula for settling Sino-Japanese difficulties.

It was said that none of the delegates to the Institute were authorised to make any binding pledges on behalf of their governments but they were certain that, if they found some basis for even a temporary agreement, the governments at Nanking and Tokyo would give it the most serious consideration.

It was said that several paragraphs of an unofficial agreement had been written and tentatively approved but the Chinese refused to agree to a general statement carrying mutual pledges to guarantee territorial integrity. This, the Chinese are reported to have said, would guarantee the present status of Manchuria.

One official asserted that, while the delegates cannot make binding pledges, they were instructed by

PRES. HOOVER'S CURE FOR DEPRESSION

Detroit, Aug. 23.

Mr. Harry Toy said to-night that he had abandoned his efforts to persuade Mr. Hoover to come to Detroit and testify.

Several witnesses have testified that Republican Administration officials permitted the banks to commit illegal acts prior to the general crash.

Mr. Toy said he still believed that Mr. Hoover could throw considerable light on the situation for it would seem impossible that important banking action would take place without his consent or knowledge. It was quite possible, he said, that the banking officials violated some of Mr. Hoover's injunctions. In order to obtain all information possible, added, he would ask Mr. Hoover to make a deposition in Palo Alto.—United Press.

"Radio Priest's" Testimony

Detroit, Aug. 23.

The Rev. Father Charles E. Coughlin, known throughout the country as the Radio Priest and whose house was bombed shortly after he made open charges against two of Detroit's large banks some time ago, was to-day called before the special grand jury which is at present investigating the Michigan bank collapse.

Only a portion of Father Coughlin's testimony concerning the banking operations was revealed but the fact that, for many weeks, he has been in close contact with Mr. Harry S. Toy, prosecuting attorney, was taken as an indication that he had evidence of value.

Replying to a question as to why he, a churchman, should enter national politics and attempt to correct conditions, Father Coughlin declared that it was the duty of all priests to be courageous and help to improve conditions for all the people.

"Many priests are courageous but President Roosevelt is more courageous than ninety per cent. of them," Father Coughlin said. "He places men above bonds."

Members of the prosecuting attorney's office indicated that the priest was in a position to know at first hand some of the things the banks did because Detroit parishioners had deposits of more than \$2,000,000 in the banks that were closed. The larger banks also held mortgages exceeding \$20,000,000 on properties owned by the Catholic church.

HEAVY TOLL OF ATLANTIC SEABOARD GALE

Washington, Aug. 25.

Four states on the Atlantic seaboard were engaged in relief work for stricken cities and rural areas.

Of the total damage, \$5,000,000 was done to the city of Norfolk, Va., 200 miles south of Washington. That area felt the brunt of the 80-mile gale that swept the coast from North Carolina to Maine, hampering shipping and destroying homes.

A terrible incident occurred at Fort Monroe, on the coast of Virginia, where huge waves inundated a hospital full of refugees.

Damage undoubtedly runs into many millions of dollars but cannot yet be computed.

Several large vessels and numbers of smaller craft are missing and it is learned that even crops far inland have been devastated by the force of the storm.

Every disaster brings its heroes. A priest was drowned to-day in trying to save five persons marooned in one of the flooded districts of New York State.

Communications with many of the stricken points are still cut off, making the task of checking the casualties difficult. The material damage has yet to be assessed.—Reuter.

The state of Texas has voted overwhelmingly for the repeal of prohibition and for the immediate legalisation of 3.2 per cent. beer within the state.

The Governments at Nanking and Tokyo to enter the discussions and discover, if possible, something that may lead to a permanent agreement insuring peace.

The Institute had been glad to sponsor the conversations, it is said, because an ultimate agreement growing out of these conversations would be recorded as a remarkable accomplishment for the organization.

It was stated that officials of the Institute proposed such conversations long before the various delegates sailed for Banff, in the hope that a genuine stroke for peace might be made here.—United Press.

FOURTEEN CODES IN OPERATION IN U.S.A.

Washington, Aug. 25.

As a result of the drive inaugurated by the National Recovery Administration, fourteen codes are now operating in American industries.

The latest, applying to rayon weavers, was promulgated to-day, while thirty other codes have been set down for hearing before September 1.

President Roosevelt has ordered the budget for the next financial year to be restricted to the economy limit fixed this year. He desires estimates to be submitted at the earliest date possible, so that congressional committees may get into full swing before the next session of Congress opens in January.—Reuter.

Unemployed Re-absorbed

Washington, Aug. 25.

Over a million and a half unemployed persons have been re-absorbed in the quarter ending June



President Roosevelt

30, according to a review issued to-day by the Federal Reserve Board. It states, however, that 11,000,000 persons are still idle.

Production in the same period, the review adds, increased by 59 per cent.—Reuter.

Mr. Woodin to Remain

Hyde Park, N. Y., Aug. 25.

After a long conference with President Roosevelt to-day, Mr. William Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, asserted that neither inflation nor his resignation was discussed.

He said he assured the President that the Treasury was in a healthy condition and that it was well able to handle the programme of expenditure of \$3,300,000,000 on public works.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Woodin also discussed an Executive order defining gold for the purpose of enforcing an anti-hoarding decree, which the President is expected to sign shortly.—Reuter.

Important Policy Change

Washington, Aug. 25.

An important change in policy is involved in a joint announcement to-day by the Department of Commerce and the Department of State that, for reasons of economy, they are discontinuing assistance to individual firms conducting business abroad.

The classes of commercial service discontinued are special market surveys for individual firms and negotiations or transactions on behalf of such firms.—Reuter.

Motor Industry Code

Hyde Park, New York, Aug. 27.

President Roosevelt has signed the motor industry code.

Representing a compromise with Ford Motors, which are not taking part in it, the code provides a 35 to 48-hour week and a minimum wage of 40 to 43 cents an hour. Price-fixing is not mentioned, while manufacturers are permitted to hire, promote or pay off their workers on their merits, regardless of their affiliation with any organization.

Fifteen million of the nation's 40,000,000 labourers are now working under a code, and eighteen industries are now "self-governed" under Federal supervision.

The National Recovery Administration estimates that 2,000,000 voluntary re-employment agreements have been signed.—Reuter.

CONGRESS LEADER SENTENCED

Lahore, Aug. 22.

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, acting president of the Indian National Congress, has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. He was arrested yesterday while picketing shops selling foreign cloth.—Reuter.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh arrived in Copenhagen harbour at 5.10 p.m. on Aug. 26 having completed their survey of a possible northern commercial air route between the United States and Europe.

The "world's richest man," Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, has issued a strong appeal to all classes to join in co-operation throughout the nation so as to ensure the success of the Recovery Act. He declares that the goal is worth reaching at the cost of almost any sacrifice.—Reuter.

According to an official statement the number of movies in Poland has reached 852, one hundred of them being travelling cinemas. Altogether 353 theatres are equipped with sound apparatus.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Cheering crowds greeted the arrival of the Pope when he paid a visit on Aug. 24 to Castel Gandolfo, his summer residence on Lake Albano, near Rome. A slight mishap marked the return journey to the Vatican, a tyre of the Pope's motor car bursting. The Pontiff unofficially stood on Italian soil for five minutes during the tyre changing.—Reuter.

A decree has just been issued forbidding the singing and playing of the anthems "Deutschland Über Alles" and "Horst-Wessel" in cafes and restaurants in Prussia, so that their "dignity will not be impaired" by rendering them too frequently or on unacceptable occasions.—Reuter.

An insidious campaign to thwart the Administration's recovery movement and bring a crash in the cotton market is being carried on by the Roosevelt opposition. Senator Elbert Thomas declared on Aug. 22 and he requested the Attorney-General, Mr. Chester Cummings, to prosecute those responsible for it.

FOUR POWER PACT NOT FEARED

London, Aug. 21.

Mr. Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovakian Minister to London, to-day told a representative of the "Daily Express," allegedly at the instigation of his father who is President of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, that his Government in no way fears the Four Power Pact whatever course of development events may take. Czechoslovakia had been assured, the envoy declared, that no change in the existing frontiers would be made, hence all talk about war was both foolish and harmful. "No treaties last for ever," M. Masaryk stated. "Czechoslovakia knows that some day the Treaty of Versailles will have to be altered, but Europe will have to be exceedingly careful when approaching the problem of frontier revision."—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, the British Labour statesman and President to the Disarmament Conference, was on Aug. 23, nominated Parliamentary Labour candidate for the Clay Cross Division of Derbyshire. The vacancy came with the death of Mr. C. Duncan, a Labour member, who defeated Mr. J. Weinbers (National Liberal) in the last General Election by 21,763 votes to 11,611.

Many new features are being devised for British Week, which is being held in Finland from September 4 to 10. H.M.S. York, which the Admiralty are sending, will carry the band of the Second Battalion Black Watch, and the Air Ministry are contributing sixty models of different types of British aircraft.

SIGNOR MUSSOLINI'S NARROW ESCAPE

Gareggio, Piedmont,

Aug. 24.

Signor Mussolini had a narrow escape from death during the army manoeuvres today. When racing up a narrow mountain road, his powerful car met a lorry loaded with troops at a hair-pin bend. In trying to avoid the lorry, the front wheels of his machine went over the precipice. The Premier jumped out unhurt, and the car was soon brought back to the road.—Reuter.

The Shetland Islands are on the direct route between Europe and America and their suitability as an intermediate station of real importance cannot be overlooked. This is the opinion of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who has for some weeks past been engaged in exploring the possibilities of a northern commercial air route between Europe and the United States.

GREAT ATLAS CAMPAIGN

Rabat, Aug. 23.

The campaign of the French troops in the Great Atlas area to subdue the rebellious Moroccan tribesmen continues to meet with success and it was announced to-day that the French military authorities expect the campaign to be successfully completed by the middle of September.

Up to now, over 4,000 Berber families have submitted, comprising 20,000 persons. They have handed over more than 2,000 rifles.

Only a few small scattered groups are now holding out against the French.—Reuter.

Madrid, Aug. 24. That there can be no question of a joint Franco-Spanish military action in Morocco was declared to-day by the Minister of Agriculture in Parliament. Reports to the contrary, the Minister emphasised, are devoid of foundation.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.



ACORN TINNED BUTTER

Made from highest grade cream . . . packed in gold-lacquered tins, so that the butter does not touch the tin . . . no wonder users of ACORN BUTTER are so enthusiastic in its praise.

You secure actual nett weights . . . you pay only for butter, not a cent for the tin. Special lid comes with each tin. Weights are clearly marked.

Sizes: 8 oz., 12 oz., 16 oz., 24 oz., and 80 oz. TRY ACORN BUTTER. We will post you a sample 8 oz. tin to any address in China upon receipt of \$1. Or better yet. Get ACORN BUTTER from your Dealer.

SOLE AGENTS:—

SOUTHERN CROSS TRADING CO.

P. O. Box 2113 SHANGHAI

IN PARENTHESIS

Maternal Care

PROUD Father: "Don't you think it's about time the baby learned to say 'papa'?"

Mother: "Oh, no, I hadn't intended telling him who you are until he becomes a little stronger."

The Reason Why

CONDUCTOR: "Can't you see the sign, 'No Smoking'?"
Sailor: "Sure mate, that's plain enough. But there are so many dippy signs here. Look there, one says, 'Wear Nemo Corsets.' So I ain't paying attention to any of them."

An' How!

Hollywood, July 17.

OFF-MARRIED Don Meaney is getting ready to try the conubial gambit once more, writes "Variety." To be exact, he's going to marry for the ninth time. That will make him one up on Nat Goodwin, Henry VIII and De Wolf Hopper, and it will make Peggy Hopkins Joyce look like a selling plater in the matrimonial handicap. Meaney still has a few to go to the Solomon, but he's only 45, and has, according to the average span of life, a chance to become the all-time champion.

His latest trip to the altar will be with Dorothy Brown, of the Brown sisters, former acrobatic act. He has rechristened the Mrs. Meaney-to-be, "Ann Howe." Pair will do a radio tour following their marriage, with the new name used for plugs.

Meaney is a former Chicago newspaperman. Later he tried vaude and more recently has been working in radio both as an entertainer and publicist. His ninth bride has also been broadcasting. In fact it was through radio they met. Miss Brown is the former wife of Walter Nilsson, bicycle act.

Looks as though there must be something in this marriage business after all, if a man will take nine stabs at it.

A Ticking Off

THE home page of the "Evening Standard" has been running a series of letters from women telling why they are in rebellion against the trials of this modern life of ours. A Bachelor sums up:—

Indulgent toleration to positive loathing marks my reaction to the letters of readers under the heading "Revolt."

Generally these merely confirm obvious truths.

Woman wants to keep her cake; who wants to eat it, too, screaming all the time that she hasn't any cake, and besides, it isn't the one she wanted anyhow.

Demanding absolute equality, yet expecting privileges, courtesies and perquisites men once considered it an honour to be permitted to render, her circumscribed materialistic reasoning has killed that romantic, sentimental, generous, self-sacrificing myth of the womanhood we cherished, and she has become a creature whose predatory instincts are stifled only by an outward show of conventional correctness.

She has an inhibited egotistical mania to be the "Great I Am," unable genuinely to sink individuality in the common good, save for ulterior material motives, unable to comprehend fair dealing.

In business she tries to run her "boss," relying entirely on person or personality to make decisions, playing the game, where the staff is concerned, with her own book of rules. Delighting in scenes—as the central figure—she unhesitatingly humiliates or "lets down" a colleague for self-glorification—shedding on innocent crocodile tears of sympathy.

Wanting husband, home, and children, she naturally gets them and just as naturally desires to change them later. So she either attempts to kill her husband's initiative, ambition, and individuality, or attempts to divert them; she tries to destroy his decent feelings by making him a bogey to his children ("I'll tell Daddy").

Supicious questioning and petty jealousies nag him into deceit. Recitals of domestic woes blatantly confess inefficient housekeeping—but, if this is hinted, it draws tears and trouble.

Wanting home, children, husband, business life, social life, uplift, freedom, romance, adventure, sentiment, wanting this and that and the other, she cares for little outside her immediate possessions—slightly altered, of course—and outwardly appears a lovable purring pussy-cat, but inwardly is a vicious materialistic tabby ready to spit and scratch anyone questioning her designs.

No, mesdames, your little revolts carry no more conviction than your little surrenders. Unable to make and hold the position by sheer merit and fair dealing, you attempt the impossible by screaming or nagging or sulking or petting or hectoring!

Your "revolt" is just a confession of failure.

Reading between the lines, we notice—even if it is somewhat concealed,—that the writer of the above doesn't like women.

You Try This

A MAN who had been dumb from his birth picked up a hub and spoke. A blind carpenter reached out to his plane and saw.

A deaf farmer went out with his dog and herd.

A noseless fisherman caught a herring and smelt.

An elephant put his trunk in a grate and flue.

How Customs Change

THE opera was "Rigoletto" and the scene that wherein Rigoletto tears his hair and makes moan because of the betrayal of Gilda. Near the gentleman who tells us about it sat two bright-eyed debutantes.

"Why is he making such a fuss?" one of them asked the other.

"My dear," explained her friend, "it was a sin in those days."

Miss Information

THE "Daily Mirror" of June 7 is responsible for the latest informative article on Singapore, says the "Straits Times." Beneath a drawing of a tiger, the following words are printed for the edification of the younger readers of the paper: "The tiger differs from the rest of the cat tribe by his fondness for water. He is an excellent swimmer and it is no uncommon thing for a fisherman to take one in his net off Singapore."

Correspondence

IN PARENTHESIS
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

DEAR IR,

Would you kindly try and solve for me the following problem. Why did women dress in that way with the object of keeping the dust from their eyes, or for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of men? If the latter, then we can understand the meaning of the phrase "Veiled Threats."

GAUZE AND EFFECT.

Shanghai, Aug. 20, 1933.

If you think we know any better than other men why women do things there is something wrong with your mental processes. Anyhow don't worry about it: the heat will soon break now, and we shall have survived another silly season.

IN PARENTHESIS.

A Correction

IN Parenthesis is in a position to state that though the Bolshevik Consulate has been "lit up like a church" for a few evenings recently, it is not in order to rush preparations so that the World Anti-War Conference may be held there.

Answers to Correspondents

CAESIRI—Yes, we agree. He's not the only one who has definite ideas of how a newspaper should be run. The average grocer's apprentice is always convinced that he would make a good journalist.

MISS Bee-Have—Thanks, we are using it, but we hope you don't. At least not too often.

Light Sentences

ASKED why she wanted a separation from her husband a woman at Willesden replied: "Because I don't like him, and moreover, mother doesn't like him either."

Nottingham Policeman: I told him he ought to have two inefficient and workable brakes.

Woman at Highgate: My landlord cannot be an Englishman, because he uses bad language.

These Fashions

EYELASHES must match the frock. This is the latest decree from Paris.

For women who cannot be bothered to re-dye their lashes every time they change dress, adjustable sets of curly lashes in all colours are on sale.

Madame must now choose her frocks and her eyelashes together! Yes, but what will she do if she is wearing spots or stripes?

"The Perfect Husband"

HE is fond of his garden, which means that—

He comes straight home: He is never too tired to get the early cup of tea, and is kind to her relatives.

He never forgets to kiss his wife when he leaves home and returns; and

He remembers her birthday, but more important—his wedding anniversary.

And there really are husbands like this!

Of course there are some husbands like that; they have to be.

That Anti-Hitler Parade

OF course, "Beel," who is by way of being something of an amateur nautical man, will know that a reversed ensign also may mean "Police wanted."

Terrified

LAURA Gerke, of Chicago, has been granted a divorce because her husband terrified her by placing lighted cigarette ends in his mouth and swallowing them.

He most certainly ought not to have swallowed them.

Self-Control

ABERDONIAN (to fellow passenger who has given him a third fill of his pipe): "Ye'll maybe think it's queer to see me takin' sae many fills o' yer grand tobacco, but the fact is I'm tryin' hard to stop smokin' and I never carry any o' my ain."

Into Battle

GOOD-BYE, Dollar, you must leave us.

Though it breaks the Bank to go; Something tells me you are needed Where the blasts of Wall Street blow.

See the stocks-and-shares a soaring And the brokers raise a cheer—Hark! hear the bulls a-roaring: Good-bye, Dollar dear!

Strange, hic!

HE had never struck such a stuffy hotel in his life. In vain did he try to sleep. It was useless. He had endeavoured to open the windows before going to bed, but found them all sealed.

He tossed and turned. At last, in desperation, he got out of bed, wrapped a blanket round his hand, and smashed a window. Then he breathed deeply, got back to bed and fell into a deep and refreshing sleep.

Next morning he had to pay ten shillings for smashing the front of the wardrobe.

Believe it or Not

CRYSTAL OR THE MAGIC MIRROR

This Crystal is set in a small box, the possession of which helps in removing the evil effects of planets. It secures you remedies for incurable diseases, cures you with success in litigations or examinations, with its help you can talk with your dead relations and friends; you can see lotteries and race tips, American futures, etc. you can foresee would-be bride or bridegroom. In short this Crystal presents your future events before your eyes like a cinema film.

Price Rs. 2/- only; postage annas 6 extra.

We are not going to tell you where this wonderful thing is to be bought, but we have sent for one ourselves, and on its receipt we are going to give the local markets the "socking" of their lives.

The End of the Holidays

THE wife's due home on Friday So I'm making the house look tidy And just waiting for that dear Old ship to berth.

"Terror Stricken" don't be frightened For your burden's being lightened There's one "Menace of the Town" Who's gone to earth.

Bachelor pals whom I've stood drinks, Dinners, dances, and high jinks For the next ten months or so You go to—Perth.

For the wife's due home on Friday And I'm making the house look tidy

Just affixing of the chairs Around the hearth.

SCRIBE "A"

Shanghai, Aug. 27, 1933.

How True

REMEDIES OF UNTOWARD FATE HALF PRICE FOR FOUR WEEKS FROM THE DAY OF THE SOLAR ECLIPSE

THE Solar Eclipse will occur on Monday, the 21st August, next. On this auspicious occasion considering the hardship of present days when "Repeated shocks again and again Exhaust and Numb the elastic power of souls," we shall arrange to hold a Big Parashara Ceremony of Nine Planets (i.e. Nabaghraha Jag) with their presiding Deities and prepare a lot of our Marvellous Talismans attended by a Bhat Japna for the welfare of the General Public to be performed at the world renowned and highly admired All India Astrological and Astronomical Society of 105, Grey Street, "Basanta Nivas," Calcutta, under the direct supervision of world's greatest Astrologer and Palmist, and author of many Astrological Books President Prof. Pandit B. K. Phattacharyya, Jyotirbhusan, F. T. S. (30 years' experience) who is well versed in Tantra and Vedic works and whose efficiency has startled the present world swayed under the domination of the sepiotics and the so-called scientists.

The only talismans we have ever got out of a Jag have been a sick headache and a bunch of unpleasant looking chits.

Unkind

SAID a Scotsman to an Australian: "Ah believe ye hae many Scotsmen in Australia."

"Yes," replied the Australian, "but our worst pest is rabbits."

Martyr in the Flames

A RECENT society bride had six bridesmaids in hyacinth blue silk and two pages in rich crimson velvet, with gold lace. A pale bridegroom completed the colour scheme.

The Explanation

THE night watchman discovered a burglar in the act of opening a bank safe.

"Hi!" he shouted, "what are you up to?"

"Don't make such a row. Old man," pleaded the burglar. "I only want to see if my deposit is all right. You can't be too careful these days!"

The Reason Why

A VISITING cricket team turned up one man short and asked the home captain for a player to complete the eleven. The only man available was an old-timer, who more often than not had had "one over the eight." On receiving the invitation to play, he said, "It's no use, skipper—look at me. I should see three balls!"

"That'll be all right if you hit the middle one," was the encouraging reply.

On going in to bat, the dubious one took a wild stroke at the first ball he received, and was bowled.

Returning to the pavilion, he said: "Sorry, skipper, but I told you it was no good."

"Well, why didn't you hit the middle ball?"

"I did. I hit the middle ball right, but I hit it with the wrong bat."

Light Sentences

MANSFIELD woman: Half of what he is saying is all lies!

Wife called at Tottenham to give evidence against her husbands: Let him say what he has to say first, and I will answer him back.

Witness at Southend: Nothing happened immediately. It was done all at once.

Magistrate at Willesden: Is it true that your child dislikes you?—Father: No; he is not old enough yet.

That's Definite

A WELL-KNOWN lady lately met an Englishman whose family consists of eight daughters. The sight of these pretty little girls, each one a size smaller than the next, reminded her of a visit she once paid to an Indian nabob. He had four little girls, whom he introduced to her with pride. By way of making conversation, the lady asked their names. The eldest, he told her, was "Gulab"—a Rose; the second, "Moti"—a Pearl; the third's name translated meant the Dawn. "And what is the last little daughter's name?" "Aur Nahin." "And what does that mean?" "No MORE," was the reply.

A Gentle Hint

SEVERAL new Flag Day regulations have been made. If straw is spread on the street outside a house in Aberdeen it is understood that as far as the occupant is concerned there is no change.

Call the Jackdaw

THE Bishop of Worcester (Dr. A. W. T. Perowne) has found his episcopal ring, which he lost in a railway train between Oxford and London after removing it to wash his hands. A passenger has written saying he picked up the ring, which was given to the Bishop by his former curate at Plymouth parish church.

Note the place is Worcester, not Rheims.

Got the Right Oracle

AN enthusiastic reader of a certain popular newspaper serial sent a specimen of her sweetheart's writing to the calligraphy expert on the staff of the paper.

"Enclosed please find specimen of my beau's handwriting," she wrote. "Can you tell me if he is likely to make a good husband?"

Back came the reply: "No, I'm afraid not, my dear. He's been a pretty rotten one to me for three years. However; thanks for the evidence."

Her Own Back

Two foreign-looking girls, evidently domestics, were discussing their employers. "The missus is fine," said one, "but her husband is very cross."

"Yeah. But I get even with him. Every time he scholds me, I put starch in his handkerchiefs."

All-in Wrestling

AT a fair in the North, the champion wrestler invited any of his listeners to try a fall with him. A huge miner, grinning sheepishly, accepted the invitation. Later, in the local pub, he gave this description of the bout to an enthralled audience:

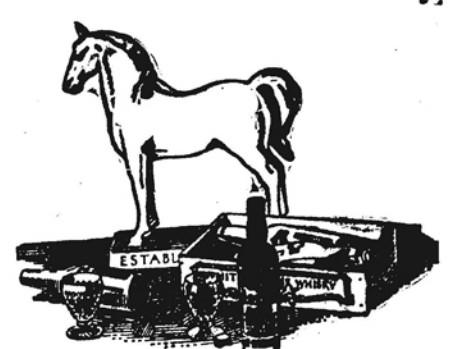
"E got 'old of me round the middle, and then 'e got stranglehold and, ba goom, he twisted me into knots. There was me lyin' on me back, and ah thought something had to be done. Lookin' upwards, I sees some girt big 'ind-quarters, so I hit 'em hard, and, ba goom, they was my own."

Sheer Laziness

THE plumber was a mild sort of man, but he could not get away from the fact that his assistant was constitutionally lazy. For a long time he said nothing, but at last he could contain his exasperation no longer.

"Lumme, Bill," he complained, "you get on my nerves, standin' there with both 'ands in your pockets! For 'eaven's sake take one of them out!"

White Horse Whisky



You can call the contents of a bottle by any name you like but if you want the contents to be the best Whisky you call them

**WHITE HORSE
WHISKY**

The Whisky with the largest sale in Scotland.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

27 The Bund

Telephone 15290

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

London Letters

COMMONS AND THE TARIFF

Questions Asked and Answered: Some Recent Opinions on China

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, July 21,

The Thatched House Club is closed this week for the summer cleaning. But London is by now not so good a place to be in—in fact, it is already very jaded-looking and arid—that we cannot console ourselves in the country.

Canon Walker, former Dean of Shanghai, has been staying with Sir Haviland and Lady de Saumarez in Guernsey. Sir Haviland, who was 72 a few weeks ago, has given up his official duties in the island, but continues as always to lead a very active life.

The marriage of Mr. Otis Maitland, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Maitland, to Miss Joan Halehurst is announced to take place on October 29.

Miss Esyll Newbery, whom many friends in Shanghai remember warmly, is going to Brussels next week to deliver two lectures on China before the International Friendship League, which is "the opposite number" of the League of Nations Union, meeting at the University.

China's Tariff and Cotton

A question by Sir Alan McLean this week drew some concise and interesting information as to the increase in the Chinese tariff charges on cotton piece-goods between March, 1930, and May, 1933. Many Members are taking the question of the Chinese tariff very seriously, and it is probable that an attempt will be made before the House rises at the end of next week to get the Government to say what action it proposes to take.

A further question was asked, from the Labour benches, about the removal of Mr. Lennox Simpson from Harbin, but it did not carry matters beyond the point reached in last week's questions.

The verbatim of these questions and answers follows:—

CHINA CUSTOMS TARIFF

On July 17, Sir Alan McLean asked the Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department whether he has any information as to the rates of duty charges in the Chinese tariff on cotton piece-goods; and, if so, whether he can state what rates of duty were chargeable on white shirtings under the tariff of March, 1930, and May, 1933, respectively?

Dr. Burgin: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. As a complete answer to the second part of the question is somewhat long, I propose, with the permission of the hon. and gallant Member to circulate it in the official report.

Following is the answer:—The Customs tariff in force in March, 1930, was that promulgated on December 5, 1928, and in force as from February 1, 1929. The duties on plain white shirtings under this tariff were as follows:—

- Not over 37 inches wide by 42 yards: per piece 0.495 Haikuan taels.
- Over 37 inches: 7½ per cent. ad valorem.

On February 1, 1930, the Haikuan tael was discontinued, as the unit of calculation of import duties, and from March 15, 1930, the rates of duty in Haikuan taels were converted into gold units on the basis of one tael being equal to 1.75 gold units. The gold unit had a fixed value of 19.225 pence sterling (or 40 cents United States gold).

A revised tariff was promulgated on December 29, 1930, and the duties on white cotton shirtings under this tariff were:—

- Cotton Shirtings plain, white: (a) Not over 37 inches by 42 inches: per piece 1.20 gold units.
- Over 37 inches wide: ad valorem 10 per cent.

A new Customs tariff was introduced in May, 1933, but the official text has not yet been received in my Department. The Commercial Secretary at Shanghai has, however, forwarded a copy of the new tariff as released to the Press on May 22, 1933, from which the new rates came into force. The duties on white cotton shirtings under the new tariff appear to be as follows:—

- Cotton Shirtings, plain, white: (a) Not over 37 inches wide: per yard 0.046 gold unit.
- Over 37 inches wide: ad valorem 25 per cent.

As from May 17, 1933, the revenue from flood relief surtaxes, introduced in December, 1931, and August, 1932, became leviable on all imported goods (including shirtings) hitherto exempt therefrom in virtue of the Sino-Japanese Agreement of May,

1930. These surtaxes are each 5 per cent. of the duty.

M. LENNOX SIMPSON

Mr. T. Smith (for Mr. T. Williams) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he will state the nature of the specific charges or charges that were brought against Mr. Lennox Simpson by the Manchurian Government; and whether such charges have been proved to the satisfaction of the British Consul?

Mr. Eden: The complaints made by the Manchurian authorities against Mr. Simpson were described in my reply to my hon. friend the member for Wolverhampton East (Mr. Mander) on July 12. The precise ground of His Majesty's Consul-General's protest was that a charge should have been brought in the Consular Court and was not brought, and it was, therefore, clearly impossible for him to enter into any discussion with the local authorities as to whether or not the complaint against Mr. Simpson was justified or not.

Chinese Railway Debts

A long telegram appears in today's "Times" from its correspondent in Shanghai on the persistent and scandalous refusal of Chinese railways to pay their debts, and, more, to take the revenues of railways for outside purposes—sufficient answer to any plea that the railways cannot pay. The correspondent quotes the "growing conviction" that the railway authorities have come to regard the monumental debts of the railways as a legacy of the past for which they have little or no responsibility.

At this end everything possible is being done to press upon the Government the need of inducing the Chinese Government to wipe out this stain on its credit, and at the recent conference of the deputation from the M.P.'s China Subcommittee and the Acting Foreign Secretary, much emphasis was laid on this matter.

It is not clear that the Foreign Office are quite fully informed about the railways. Thus, in May, Sir John Simon, answering a question, said that he had no reason to suppose that the Peking-Pukow Railway was not making the promised monthly payments into a fund for the satisfaction of creditors. But the fact was that at the time Sir John was speaking these payments had been suspended since last January, and at the moment of writing there is no report of their having been renewed.

In an interview between Mr. T. V. Soong and claimants for the Vickers and Marconi Loans, Mr. Soong said, according to the official communiqué, "that he would not rest until the finances of China had been placed on a sound and solid basis, under some scheme of settlement which would include all loans that are at present in default," though he added, "it did not follow that each set of creditors would be treated alike."

But certainly there is no disputing the clear position of the railway bondholders.

Reorganising China

Under this title "The Times" today has a leader on the results of this week's meeting in Paris of the China Committee of the League of Nations, which consists of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Spain, Czechoslovakia and Mexico. The United States was asked to join.

A representative of that country was not present, as an observer, and he was able to accept the invitation immediately, with the usual reservation in matters connected with the League that the status of the American observer would be that of an official observer.

"The Times" refers to the Nanking Government's policy of sticking to the Yangtze Valley and endeavouring to restore order there. It goes on:—

The Chinese have a capacity for work which seems to defy the raids of bandits and the extortions of tuchuns; and travellers who have recently visited the country are astonished at the vastly increased mileage of roads along which motor-cars pass in growing numbers, at the wide extension of electric light and power, and in the shrinkage of distances to the interior brought about by the services of public aeroplanes. Even in the midst of civil war China has at least maintained her credit better than most debtor countries, and the opportunities for large and imaginative con-

structive work are probably greater than in any other country in the world.

Appropos of the appointment of Dr. Rajchman as liaison officer between the League, its workers in China and the Chinese National Economic Council, "The Times" says:—

Of Polish origin, he is one of the ablest of the international Civil servants trained under Sir Eric Drummond at Geneva. He was already Director of the Health Section of the Secretariat when he first visited China; and he will go there now as a technical adviser and with no political mandate whatever. Owing to the fact that he was present at Nanking at the time of the outbreak of the Manchurian trouble, and is generally supposed to have imparted advice of a general and political character to the Chinese Government, he is accurately known and regarded with some suspicion by the Japanese. But his present business will have no connection with politics.

This seems unmistakably to be meant as a strong hint to Dr. Rajchman. Unless my recollection is at fault the work he was engaged on in China in the autumn of 1931 had no ostensible connection with politics.

In particular there is a prospect of Sir Arthur Salter, the well-known economist, and M. Monnet, the French financial expert, going out there again at the invitation of the Chinese Government; and, as old members of the League, it may confidently be assumed that their efforts would not in any way conflict with those of the League's direct representatives. Dr. Rajchman will report to the League. Other advisers will no doubt be more directly responsible to the Government at Nanking. The collaboration of China with the League of Nations is still in the experimental stage; but it is at any rate a hopeful experiment, the success of which should be of the highest value not only to China herself but to all nations that have dealings with her, including those which at present do not participate in the League's work in China.

Another View of China

This week's "Saturday Review" contains a striking article by Mr. D. C. Burn, to whom it appears "sheer nonsense" to talk about "a great slice torn from China."

The truth is that after 23 years of comparative eclipse Manchuria, with the help of Japan, is ceasing to be the experimental stage; for it should not be forgotten that China was ruled by Manchuria from 1644 to 1911.

The writer then gives a succinct picture of China, with which there will generally be little disagreement from the Revolution of 1911 down to the Communist rising in 1926. In that year he says:—

Chiang Kai-shek, an able man, and at that time a rising young officer in the Cantonese army, swept north in the name of the people and Sun Yat-sen's principles, carrying all before him about as far as the Yellow River.

Yet it was not long before provinces through which he had passed and been hailed as a deliverer broke away in his rear through jealousy and in the end he settled down at Nanking in partial control of the Yangtze Valley provinces from Shanghai to Hankow.

This is historically incorrect. It also ignores the fact that General Chiang was never a Communist, that he always distrusted the grip which the Chinese C. P. obtained by means of its Russian organisation over the Nationalist movement, that he had two violent quarrels with Borodin in 1925 and 1926, and that the lead in overthrowing the Russian controlled Government at Hankow in the spring of 1927 was entirely due to him.

Mr. Burn explains Nanking's failure to lead a national army against Japan as due, partly to the fact that "as Manchuria and the North is quite independent of Nanking, why should Nanking spend money on that?" and partly to the fear of being attacked by rivals and Communists if the army were led away from the Yangtze.

The conclusion is:—Would it not be better for (the Chinese people) to come under the domination of Manchukuo once more! And if the virile northerners have the might and wisdom of Japan behind them, so much the better for China.... In reality it is China that has revolted from Manchuria, and not the reverse.... In the meantime Manchuria, with the help of Japan, has prospered: the same cannot be said of China.

The writer evidently looks at things from one Northern point of view, but does not seem to be perfectly instructed in the affairs of the Centre.

The Leipzig Fair was formally opened on Sunday. A new feature is the Brown section, at which only goods of German make are displayed. Another feature is the building industries section where all kinds of new devices for rendering dwelling houses safe from attacks by enemy aeroplanes, bombs, poisonous gas, and other war risks are displayed.

MASONIC PLACE MEMORIAL

A Remarkably Beautiful Building

By O. M. GREEN

London, July 19.

Six years ago I attended the laying of the foundation stone of the £1,000,000 Masonic Peace Memorial by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught: that was on July 14, 1927, and the ceremony took place in the Albert Hall, a dummy stone being used, the movement of which governed those of the real stone. Now the Memorial is completed and, with some thousands of others, I attended the dedication ceremony to-day in one of the most beautiful and majestic halls I have ever seen.

The project for the Memorial was announced by the Grand Master (the Duke of Connaught) in June, 1919, the day before the Versailles Treaty was signed. It was intended to serve a three-fold purpose: as a memorial to English Freemasons who fell in the War—hence the majestic tower, facing from Great Queen Street down Long Acre, as headquarters for Grand Lodge and the immense work it transacts in supervising many thousands of Lodges all over the world, and as a centre for all English Freemasons, also providing many temples for Lodge meetings. The money has been all voluntarily subscribed, and in the ante-chamber leading to the great central hall the names of Lodges which have contributed a certain sum to the building are for ever inscribed. Among them are many names of Lodges in China and Japan.

A Great Scene

I was unable to get to the Albert Hall yesterday, when, with 8,000 Masons present, the Duke of Connaught held an Especial Grand Lodge to welcome the delegates who have come from all over the Empire, and from sister Constitutions in many foreign countries. But having once seen such a ceremony one can picture it. The floor and galleries carpeted with brilliant Masonic regalia, dark blue, red, gold, and pale blue, the great procession accompanying the Grand Master's entry, and the wave of enthusiastic applause which greeted him, then the reception of the visiting delegates, accompanied by fanfares of trumpets.

The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and Prince Arthur of Connaught (Provincial Grand Masters, respectively, of Surrey, Middlesex and Berkshire) were present and Prince George was installed as Senior Grand Warden. He undertook his duties in this capacity this afternoon, and it is perhaps permissible to say that he did them exceedingly well.

And to this it may be added that the whole proceedings, from the moment we entered the building till we left it, after an inspection of all its details, were worked with a perfection of organisation and easy smoothness which could not have been excelled. It is a great feat to conduct some thousands of visitors round a building, however large, allow them to see everything, and not let them get jammed at any point. But Grand Lodge prides itself on these things.

The Processions

The ceremony began with three great processions. First came the delegates from other Grand Lodges—three of South America, 10 of Australasia, 11 of Canada, 29 from the United States, and representatives from Scotland, Ireland, Finland, Yugoslavia, Denmark, Vienna, Switzerland, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, France (this is the Grande Loge Nationale, not, of course, the Grand Orient which is not recognised) Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands.

The next procession was that which brought in the Deputy Grand Master, Lord Cornwallis, who opened the Lodge, and in his train walked 46 Provincial and District Grand Masters, past and present. The names of the Districts are worth quoting:—Iraq, Bengal, Gibraltar, Burma, Nigeria, Eastern Archipelago, Egypt and the Sudan, South Africa, Japan, Ceylon, Barbados, Bombay, Hongkong and South China, Gold Coast, Guernsey, and Alderney, Isle of Guernsey, British Guiana, and Malta. The representatives of Japan and Hongkong were P. H. McKay and the Hon. J. Owen Hughes. I was sorry that Dr. Ivy or some one else was not there officially to represent North China.

After the Lodge had been opened, came the third procession, ushering in the Duke of Connaught, and composed of all the most exalted members of Grand Lodge among them the Pro Grand Master, Lord Amthill, the Prince of Wales,

Duke of York and Prince Arthur of Connaught, Sir John Bennett of Newfoundland, and Sir Percy Greenaway, the Lord Mayor of London.

The King's Message

After the Duke of Connaught had been saluted he announced that, anticipating what he knew would be the wish of everyone present, he had sent the following telegram to the King:—

Six thousand Freemasons assembled at the dedication of their Peace Memorial Building in London desire to express their loyal devotion to your Majesty's Throne and person. It is their earnest prayer that Almighty God may bless your life with health and happiness."

His Majesty had replied with this message, which the Duke then read:—

I am deeply touched by the affectionate and loyal message which you have addressed to me on behalf of 6,000 Freemasons assembled at the dedication of their Peace Memorial in London. Please express my warm thanks for their greeting, which I greatly appreciate.

The completion of the new Masonic Hall, of which you as Grand Master initiated the idea, must indeed be a cause of much satisfaction to you and your fellow Masons, and it is my earnest hope that this hall may stand for ever as a monument to that public spirit and comradeship which unite Freemasons in seeing that the names of their brethren who made the supreme sacrifice in the Great War should never be forgotten.

Notwithstanding his great age, the Grand Master looks extraordinarily well, treads firmly, requires no assistance at steps, and speaks in an amazingly strong voice. There was a microphone before him, but he did not appear to use it and his voice carried well all through the great hall. The acoustics of the latter are particularly good, but it was none the less a great thing that the natural voice of the Grand Master should have been perfectly audible through a hall that measures 120 ft. x 90 ft., and 26 ft. high.

Architects' Good Work

This hall, or rather temple, is, of course, the pivot of the whole building. The site covering two acres at the corner of Great Queen Street and Wild Street, which covers the site of each other at an acute angle, is very difficult. The architects have made the temple and its approaches run through the building, much as the core does in a pear, with other rooms surrounding them. It sounds a little odd, yet in fact this device has solved many problems, and there can be no doubt that the architects, Messrs. H. N. Ashley & Winton Newman, have done their work brilliantly. They were chosen with extreme care. First there was a competition, for which 94 architects entered. From these 10 were chosen, and they were asked to enter a second competition with more details on revised instructions.

The great temple is on the first floor, entered by a pair of bronze doors which are perhaps the most beautiful thing in the whole building, the ground floor and basement are mostly utilitarian, the second and third floors are occupied by 16 Lodge rooms. In all there is simultaneous accommodation for 4,600 Masons.

The museum and library also are a fine addition, giving space for the display of many Masonic treasures, which there had not been room to set out.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the beauty of the Great Temple. The corners are cut off, making it hexagonal in shape, which also greatly helps the seating.

The base of the walls is black marble, the spaces above a soft yellow marble, against which the three bronze doors, in black metal frames relieved by delicate gold tracery stand out finely. At each side is a recess surmounted by a great balcony, with a third balcony over the west door, each fronted by a heavy very handsome balustrade. The ceiling is supported by a curved coffer, some 25 ft. deep, adorned with mosaics, which are said (and one may believe it) to be the best in England. The whole effect is at once splendid yet reposeful.

A Wonderful Sight

The same may truly be said of the whole building. The architects, one cannot but think wisely, have eschewed the modernism which, whatever it may yet become, is still too variable and uncertain of itself to be safe for such an enterprise, and have gone to the classics for their model, but introducing a certain austerity which the nature of the building requires. A great enterprise has been greatly carried out, and nothing could have been more worthy of its dedication. "No one will ever see such a sight again."

SPECIAL ARTICLES

INCONSEQUENCES

By LATRATOR

The infant Shanghai Mind discusses the Shanghai Climate. That seems to be a thrilling enough proposal for an August conference. For in 1853—eighty years ago—it might be appropriate to consider the Shanghai Mind in its infancy. The preface to the "Shanghai Almanac and Miscellany" for 1854, issued from the North-China Herald Office, on Boxing Day, 1853—what conscientious attention to duty and eschewal of Christmas frivolity!—indicates that that valuable publication had reached its third year. The title-page dutifully pays allegiance to Windsor and Peking: "Being the 17-18th Year of H.M. Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria and the 3-4th year of H.L. Majesty Hien-Fung." Comprising as it did the embryonic elements of the grown-up Hong List of to-day, the Miscellany, in addition to a list of Foreign Hongs and Residents, gives a list of "Renters of Land at the Port of Shanghai, the Area of Lots and amounts of Reserved Rent due thereon to the Chinese Government in advance for the year 1853." The largest payment seems to have been that of Cash 190,450 for the British Government Lot of over 126 mow. Running it close was the "Park of Shanghai" with Cash 122,616 for over 81 mow. Apart from firms and private residents (the firms include "Mackenzie Matheson and Co.," "Gibb Livingston and Co.," "A.D. Sassoon") entries are down for the Fives Court (2 mow), the Cemetery (14 mow) Trinity Church Trustees (24 mow) Hospital (6 mow) Ice Committee (16 mow) and Road Committee (7 fun).

Here may be discerned the beginning of the public amenities of Shanghai. The total area of land in occupation of foreigners is noted as just over 1,100 mow. Of course in 1854 Shanghai had been in contact with foreigners for over two decades. For Dr. Gutzlaff made his historic landing in Shanghai on August 20, 1831. Still the total foreign population had in 1853 not yet reached the 250 mark, the American Settlement was only just beginning to grow, the "Small Swords" had just occupied the City and the worst horrors of the Taiping Rebellion were still to be experienced by Shanghai. So it was a mark of the equanimity of that early Shanghai Mind that the Miscellany, amid other preoccupations (such as the gold scare in Europe following on the gold rush in Australia), could solemnly discuss the merits of the Shanghai climate. Apparently the Insurance Houses who clearly had appeared early on the scene were charging 80 per cent. extra on life policies for Shanghai residents. This troubled the eloquent editor of the Miscellany—was he H. Shearman the Editor of the "North-China Herald"?—and so he gave first place to a brief article on the "Meteorology and Climate of Shanghai." It preceded even the record of the eclipses of 1854 and all the rest of it. Obviously therefore the insurance stigma on Shanghai's climate was resented, perhaps not entirely for sordid reasons.

Observations "made during the Years 1848-49-50-51-52 and 53" give the basis for the appeal. It starts off with a dashing piece of local pride by noting the nautical bearings of the spot where ("nearly 70 miles from the island of Gutzlaff") Shanghai

"rears its wretched native and noble foreign structures in the midst of a soil wholly alluvial and of vast extent, rescued by embankments, in many places of an almost stupendous workmanship, but still liable to be overflowed at very high tides."

That remark is however only incidental to the main purpose:

"to give such a truthful description of the climate of Shanghai, as shall enable those whose duty or interest may direct them hither, to form a correct estimate of the dangers they will thereby incur: and in an especial manner to throw such light on the comparative mortality of the settlement, as to warrant Insurance Offices to hold out more equitable inducements to the husband and the father to make provision against the evil day, that may come."

This dignified exhortation must surely have made the wick- ed insurance companies feel very small. It would be interesting to know from their records what sort of response they made to this passionate plea. After referring to the soil's fertility—beans, barley and wheat sown in October and garnered in May when they are replaced by paddy or cotton—and explaining

"this not from the perfect characters of the Chinese Husbandry which it has been too much the custom of travellers to assume, for the natives of this part of the country seem more inclined to depend upon their fluid manure, than upon any active agricultural operations."

the writer comes to the point with discussion of the "salubrity" of the Shanghai climate. He hedges a little:

"We claim for it a distinctly salubrious character, and believe that few will object to our doing so for at least eight months of the year. During that period, from October to June the thermometer seldom rises above 75 deg., and after the winter has fairly set in, the weather is for the most part dry and bracing, until the changeable days of spring once more bring back heat and moisture."

To this "heat and moisture" period, catarrh, rheumatic pains, intermittent fever, typhoid fever, bilious remittent fever, dysentery and even cholera are assigned. The suppliant cannot be accused of lack of frankness. Turning to his calendar it is interesting to note how he labels the four miscreant months of the year. June is called the "wettest month" with a rising thermometer but cool nights. July is described as "hot dry and scorching" with heavy evening thunder showers. It is noted that on July 20, 1848, a typhoon occurred. August has a curious label:

"The hottest weather generally occurs about the commencement of this month, but as the wind is frequently very high at the same time, a true indication will not be given by the thermometer without the greatest care being observed. What rain falls is generally in drizzling showers."

September is said to have a very changeable temperature and to see the complete break up of the monsoon with little rain (although in 1850 16.67 inches were recorded).

The "Miscellany's" own records do not support the writer in every respect. In the three years for which rainfall figures were available—1851, 1852, 1853—August with an average of 8.66 inches was wetter than June with 6.91 inches. Moreover for a period of seven years (1847 to 1853) July is clearly hotter than August. The average temperature by day for those seven years worked out at 87 deg. for July and 86.85 for August and, by night, 76.14 deg. and 75.42 respectively. But let the admonishment of the insurance companies be continued.

After frankly regretting the absence of reliable statistics—"no accurate register is kept of the annual number of Residents of all nations"—it is maintained with an enviable airiness, that although the figures of population are only "approximative," they are near enough to produce "tolerably accurate conclusions." The author starts with the conviction that the number of residents of all sexes in the foreign community is 1,925.

Then he has to consider another factor:

"To arrive at the number of sailors who have visited this port exclusive of those on board of vessels-of-war which are not included in any of the tables, we have taken the number of vessels and allowed an average of twenty men to each, inclusive of officers, which is certainly a minimum number. Thus there have been in Port: British Vessels, 824, American do., 308, Foreign do., 75—1,207 x 20=24,140.

Out of 26,065 foreigners, only 113—from his mortality returns—died. He is a little uneasy over that 1,925, as well he may be seeing that it is the total of the new arrivals at the Port for each year for nine years. He adds a footnote in explanation of that point. Of course the deaths are computed on the total number of burials over the same period. This diffidence is only temporary. The insurance company is reminded that the mortality in London in 1842 was 2.220 per cent., in France 2.360 per cent., in St. Petersburg 4.090 per cent. Yet to Shanghai residents, with a mortality of less than two per cent., the insurance tyrants are charging 80 per cent. over European rates. The suggestion is that Shanghai has been scurvily treated as compared with Batavia (9.09 per cent. mortality in 1805) or Bombay (5 per cent. in 1846). For

"these two Ports, with a mortality in the one case more than quadruple, and in the other more than double, are even placed on a superior footing, for effecting insurances, to Shanghai."

The companies should investigate the matter:

"For with such results as we have been enabled to lay before our readers it certainly would be unreasonable to inveigh against this Port as a place of temporary residence—and while we admit that during the summer months this climate is scarcely to be selected for its exceeding healthfulness (although we believe that with proper care to avoid the exciting causes, and prompt attention to any premonitory symptoms, most of the diseases we have had occasion to refer to may be averted) there can be as little doubt that, during the Winter months, it might with advantage be chosen as temporary residence by many of those, not labouring under pulmonary complaints, whose constitutions have been debilitated by a long residence under a tropical sun.

That shrewd smack at Batavia and Bombay livers indicates the resolute character of this champion of Shanghai's salubrity.

He clearly shows, in fact, that he considers no-one has any right to die in Shanghai at all. Earlier in his treatise he refers scathingly to the practice of sailors when on shore in partaking "to excess of the most pernicious description of intoxicating drinks":

"We cannot therefore be too earnest in our entreaties to those to whom so many valuable lives are entrusted, and who have not experienced the peculiarly baneful effects of such direct exposure or excess, in cautioning them as to the dangers to which they may unwittingly be exposing their subordinates."

The next sentence is one of those which might have been expressed differently:

"But the Residents on shore have not been wholly exempt from attacks of this disease, which has been most prevalent in the years succeeding to those of the taifoong (typhoon) and heavy rains, and is indeed the most dangerous climatic disease to which they are exposed."

He has forgotten his interpolation on temperance and is harking back to remittent fever as the subsequent statistics show. Yet it is significant that, in discussing mortality, he later adds:

"Of the seven Residents we believe we may confidently say that not one half died of purely climatic diseases."

He triumphantly continues to vindicate Shanghai by analysing the return of 12 sailors dead:

"seven are accounted for in Table IV of which we shall speak presently, 2 were killed on the spot from accidents, 2 died from cold being Pellew Islanders kept

on board of a vessel without sufficient clothing and the 12th died of heart disease."

In disposing of that Table IV, the article completes the rout of the insurance companies. The only deaths to which no extenuating footnotes are attached are two from phthisis and lung trouble respectively. The remaining five are marked:

"Small pox—Sandwich Islander; Sunstroke—cataleptic; Dysentery—had been weakened by fever; Diarrhoea—fever had set in; Abscess of the Liver—formerly very intemperate."

In short the wonder is that the article did not develop the theme to show that by residence in Shanghai dead men could be brought to life and insurance companies therefore made rich beyond the dreams of avarice. Perhaps, after comparing Shanghai's climate with that of the European Riviera very much to the disadvantage of the latter, the author felt that the strain on his powers of exposition was sufficient. For all that those who come after him eighty years later owe him a grateful salute.

Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF AUGUST 30, 1873.

The Court of Common Pleas has delivered judgment in the case of *Cater v. the Great Western Insurance Company of New York*. The plaintiff was a merchant in London, and the action was upon a policy of insurance upon 70,000 lb. of tea in 711 packages, which was shipped on board the *Eurydice* from New York for England. On the voyage home the vessel met with bad weather, and 449 chests were damaged by contact with salt water. There was a dispute as to whether 123 chests more had been so damaged. The tea was sold, good and bad together, and the value of the good was depreciated in consequence of a surdise being entertained that it might also be found damaged. The defendants paid into Court sufficient to cover actual loss caused by contact with salt water, and denied their liability to any greater extent. The Lord Chief Justice said the insurance was against perils of the sea, and not against any prejudice or suspicion of damage which had not actually happened. The judgment of the Court was for the defendants.

The Insurance Companies of to-day may even be prepared to pay some tribute to his memory.

Special Prices

THE LAST GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE YEAR!
AT PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| (1) Canton shawls | \$14.50 ea. |
| (2) Shawl jackets | \$25.00 ea. |
| (3) Net embroidery underwear sets .. | \$17.50 set |
| (4) Monogram men's linen h'fs .. | \$ 9.00 doz. |
| (5) Lounging Pyjamas (3 pcs.) .. | \$16.00 set |

S. C. LI

53 Nanking Road



In Art Portfolios

GILBERT and SULLIVAN
OPERAS

Each in Six Records

Abridged Editions

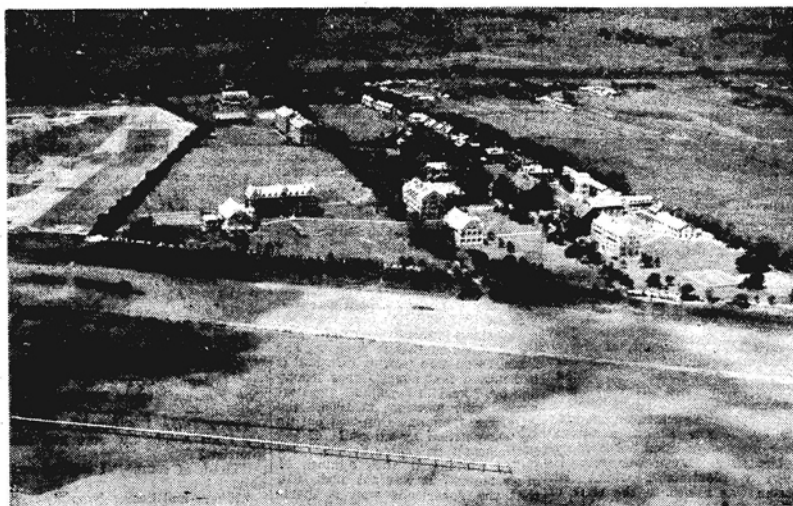
AT \$15 EACH

MERRIE ENGLAND
THE GONDOLIERS
THE MIKADO

ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

77 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI



NEW ISLAND BEING CREATED IN THE WHANGPOO

An aerial view of the tip of the new island being created in the Whangpoo by the Conservancy Board. Picture shows the pipe lines with the Shanghai University in the background.

Photo by Merl LaVoy. Courtesy C. N. A. C.

AN ISLAND MADE BY MAN

Motor Roads on What Once Was Whangpoo River-bed Mud: Years of Dredging

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD."

Motley city of surprises, Shanghai has many an out-of-the-way feature, strange, interesting or impressive, which passes all but un-noticed by the vast majority of people whose lot is cast within its confines. Immersed in their own individual affairs of business or pleasure, hundreds may spend months and years within the teeming, kaleidoscopic Settlement without guessing the existence of unusual enterprises and developments in progress only a short distance from their offices and residences.

How many, for instance, know that a spacious artificial island, complete with main roads and several groups of industrial buildings, and sheltering a canal giving access to important frontages, is to be found inside the Shanghai harbour limits? Probably only a comparatively few, among those who have spent some years here, could describe off-hand its precise situation, though passenger vessels of every size and destination pass hard by it every day. Yet such is one of the most striking works which is being steadily carried on, from year to year, by that untiring and versatile body, the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, as part of its efforts towards improving the harbour facilities of the port.

Stretching from the Point almost as far as to the Chiu-chiang Creek on the northerly bank of the river lies the low shape of the island which has been literally wrested from the muddy grip of the Whangpoo. From the deck of a passing steamer, however, it is an easy matter to mistake the island for a part of the mainland itself, for apart from the jutting far end of this still unfinished man-made land, where the entrance to the canal can just be discerned, there is little to mark it out from the rest of the surrounding shores.

Origin In Shoal

Like that of more than one other Shanghai enterprise, the record of the island's construction has been one of aims altered in conformity with changed conditions and requirements. During the last few centuries the toil-exacting Whangpoo River just below the Riverside Plant of the Shanghai Power Company has been gradually "migrating" eastwards, to such an extent that when the conservancy works commenced in 1906 the river was more than 4,000 feet wide opposite the Tungkou (Battery) Creek. The continued plan of the Conservancy has been to form a smoothly curved channel, gradually and uniformly widening towards the mouth at Woosung, but until 1914 no funds were available for work at this place.

At that date a low brushwood and rubble stone wall was built along the proper line of the Shanghai side of the river to reduce the main channel to the desired regulated width of about 1,800 feet. A broad crescent-shaped submerged shoal 12,000 feet long was left, extending from Riverside to Chiu-chiang Creek, and in order to conserve tidal water this was allowed to remain in this state until 1924, the riparian pro-

perties being restricted to a definite temporary limit of bounding.

Extensions Still Proceeding

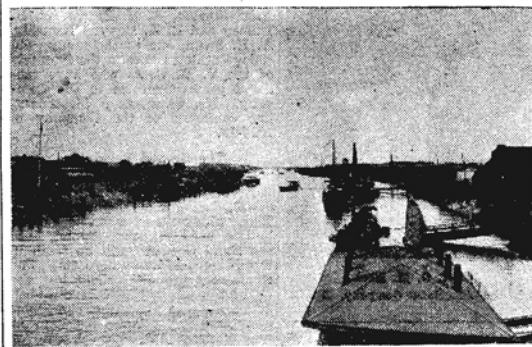
In 1921, however, the Committee of Consulting Engineers for the Shanghai Harbour Investigation recommended this area as an ultimate site for public dock basin development, and the Board was compelled to visualise its eventual abandonment as a tidal magazine. Arrangements were therefore made to cut a canal behind it which would serve as a water access for the riparian properties, and the island has since then gradually been reclaimed with dredged mud, pumped ashore from barges and evaporated free from moisture. So far some eight million tons of mud have been deposited there inside dykes of mud and stone, thereby reclaiming nearly 1,500 mow of land, and extensions are still continuing.

From the centre of the Settlement it is possible to drive via Yangtze-poo Road right on to this novel island. A wide and strongly constructed concrete highway bridge, built in 1927, as recorded by a tablet on the island side, leads on to the reclaimed land from the end of Tinghai Road, just beyond the Yu Fong Mill. Standing at the side of the good cinder motor road penetrating the island, one can look across to the towering smokestacks of the power plant, while not far from the pointed extremity of the reclaimed land scarred tramp steamers lie at their moorings with a wisp of smoke trailing from their silhouetted funnels. To the left, beyond the line of lower section buoys and the silent flotillas of junks gliding smoothly up-stream is to be seen the Pootung shore, with the Standard Oil and Vacuum oil installations, with lower down the Hsikou Creek and the China Transport Wharf bordering the Tungkou Wharf.

From Barges to Yachts

Just beneath the structure of the bridge coolies are busy carrying loads of dredged mud from flat barges and dumping them on terraced surfaces of the shore, apparently in connection with the extension and strengthening scheme. The jetty and landing place for a public ferry are only a few yards below the bridge-head, and a little further on comes a sight which has something of the thrill of the unexpected in such severely practical surroundings—the Foan, popular houseboat of the Shanghai Yacht Club, newly moved down the Ming-hong reach, moored alongside one of the club's neat little sailing craft, nearly a score of which, with trim painted hulls making a touch of fresh colour against the monochrome background of ochreous water and soil, rock on the main waterway across the island. Sampans, barges and motor-launches cluster in the canal, while among the buildings adjacent to the far side of the canal are the China Flour Mill Co., the Shanghai Silk & Spinning Co., Ltd., and the China Import & Export Lumber Co., not far from the Chiu-chiang Creek. The Shanghai Baptist College also comes down to within a few hundred feet of the canal-side.

Two main roads have been laid down on the southern end of the island, where certain areas have been temporarily leased. Taking the left hand branch on leaving the bridge, after passing a few scattered matsheds of Chinese workers, the visitor comes to the well equipped workyard for the construction department of the Conservancy Board, just beyond the Oriental Oil Corporation section, and farther on are



The new canal for smaller boats

the tanks and lorry-loading yard worked in connection with the Socony installation. Building work is in progress to the right of this road, while the right-hand fork leads past the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co.'s quarters and the shipbuilding and engineering works of the Tah Chung Hua Co.—quite an imposing array of establishments to have been settled within a few years on what was once river-bed ooze.

were on the busy side. I had no time to think, except of the immediate present. The last thing I did was to fix up with the bank and supply myself with traveller's cheques. I then went for my ticket.

"Madam," said the man who handed me a book of tickets, carefully explaining each one, "you will need American money in Russia, as the Russians will accept nothing else."

ACROSS SILBERIA ON £5

Woman's Travel on Short Commons

By KATHLEEN M. TAYLOR

I was speaking to a man the other day who told me that he had crossed from London to Shanghai, via Siberia, on the small amount of £19.

I asked him if this included his fare? "No, of course not," he snapped.

"Well," I remarked, "I crossed from London to Pusan on the modest sum of £5", and this was the way of it, though I confess I never thought there was anything wonderful in my simple achievement.

I was last in England in the spring and summer of 1930, after seven years on end in Tokyo, complete with the 1923 earthquake. How good the little country seemed to me, and how green! The small, billowy hills which had meant so little to me when I left in the spring of 1923, just cried out to be taken with me when I said goodbye to them in 1930; green as emeralds, fat as pin-cushions, and soft and shining as the richest velvet—friendly, kindly and comfortable; also, very beautiful.

I hated to leave it all again so soon, and in order to do so walked strong-mindedly into an office in Haymarket, London, which looked after long distance travellers, and asked for a through single ticket to Tokyo, via Siberia, and told them that I wished to leave in three days.

They only asked me one question:—"Was I going alone?" "I was." That settled, I handed them my passport and was told to return in two days. The next two days

"But," I said in dismay, "it's 5 p.m. now and the banks are closed."

"Yes, madam," said the man. "Another thing," I went on, "The train leaves at 10.30 a.m. to-morrow and the banks do not open until 10 a.m." Again the man agreed with me, but suggested that I would have about 10 minutes in the morning in which I might do something.

Cutting it Close

Next day, clad in a khaki suit with large pockets, a small rucksack on my back (containing 30 shillings' worth of food for the Siberian part of the trip) and one suit case, I started off. The rest of my luggage had gone ahead via Suez. Obligated to call at a branch of my bank in the City, I had to draw the time very fine. I went by underground, dived out at the Bank station and sped as fast as my pack would let me to my bank. They could give me no American money on the spot. "Look here," I said, "have you any gold." They had a little, and I could have all I wanted if I would wait half-an-hour. I told them my train was due out in 15 minutes at Liverpool Street Station, an 8 minute run from the Bank station.

"Where are you going?" they asked.

"Tokyo," I replied shortly. For some reason this seemed to electrify them and everyone stopped work until I was served and duly shooed out of the door. I emerged once more into the sunlight, minus one £5 traveller's cheque and plus ten little gold half-sovereigns. Plunging back into the underground, I managed to get to Liverpool Street Station with four minutes to spare. Spending a little silver, which still remained to me, I armed myself internally with coffee and buns and some chocolate, and got on my train just as she had decided to glide off. English trains make no fuss about their movements. Their shilling engines of ruby, emerald, or chocolate brown bring the trains into a station as noiselessly as they remove them. There are no Church bells attached to these engines—they may seem small in comparison to Continental engines, but they are a powerful mass of glittering, noiseless efficiency.

I sank wearily and sadly into a corner, too tired to take immediate stock of things. I was really leaving this little country of golden cornfields and emerald grass for the second time, and for how long? God knew; perhaps. Possibly He did not. What would happen this time? Another earthquake? Who could tell? And then I smiled as a bunch of shire coils kicked up their heels at the train and galloped off together. Heavens! I was getting sentimental. This would never do.

At Riga

I wanted tea badly on the boat, but decided to conserve funds and so fasted until dinner time on the Hook-of-Holland train. Then came a series of changes. You ate if you were lucky and had time; otherwise you did not. My meals were light and of the standing variety, due chiefly to *force majeure*. No stops were longer than 20 minutes, and some were only long enough to change trains. Language was also difficult. One, so to speak, went to sleep in one language and woke up in another.

(Continued on page 356.)

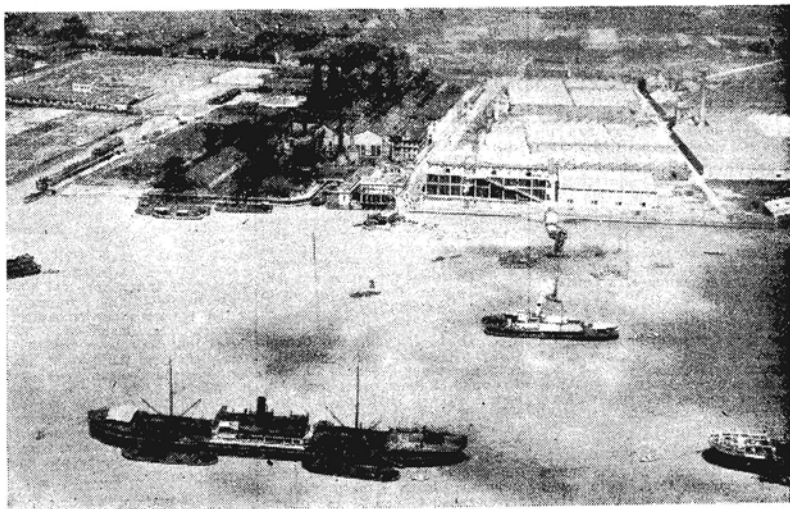


Photo by Merl LaVoy. Courtesy C. N. A. C.

SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY FROM THE AIR

An excellent view of the Shanghai Power Company taken from the air. The new reclaimed island is in the vicinity of the power plant constituting a new industrial area which will develop as the Whangpoo Conservancy Board plans develop.

SHANGHAI'S VOLUNTEERS

The American Company: "The Doughboys":
Long Record of Maj. Sauer

By "SUTHERLANDER"

One of the biggest difficulties in writing a history of the S.V.C.—in fact, almost the only difficulty—is the lack of details in any form other than the dim memories in the brains of certain old gentlemen whose long years have been spent in work so many good causes that it is well nigh impossible for them to remember everything about every one of them. Some units have only minute books, with volumes missing here and there, and some have just nothing. With the American Company it is different. Early in their existence they appointed an Historical Committee, who with the thoroughness and attention invariably displayed by Americans in their business dealings, have collated file upon file of neatly typed records, one volume dealing with the Company in general and the other, for long edited by Mr. W. E. Sauer, with shooting, of which he probably knows more than any of the Company put together. The hint is one which other units might well note and it is to be regretted, with such an opportunity to secure all the facts, that the Company has had a comparatively brief existence.

Perhaps it is the national aversion to standing armies which kept the Americans for so long from organising on a permanent basis, because they have always shown the keenest desire to lend a hand when there has been serious work to do, though falling out again when the trouble subsided. Now, however, the American Company is firmly established and is as keen as any unit of the Corps.

It has been mentioned before that, only a comparatively short while ago, an inspecting General said that the S.V.C. were all right as to everything required of soldiers, but it would be more to Shanghai's credit if more men joined the Corps. From that arose a suggestion for additional units, one of which was an American mounted troop. This was put up to the then O.C., Capt. Sauer—his name is bound to crop up in every few sentences of anything about the American Company—but he said it only could be formed at the expense of the existing unit, because every American in Shanghai who could serve already was under his command. That may not be the case to-day, but it is a fact that the American Company still is one of the strongest and keenest units in the Corps, whilst out of it has grown two additional units—the Philippine Company, the American Reservists Company (composed of ex-Service men), and the American Machine Gun Company—apart from the American Troop, which did come into being after all, so that Uncle Sam which rests in Shanghai certainly can not be accused of going to sleep.

The Battle of Muddy Flat

Local histories tell us that, when the first S.V.C. was formed in 1853, the Americans held a meeting at which opinion was about equally divided and all that resulted was the passing of a resolution:—"That a committee of three persons shall be appointed to devise measures for combined action in case of danger to the community." A Committee of Co-operation was subsequently appointed. There was danger enough the next year and American Volunteers came forward to link up under the Command Mr. R. C. Murphy, with U.S. naval contingent landed by Capt. Kelly from the sloop Plymouth. They formed the left wing at the Battle of Muddy Flat and fought splendidly, suffering heavier casualties than the other wing and acting as rearguard after the action.

We find spasmodic springing to arms after this on all the many occasions when the Chinese broke out, right up to 1900, but never a permanent Company. It was after the Boxer rising that the American community began to consider seriously the formation of a unit definitely attached to the S.V.C., but another five years passed by and it is quaint to have to recall the fact that that delightful institution, the American Gaol, birthplace of innumerable jokes, had a great deal to do with the eventual establishment of the fine Company we know to-day and it raised another laugh in the process.

In Days of Old

The Settlement was in a tumult in December, 1905, as a consequence of the Mixed Court riots. British, German, and Japanese sailors and Volunteers, and Italian sailors were doing their best to restore order and protect foreigners, but the Americans, there being no warships of their nationality in harbour, and no American Volunteer

organisation, had: the mortification of seeing their Consulate unprotected unless they solicited outside aid. There were two military prisoners serving sentences in the gaol, so a couple of rifles were borrowed from the Municipal Council and these two gentlemen were put on guard. For further protection, the Japanese Consulate lent the services of a Japanese sailor.

It was in that same gaol that the gaoler was dining one evening with his only prisoner. The gaoler usually did dine with the prisoners, because the latter's meals were sent over from the Savoy Hotel "as per daily menu," whereas the gaoler had to attend to his own commissariat. The prisoner remarked that he was getting fed up, hanging around a gloomy gaol all day, so the kind-hearted gaoler told him that he need not, and he could go



Capt. G. M. Neal
O.C. the American Company, S.V.C.

out if he wished, but he must be back by closing time. Off went the prisoner and had a gay time amongst the cabarets. Returning in the small hours of the morning, he had to make no little disturbance before he could awake the gaoler, who eventually put his head out of an upper window and angrily demanded to know why he was being disturbed, and did a prisoner imagine for a moment that the doors would be unlocked for him when he had not the decency to come back at something like a reasonable hour! However, to return to the real subject.

The Company Formed

It may well be understood that this state of affairs did not elicit appeal to local Americans as being the right thing. It was commented upon in very direct language wherever Americans met. The Church militant took a big part in an agitation for something more representative of the big Republic, and Bishop J. W. Bashford proved himself the modern prototype of Bishop Odo, even though there is no record of him changing his pastoral staff for a mace and rushing berserk into battle. Anyhow, the Bishop and other leading Americans decided that something must be done and within a fortnight of the mounting of the curious guard at the Consulate a meeting was called "to discuss the organisation of an American Military Company in Shanghai."

Mr. J. L. Rodgers, the Consul-General, presided over a gathering of 85 persons on December 29, 1905. The mind of the meeting seemed to have been well made up, for, with only sufficient discussion to emphasise the fact that they wanted American Army uniforms and drill, it was decided to form an American unit of the S.V.C. The Company was given a start with 45 active members and 40 in reserve, Dr. S. A. Ransom receiving a commission in January, 1906, as 2nd Lieutenant in command. The Company was formally established on January 5, 1906, and though there are still some charter members in Shanghai—Major

Sauer and Mr. Tommy Suffert, at least—there are no originals still wearing uniform. At first the Company was not well supported by the American community as regards active membership, though they certainly were generous with funds as the accounts of those days show, and it passed through several periods of depression, having at times a hard struggle to maintain its existence, in which respect it is not unique, for every unit has at the same time. However, it fought on until eventually it could boast of being the strongest unit on parade.

Some Well-known Officers

With a working fund of \$2,300 on which to stave, the American Company soon fitted itself out with everything that would make for efficiency and, through the good offices of Capt. Sargent, of the U. S. S. Baltimore, the members were allowed the services of Lieut. Reddies and two Marine non-commissioned officers as instructors. Thus they made such rapid headway that by March 8 an additional officer seemed justified. Accordingly, Mr. F. J. Raven was commissioned a Lieutenant, whilst Dr. Ransom was raised to the rank of Captain and of him the Historical Committee recorded:—"The Company were very fortunate in having a man of the training and capabilities of Dr. S. A. Ransom, whose efforts were and are never exhausted in the interests of this military organisation. They also bestowed praise upon Messrs. W. E. Sauer, F. J. Raven, E. Zillig, and T. C. White.

Mr. Sauer, who had worked up to a sergeant's stripes, was the next to get a commission and when Capt. Ransom (subsequently promoted to Major) joined the Staff for a time, he was given his captaincy and command of the Company, which he held from 1911-16. He resigned on going on leave, but rejoined as a private when he returned and in a few weeks became Lieut. Sauer once more. After him came Lieuts. T. C. Morton, A. H. Brown, W. H. Tenney and E. K. Howe. Then Mr. A. H. Swan, one of the many old college athletes here in the interests of the Y. M. C. A. who have rendered yeoman service to the Company. Mr. Swan, as a Lieutenant, had command of the Company in 1916-18.

The Second Revolution

The Americans had their first taste of active service with the S.V.C. during the rebellion of 1913. Those giddy times, when shells and bullets used to come ripping into the Bund Gardens, will be fresh in the memory of many here yet. The excitement brought about by the possibility of fighting caused a rush of recruits to the American Company and they paraded a somewhat motley gathering, the most of course, in uniform, but many who had only just come in had but caps or leggings to set off their civilian attire and not a few were without anything military beyond rifles and pockets full of cartridges. That did not make things any the easier, however, for the rebel General in Chapei when the S.V.C. marched over the border, Capt. Sauer shouted:—"Don't waste ammunition, boys," and a shouting mob of Americans tumbled pell-mell into the staff headquarters at the Chapei police station and turned out the General and his officers, whilst the Chinese Company, S.V.C., were doing similar work in another quarter. Several other spells of serious work have followed since then and the Americans have always acquitted themselves well.

Beyond anything, however, the Company excels with the rifle and pistol, it can hardly be disputed that, whatever the standing at the moment may be, for all-round efficiency at the range the American Company has for a long time led the way. Here again a national trait comes out, for shooting is more than a practice with the American Navy and Army—it is a hobby—and the American Government materially assists the Company in its rifle work. Besides their S.V.C. equipment, the men are allowed Government rifles and pistols and a generous supply of free ammunition, so that there is every inducement to practice. The historical record shows that they have worked up absolutely from the novice stage, for when the Company was started it included only six experienced shots and "some of the men could shoot better with their sight protectors on than they could with them off. The only sure way of puncturing the targets was to fix bayonets and charge."

Experts at Shooting

Improvement was rapid, however, for when the first competition was held five months later, T. C. White, one of the experienced men, won the trophy presented, the next four men were novices, and then came the other five experts. The novel

idea was evolved of presenting cocktail cups for the monthly musketry efficiency test and Sergt. Sauer seemed to be well on the way to collecting a very handsome set, for he won four in succession. Yet, even so early, the grip of Fussfoot was closing upon Americans, cocktail cups were banned, and the set remains incomplete. The Sergt. Sauer of those days used to receive 6 points per range; Major Sauer of to-day could concede about that to 75 per cent. of the S.V.C.

In its year, in August, 1906, the Company secured its first shooting victories, defeating the Maxim Gun and German Companies, and since then every unit has in turn, in one competition or another, had to acknowledge defeat. The Inter-Company Challenge Shield was first won in 1912 and has been captured many times since, five straight wins being recorded in one period. The Barnes Cup was won in 1915 and it is believed that every Corps trophy has been held in turn. At the first annual rifle meeting, in 1908, the American Company Cup was put up for competition by all units of the Settlement's defensive forces, the Police winning it then against 14 other teams. It was not until 1914 that the Americans won it themselves and they have held it more often than anyone. Major Sauer is perhaps the most famous shot the Company has ever had. In 1912 he headed the Interport team with 7 points better than the next man, he has won the Lacaze Revolver Cup for officers, hosts of other individual prizes and has for years been one of the earliest selections for team competitions.

The O. K. Mess

Major Sauer says that the early enthusiasm which established the records the Company now strives so hard to maintain came from an ancient and delightful institution recognised by the Post Office as an ancient and delightful institution, styled by the vulgar the "Fearful Mess." Its original members, all keen Volunteers, were J. E. Needham, Harry Ross, C. R. Slowe, G. A. V. Dick and W. Hudson (British), Loos Williams, G. W. Brush, W. D. Whittemore, John Brett, J. H. Monson, W. E. Sauer, Julian H. Arnold, and T. C. White (Americans). It is explained that the Americans were shrewd enough to always maintain a majority, "so that they were sure of the issue when arguments went beyond words." Those must have been the days!

The "Fearful Ones" had a reputation for hospitality and the mess was only broken up because, in one fatal period of five years, all the members except one got married. Apart from getting married and generally, their principal occupation was shooting and so keen were they that every day before tiffin they used to sprawl out on the dining room floor for "snapping" practice at the black and white dado. Hence, probably, their success, for every musketry instructor insist that snapping practice is half the game. The highly efficient American Company of to-day is commanded by Capt. G. M. Neal, a veteran member who has served it well from Private upwards.

(Next Week: The Shanghai Scottish)

Young prospective husbands of the province of Hupeh have started a movement which has for its slogan "Marry none with bound feet." The present flare-up is an intensification of the anti-foot binding movement which, although started long ago, has had good results only in the larger cities.

ACROSS SIBERIA ON £5

(Continued from page 355.)

Finally, I seemed to be detached from the main route, and was sent up to Riga. My ticket was marked Riga and I hoped for the best. I lived on buns and some queer stuff which was called coffee during this part of the journey, and inbetween munched some sustaining slabs of chocolate which I had brought with me for the Siberian part of the trip. At Riga I was turned out on the platform in the stilly dawn having been roused out of a peaceful sleep.

Being still only 5 a.m. I found a bench and lay down on it and went to sleep. At 7 a.m. I was awakened by a very bearded man and six other bearded men.

"Beavers," I thought to myself. "Six of them, no less," what a wonderful score had I been playing the intriguing game of "beaver." One "beaver" could speak a little English:—

"Why was I asleep?" Obvious question; hadn't the man any imagination?

"Tired, of course," I replied irritably.

"Where had I come from?"

"London," I snapped. "Why was I in Riga?" I told them I neither knew nor cared; all I wanted was peace and quiet. If Riga had been a London platform, no-one would have worried me. The porters would have decided for themselves that I slept because I was tired, and that I had either been somewhere or was going somewhere, or else I would not be on the platform. To me it was obvious, but they continued to regard me as if I were an escaped pet from the local Zoo.

One suggested that I could buy food outside. This was really helpful, and I picked up my ears. Following directions I went outside and here I had lots of fun with endless stalls of fruit, cake, hot and cold drinks, sandwiches, etc. The Latvian women were clean and good natured and gave me several things which I never paid for. They seemed to think that I required feeding, which, as a matter of fact, was perfectly true. I was quite sorry to leave Riga at noon on my way to the Russian frontier.

An Anxious Matter

Next morning I reached Moscow and my food troubles came to an end, as from then on I felt entitled to eat the food in my pack. I had to be careful even of this, but it just lasted until I reached Manchuria. There was, of course, food on the train, but even if I had wanted it, I could not have afforded to pay for it. After paying all tips, I had enough money for a few very frugal meals on the train to Fusan. At Fusan I was ravenous. Hunger must be satisfied somehow, but it just had to wait until I got on the boat. I was out of money altogether, having changed my last little yellow boy just over the Russian frontier in Manchuria (as it was then). At the risk of losing my boat, I ran up into the town at Fusan and changed a £10 traveller's cheque, only catching my boat because the Japanese were good enough to hold her up for five minutes in case I could make it. I gave a whoop of joy as I ran up the gang-plank, which seemed to be infectious, because everyone laughed and clapped. However, they did not know what I knew—that to cross from London to Fusan, via Siberia, on £5 is a source of constant anxiety in the matter of food, and much hunger. On the other hand, not to have had the £5 would have been much worse!



LION
BEER

from

TSINGTAU

Direct to You

Sole Agents

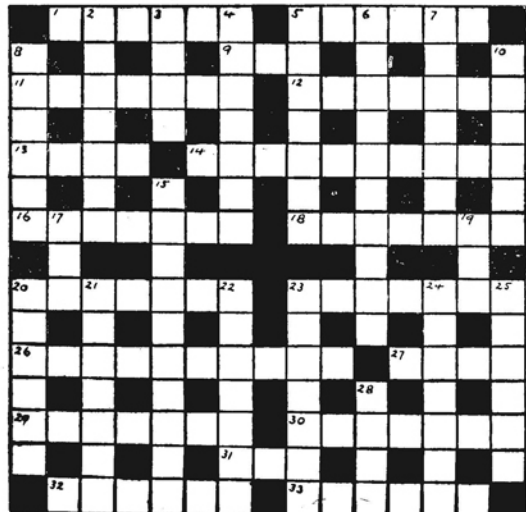
GANDE, PRICE, LTD.

5 Peking Road

Shanghai

LONDON CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph")



ACROSS

- 1 The pain that is mostly made for the runner's pants
5 Something one can turn to advantage in current affairs
9 Sound appearance of back pay
11 After running this a captain may rely perhaps on the support of the bank
12 "Bag more" (anag.)
13 A man, after this, would be long to Asia
14 Sounds like what the shipwrecker's this
16 Swedish fellows made this decorative material
18 Ease, with central fib
20 Scorn (anag.)
22 "Tear tin" (anag.)
24 Epithet for those who prefer company to solitude
26 Kind thing to do if things got mixed
28 The last word in self-effacement
30 To encourage listen to a few
31 The engineer monkey wrench deal with this, perhaps
32 Kind of across

DOWN

- 2 What the mortising carpenter was good at
3 Instructed in sound and never slack
4 For horse attachment, this is found in the stalls
5 One without a summary post-prandial advice
6 "By ice-limit" (anag.)
7 Curtail this killing and you get conveyances new and old
8 The Mad Hatter's daughter?
10 If opening facilities are lacking, it may get its neck broken
15 "Vain editor" (anag.)
17 A mere solid covering, perhaps
19 A doctor whose patients are to be found in the stalls
20 Summary post-prandial advice
22 Pressing
23 Disgustingly expressive at heart, and wholly not good
24 "Top sale" (anag.)
25 To stretch
28 Father in extreme discomfort

INDIAN AFFAIRS

THE INDIAN YEAR BOOK 1933-34.—Vol. XX. A Statistical and Historical Annual of the Indian Empire with an Explanation of the Principal Topics of the Day. Edited by Sir Stanley Reed, K.B.E., LL.D., and Francis Low, Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd., "The Times of India Offices," Bombay and Calcutta.

This standard work of reference has now reached 1,200 pages and as this is the twentieth year of its issue its coming of age next year will be a notable event. Of special interest at the present moment are the illuminating figures regarding the Indian tariff and the import of cotton piece-goods. The advance of Japan in the Indian market is remarkably shown. In 1913-14 the United Kingdom imported 98.8 per cent. of grey cotton piece-goods into India, Japan imported 5 per cent. In 1929-30 the respective figures were 56.2 and 42.5 per cent.; whilst in 1930-31, owing to the Indian boycott of British goods, the United Kingdom figures fell to 9.2 per cent., while the Japanese figure continued to rise to 59.8 per cent. In 1931-2 the United Kingdom improved to 23.9 per cent., but Japan figures still rose and reached 74.3 per cent. In what piece-goods Great Britain maintained her ground more successfully, even during the boycott year, for the figure of 98.5 against Japan's nil in 1913-14 dropped only to 74 per cent. in 1931-32 against Japan's 21.4. Other figures may be quoted to show the same tendencies.

This handbook may be said to be the Indian Whitaker and it gives valuable information on every aspect of Indian administration, the contributions being obviously prepared by experts in their subject. The Year Book goes further than Whitaker in that it attempts to give a "Who's Who in India" accompanying the last 200 pages of this book. This is exceedingly useful, but requires a certain amount of editing. Thus, a random glance shows that General H. F. Cooke is still, apparently, left in command of the Sind District, which he took over in April, 1924, and is shown by the bigger "Who's Who" to have retired in 1930, having held command in Lahore District from 1927-28. Again, Sir Austen Hadow died in May, 1932, but is still given in this "Who's Who" as Chief Commissioner of Railways; and Sir Evelyn Howell is put down as Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, an appointment which he vacated long before April, 1933, which is the date of the issue of this directory. These are small blemishes, but it may be appropriate to draw attention to them because the publishers, no doubt, for their next and twenty-first issue will desire to put on the market as complete a guide to Indian affairs as is humanly possible.

Indian affairs have come so much to the fore that no one can afford to be without this book.—E.N.

A VALUABLE HANDBOOK

THE CHINA ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS COMPANIES.—T. W. Brooke and R. W. Davis. Ninth Issue (1933). North China Daily News & Herald Ltd., Shanghai.

This is an exceedingly useful book, containing, as it does, very complete information as to land values, rules for land transfer, conditions as to water, electricity, telephone and gas supply, the local building rules, costs, etc. A directory of architects is given and the advertising matter is by no means without interest.

A few small points call for criticism. The calendars for 1933 and 1934 might well be changed to show the quarters of the moon instead of the lunar dates, the use of which the Government is trying to eliminate. The regulations of the City Government as to permits and buildings, fees, etc. could usefully be added. Similarly the rules of the Chapei Electric and Water Company would be of value. Some information as to tides, flood levels, and ground water levels is desirable. The Conservancy and Harbour regulations as to riparian construction are missing.

On page 112 the local land measures should be brought up to date, especially as the new measurements are used on titular plans. Some data as to the various types of foundations, piles, etc. seem necessary. Something might also be said as to Chinese laws and precedents as to compulsory restriction, rent restriction and tenancy even although these are delicate issues. Data as to central heating, air cooling and conditioning, exclusion of

THE BOOK PAGE

A HELPFUL TEXTBOOK

A JUNIOR HISTORY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE OVERSEAS.—By A. P. Newton, M.A., D.Lit., B.Sc., F.R.S. Rhodes Professor of Imperial History in the University of London, Fellow of King's College, London. With numerous illustrations and 21 maps. Blackie, London, 2/-.

The teaching world, especially those of its members who are primarily concerned with the teaching of history, will find a very helpful textbook in "A Junior History of the British Empire Overseas," which has just come to hand. In attempting to cope with the vast amount of subject matter involved in the teaching of the history and geography of the Empire, lecturers have been unable to devote much time to detailed study of this highly important branch. Mr. A. P. Newton has compiled a work which should be popular not only with teachers but also with young students who frequently meet their Waterloo at the public examinations when they find that their knowledge of the growth of the Empire is anything but a connected whole.

The acquisition or subjugation of the lands which now form the Overseas Empire should become a living reality full of dramatic appeal in the minds of boys and girls who hitherto have wearily regarded the subject as part of the foreign policy of one boring monarch after another.

The book is so arranged that it can well be used as a class reading book, thus doubling its sphere of usefulness to heads of departments who are constantly searching for variety of helpful reading matter for class use. The maps and illustrations are clear and out of the ordinary. From all points of view it is a textbook which should find its place on the school bookshelves.—E.M.M.P.

IN OLD CALIFORNIA

RANCHERO.—By Stewart Edward White. Hodder & Stoughton, London, 7/6.

There are two broad types of "Western" novels—those which concentrate on a more or less plausible yarn of hard riding, quick shooting and gallant courtship, with historical accuracy and significance a secondary consideration, and the rarer, more memorable works which aim at recreating a realistic, unexaggerated picture of an adventurous bygone age. Mr. Stewart Edward White's fiction (if one may so call writing which is so unmistakably based on careful study and knowledge, with a groundwork of actuality in many incidents), is a shining example of the latter class. In a dozen or more powerfully imagined and finely written chronicles he has traced faithfully phase after phase of the romance of the advancing frontier.

Andy Burnett, mountain boy who helped to blaze a trail westward in Mr. White's epic of the trapper, "The Long Ride," crosses the Divide and makes his way into the golden Spanish California of the eighteen-thirties in this latest record of early pioneer life, with all its hazards, hardships, and glorious rewards. An early encounter with a brutal Indian-hunting Mexican officer, whom Andy soundly spans with his own sword, spells early trouble with the powers that be in the new land, and the American is lucky indeed to fall in with the son of a noble Spanish Hidalgo, whose protection assures him of safety and unique opportunity to adapt himself to the sharp change of environment from the spartan mountain life to the leisurely opulence and courtly splendour of the great ranchers. Vivid scenes such as the Riveras' lavish fiesta punctuate a calmly observed, unhurried story leading up to Andy's final acceptance as a true Californio and his marriage to the beautiful Senorita Carmel, while his re-union with an exploring party of his old mountain comrades and the hanging up of the beloved old Boone rifle on the wall of his own new ranch-house promise fresh adventures in that stirring time when the dream of "one people, one flag from coast to coast" was beginning to take on the shape of a certain reality.—K.J.B.

storm rain, wind pressure, rat protection, mosquito and fly control, white ants, efflorescence, parking of cars in compounds and noise exclusion would be welcomed. Messrs. Brooke and Davis and the publishers are to be congratulated on the excellent appearance of this valuable handbook.—H.G.

A SPINSTER'S MARRIAGE

THE QUICKSAND.—By Daniel Woodroffe. Methuen, London, 7/6.

This novel has a curious plot. Briefly, it tells of the war-time matrimonial adventure of a country spinster who, after a fortnight in London, returns to her country village again as Miss Smith and eliminates all traces of her marriage. She is fortunate in being able to do so because the German kindly come to her aid and torpedo the transport which takes her husband back to France. The skeleton in the cupboard is comprised in the two brothers and sister of the lady's six foot husband. They all turn out to be, dwarfs and most unpleasant ones at that, and after one of them has beaten the good lady over the head she decides that matrimony under these conditions—for apparently she is expected to take up her abode with her appalling in-laws—is not endurable. Mr. Woodroffe writes interestingly and it cannot be said that his plot is a hackneyed one; yet it is very unconvincing, even for a war novel.—E.H.

FIRST CLASS

MURDER AT MONTE CARLO.—By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Hodder & Stoughton, London, 7/6.

When Mr. Oppenheim starts off a story with a secret conclave of gangsters in the chief gambling hell in New York, and transports them from New York to the Riviera, we know at once that we're "for it" and will be lucky if we are not "taken for a ride" ourselves. This indeed is how "Murder at Monte Carlo" commences. From the first page to the last we are taken at express speed. Blackmailers abound, people are "put on the spot," gangsters hobnob with "nobs" in different guises, mysterious hotels appear, thrilling motor rides are taken, and a first class and very pure romance finds a place. "These form the concomitants of Mr. Oppenheim's latest thriller, and withal it is told in such an easy and pleasant way that although we know how impossible and absurd it all is, we almost begin to believe it is not quite so impossible after all. The Riviera is the author's happy hunting ground, and no one can write about it with such knowledge and humour as he can. I shall put "Murder at Monte Carlo" away against a journey, and then read it again.—R.F.C.M.

The "BOOKSTALL"

282-286 Yu Yuen Road, Shanghai, China.

BOOKS ON CHINA:—

De Groot's—"Religious Systems of China"—6 vims.
Laufer's—"Pottery of Han Dynasty" with a long inscription by the author.
Siren's—"Chinese Sculpture" 4 vims.
Bell's—"Travels to China," 1763.
Borrow's—"Travels in China," 1809
Hobson's—"Early Ceramic Wares"
Giles's—"Chinese Biographical Dict. Giles's—"Strange Tales" 1st ed.
Alexander's—"Dress and Manners of the Chinese".
Daniels, Th.—"Picturesque Voyage to India".
Du Halde's—"China" 2 vims. folio—1738-41.
Niehoff—"L'ambassade en Chine" 1665 and many other scarce books on China in the finest possible condition

MODERN FICTION:—

Novels in "as new" condition a less than half price. A large quantity of second-hand novels, but quite clean, at Sh. \$1.00 each.

RARE JOURNALS ON CHINA:—

We can supply out-of-print numbers of the "R.A.S." (China Branch), China Review, New China Review, China Journal, Mesny's Miscellany, and many others.

CODE BOOKS

FRENCH AND GERMAN BOOKS

LISTS OF BOOKS WILL BE GLADLY SENT ON REQUEST.

We buy for cash single books in good condition, or libraries

The solutions will be published next week

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES



CHINA REVIEWS

THE FAR EASTERN REVIEW.—24 The Bund, Shanghai \$10 p.a.
THE CHINA JOURNAL.—6 Museum Road, Shanghai \$1.50
THE CHINESE RECORD.—23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai. \$0.60.
LA REVUE NATIONALE CHINOISE.—108 Route Vallon, Shanghai \$1.
CHINESE ECONOMIC JOURNAL.—Bureau of Foreign Trade, Shanghai \$1

"The Far Eastern Review" for July contains a special article by Mr. George Bronson Rea on the story of the creation of Manchoukou, following the lines with which readers of "The Far Eastern Review" are already familiar. The review also reproduces the recent speech of Mr. Wang Ching-wei on Chinese problems of the moment. It gives a well illustrated account of the Nanking Ferry and maintains its usual keen interest in engineering problems.

"The China Journal" for August, in addition to an article by the Editor on the strategic situation in the Pacific, has a lively selection of travel and exploration notes, among which a well illustrated account of the Eastern Tibetan Nomads should be mentioned with special approval. The third series of the list of lawn and roadside plants of Shanghai, with appropriate drawings, is published and it will no doubt give great pleasure to local botanists. Gratitude will also be felt for inclusion of the authoritative article by Dr. Chatley on the Chinese Calendar, to which reference has already been made in the columns of this journal. The Kennel Notes contain a reminder of the fact that the breeders of Alsations can do a good deal with the South Manchuria Railway authorities, as will be gathered from the following paragraph:

Owning a hundred and sixty Alsations, or German Shepherd dogs, they are more properly called, seventy of which are on active duty guarding the railway line, the South Manchuria Railway Company is offering bonuses to all raisers of well-bred dogs of this type in Manchuria, since it is anxious to increase the number of such dogs in this country, as they have already proved consistently valuable in checking the banditry throughout the country.

"The Chinese Recorder" takes its readers into its confidence this month by asking them to give the Editorial Board a general criticism of the features and contents of "The Recorder." This issue gives a good opportunity for discriminating criticism of this kind, but the reviewer will not attempt to usurp the readers' privilege in this respect. It is sufficient to refer to some of the articles by which the standard of the publication is well maintained. The Laymen's Report, of course, is again brought under Editorial review, and an attempt is made to deal with the Report's criticism of the literary equipment of missionaries. The "Recorder" says:

Now, as hinted above, we cannot expect all missionaries to be literate or experts in China's philosophy or social and economic history and structure. Yet none can afford to be without real insight into the past and present of the life around them. Furthermore, a considerable number of missionaries ought to know these areas of life well. Christianity is becoming indigenous in China. There is emerging a Chinese Christian mind which is thinking of Christianity not only in terms of imported ideas and methods but also in terms of Chinese ideas and necessities. The need, therefore, for missionaries to understand the life and thought around them is more urgent than ever. Knowing this, it is disconcerting to have to admit that the proportion of missionaries who are studying sufficiently to understand the thought and needs around them is less than it used to be. Of junior missionaries this is undoubtedly true. Among senior missionaries, also, the proportion who might be classed as sinologists is noticeably less than it formerly was. The Editor becomes distressfully aware of this when seeking articles treating of China's culture or the relation thereof to Christianity. In this regard, modern missionaries are less well prepared for their task than their predecessors. The number interested in the problem has never been as great as it should be. But present-day missionaries are slipping back in this regard.

What is being or should be done to correct this situation? Facilities for missionary preparation have improved at the home base. But unfortunately a large proportion of new missionaries travel via another route to China. There are also missionary training institutions in China. The C.I.M. has a self-contained mission training system. So also, we presume, have the Roman Catholics. Excellent institutions and opportunities are provided for the rest of the Protestants. In the majority of cases, however, too little time is spent there. Neither the boards nor missions directly uphold the principal institution in this regard. We are parsimonious in the support of missionary training! Let's confess it frankly! Missionary training is allowed to go on as best it may. But

if ever a task demanded unflinching thought and support this one does!

Dr. John Ferguson has an article on What the Laymen Overlooked, and makes a sound point when he objects forcibly to the inclusion of the ashrams of Gandhi and Tagore in a survey of Christian missions. It is pathetic to think that missionary thought is so consistently misled regarding the preposterous claims of Mr. Gandhi to any but political notoriety. Mr. John Flemming contributes an article on the foundations of the Rural Church in China, a matter of obvious importance, and there are other interesting features in the month's issue. Breaking the original resolution set out above, it might be permissible to suggest that the "Recorder" has given the Laymen's Report a very good run for its money. But possibly that may be one of the critical contributions which will reach the Editorial Board as a result of the invitation now made.

"La Revue Nationale Chinoise" gives first place to an article by Dr. Ma on Chinese participation in the London Conference. Dr. Ma comes to the conclusion that although this effort on China's part may appear to be insignificant, it has enabled her representatives to make a discreet appeal for foreign technical and financial assistance. Mr. Wai Chiao-chia deals with the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and an anonymous contributor records his impressions of Shanghai by night. It is a lively and a frank article which ends up in placing Shanghai among the angels, for the writer comes to the conclusion that it cannot honestly be compared to Chicago. It is true Shanghai has its opium, its smugglers, its gamblers and the rest, and they have their success in enriching themselves, but on the whole there are not many of them, and so, presumably, their delinquencies are altogether counterbalanced by the outstanding virtues of Shanghai's financiers, industrialists, merchants of various nationalities. Finally, the contributor finds that the chief characteristic of Shanghai is a remarkable readiness on the part of those different nationalities to combine in defence of a common interest. This is a comfortable conclusion and whether it is entirely justified is a matter of opinion, but it should not be allowed to deter the reader from perusal of a thoroughly entertaining and perspicacious sketch. The review contains its usual admirable features, such as the review of the conditions in the provinces, the calendar of the month, economic notes, notes on aviation and extracts from the various foreign newspapers. This issue, in fact, is thoroughly up to standard.

The "Chinese Economic Journal" has a survey of Sino-German trade in which it is pointed out that China's exports to Germany broke the record of recent years in 1932. It has to be remembered, however, that 45 per cent. of these total exports consisted of beans and bean oil, a trade which passed entirely through Dairen in the first half of the year. It is therefore estimated that in 1933 an excess of German imports over Chinese exports will be a marked feature of the trade. Other articles include one on modern road construction in China and Shanghai foodstuff statistics for 1932. The usual monthly abstract of China's foreign trade is attached, bringing the record up to the month of May.

A COMPENDIUM

THE ORIENTAL CARAVAN.—A Revelation of the Soul and Mind of Asia. Edited by Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah. Denis Archer, London, 8/6.

This volume consists of a collection of passages from the literature of most of the Eastern countries, ranging from the Koran and the Bible, the Talmud and the Vedas through Persian, Indian and Chinese poetry to national literature, essays, and songs. Singularly enough it omits all reference to Japanese literature and in that respect fails to give as complete a bird's eye view of Eastern literature as the author so grandiloquently claims in the sub-title to his book. The selection as far as it goes appears to be very well made and covers ground which would not be otherwise accessible without being in close proximity to a very extensive Eastern library, but failure to include not only Japanese literature, but also the legends of such places as Siam and Indo-China deprives it of a much wider appeal. The choice of Chinese poems is out of all proportion to the rest of the book, on account of the smallness of the section, while the book is entirely lacking in translations of representative Chinese prose without which no idea of the literature of the country can even be sketchily comprehended.

—R.T.P.G.

A FIRST NOVEL

HELEN WATERFIELD.—By Jane Hallstone. John Murray, London, 7/6.

Even for a first attempt this is an unusually crude effort without merit in matter or style, while the author has quite failed to invest her characters with any semblance of reality. There is almost an entire absence of plot and the story, such as it is, never rises above the level of tea-table gossip in a snobbish little Cathedral town where everybody minds everybody else's business. The heroine, who is "lady," succumbs to the fascination of a mere shop-keeper and the reader is supposed to remain in a state of breathless anxiety as to whether she will or will not kick over the traces and is finally as much relieved as disappointed to find that she has perforce to give up her romance owing to the convenient death of her faint-hearted lover. The other characters in the book are even more unreal and it is to be hoped that canonical wives are not as a general rule patterned after the unamiable Mrs. Green. As a temporary expedient during a recent bout of insomnia the book served a useful purpose and may perhaps be recommended on that account to fellow sufferers.—H.P.

GREED FOR POWER

MEN FOR COUNTESS.—By Gerald Fairlie. Hodder & Stoughton, London, 7/6.

Money gets power. Money will buy anything. This dangerous creed was held by Don Jose Alvarez, the villain of this book, and it finally resulted in his downfall. Alec Graeme, a young Scot, and Tony Valais, his French chum, both of whom had been employed on behalf of the Brazilian Government to make investigations into the activities of this strange man, obtain evidence which undoubtedly would have brought him into a serious position. They are captured, however, by hirelings of Don Jose and taken to his stronghold from which, in the strangest manner, they escape. In doing so, they take a leaf out of the book of their captor that money will buy everything. Certainly, it buys their freedom. Intent on revenge, Don Jose follows Alec to Scotland and comes very near to attaining his end.

Every page has its points of interest and the book is one which has much to recommend it.—W.H.C.

THE WILD WEST AGAIN

THE LAST BRAND.—By Maxwell Smith. Ward, Lock, London, 3/6.

Maxwell Smith, who has supplied us with some of the best Western stories we have read, provides us now with one par excellence. He gets down to business in his popular fashion from the very start.

Starr Baldwin refuses to join a gang of rustlers and makes a dash for his life, the outlaws in pursuit. Just as the latter are gaining, Honest John Hallet drops into the picture, rescues the boy and takes him home. Later, Starr, having proved his worth, is adopted and he does much to make a man of his foster brother, Lane. Indeed, after the old man passes out, Starr becomes his brother's keeper, eventually to the extent of going to gaol for him. Intermingled with adventure is a love story and it is not unnatural that the book should end in a double wedding.

Full of spirit, the book provides a few hours of good, exciting reading and it should be read by those who enjoy a good cowboy story.—W.H.C.

BOOK NOTES

Mr. Murray is publishing early next year "Crevee's Life and Times" (1768-1838), edited by John Gore. Thirty years ago the appearance of "The Crevee Papers" caused a sensation and ever since the book has been a mine of information for all interested in the period. Only a small part of the then uncopied and unarranged material was used by Sir Herbert Maxwell. Now at last more has been released for publication with the object of showing what kind of man Crevee himself was, apart from the mere letter-writer and purveyor of social gossip.

The following is an extract from "Volume the First" by Jane Austen, now first printed from the manuscript in the Bodleian Library, having been acquired by the "Friends of the Bodleian." It is dated June, 1793; Jane Austen was born on December 16, 1775:

Charlotte soon found herself in the arms of a fond Aunt. Scarcely were they seated as usual, in the most affectionate manner in one chair, than the door suddenly opened and an aged gentleman with a sorrowful face & old pink Coat, partly by

intention & partly thro' weakness was at the feet of the lovely Charlotte, declaring his attachment to her & beseeching her pity in the most moving manner. Not being able to resolve to make anyone miserable, she consented to become his wife; whereupon the Gentleman left the room & all was quiet. Their quiet however continued but a short time, for on a second opening of the door a young and Handsome Gentleman with a new blue coat, entered and intreated from the lovely Charlotte permission to pay to her, his addresses. There was a something in the appearance of the second Stranger, that influenced Charlotte in his favour, to the full as much as the appearance of the first; she could not account for it, but so it was. Having therefore agreeable to that & the natural turn of her mind to make every one happy, promised to become his Wife the next morning, he took his leave & the two ladies sat down to Supper on a young Leveret, a brace of Partridges, a leash of Pheasants & a Dozen of Pigeons....

The Fourth Chapter continues:

It was not until the next morning that Charlotte recollected the double engagement she had entered into; but when she did, the reflection of her past folly, operated so strongly on her mind, that she resolved to be guilty of a greater, & to that end threw herself into a deep stream which ran thro' her Aunt's pleasure grounds in Portland Place. She floated to Cranhamdunbury where she was picked up and buried; the following epitaph, composed by Frederic Elfrida & Rebecca, was placed on her tomb.

Here lies our friend who having promised to be married, Threw her sweet body & her lovely face Into the Stream that runs thro' Portland Place.

These sweet lines, as pathetic as beautiful were never read by any one who passed that way, without a shower of tears, which if they should fall of exciting in you, Reader, your mind must be unworthy to peruse them.

The publishers are the Clarendon Press.

Messrs. John Lane have published a new Anatole France Omnibus containing "Craqueville," "The Garden of Epicurus," and "The Merrie Tales of Jacques Tournebrouche." The price is 3/6.

"Sacraments of Simple Folk", by R. R. Marett, published by the Clarendon Press, contains the following on War:

War, whether sailing under its true colours, which should be the black flag, or speciously disguised as national expansion, peaceful penetration, or what not, might be classed as one of those natural functions which is at the same time nothing else than a necessary evil. How, then, is mankind, by the help of religion, or otherwise, going to extract moral good out of a bad business?

ness? Now hate, whether individual or collective, is a vile thing, but may be wonderfully sustaining to the fact of inducing a concentration of attention and a sharpening of that unethical instrument, the intellect, that are not readily evoked by nobler causes. Moreover, duly sublimed, it provides a basis for patriotism, however ridiculous it may be that hating one set of men should prove an excuse for loving another; yet, as it is, war has proved the chief factor in the history of the world, and it would be vain to call the preliminary virtues. Courage, loyalty, and obedience, the threefold outcome of its tutelage, furnish the state with a backbone for which economic interest offers but a feeble substitute. Indeed, what might be called the fighting spirit forms a well-tried and well-established emotional complex which as William James has argued, is there not so much to be extirpated as to be improved by further spiritualization into something purer and nobler. Thus Christianity, which would fain shut its eyes to the fierce trumpet-blasts of the book of Joshua, still clings to the symbolism of battle. Yet it calls upon the believer to fight the good fight of a faith in which the stress is transferred from hatred to love; so that evil itself as associated with human nature becomes a subject of pity rather than of wrath. In practice, however, as history shows, the Christian has been apt to fall back into that Old Testament mood which indeed up to the present day would seem to be in complete harmony with the dictates of the Mohammedan conscience. In short, no true account of the development of religion can afford to gloss over the fact that to how Ages in pieces before the Lord has, in the past, been a ritual proceeding not inconsistent with a moral purpose that has made on the whole for good, or at any rate for survival.

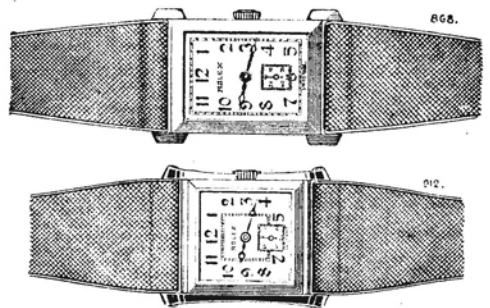
One of Messrs. George Allen & Unwin's books for autumn publication is "Great Doctors," a biographical history of medicine by Henry E. Sigerist, sometime Professor at the University of Leipzig, and Director of the Institute of the History of Medicine at Johns Hopkins University. The development of the theory and practice of medicine is conveyed in an account of the lives of the most noted doctors of all ages. The book is written not only for the medical profession but also for the general reader, and has been translated by Eden and Cedar Paul. It is illustrated and the price will be 15/-.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE NEW JURISPRUDENCE.—E. Jenks. Murray
THE REMARKABLE STORY OF ANDREW SWAN.—Murray
FICTION
SWELL GARRICK.—J. Spencer. Hodder & Stoughton
THE GOLDEN WITCH.—G. Holt. Hodder & Stoughton
MONEY STREET.—J. K. Ewers. Hodder & Stoughton
THE CHANGELING.—Hassan Ali. Joseph

ROLEX . . .

The Watch with Outstanding Performance



PRICES RANGE FROM

\$3000

A large and attractive selection in stock

SOLE AGENTS:

The Alexander Clark Co., Ltd.

Sassoon House

SHANGHAI

Telephone 10719

THE WOMAN'S PAGE



SUNDAY, AUG. 27.

THE Alliance Francaise might be termed in all truth "the tie that binds." Numerically small, the French people have in Shanghai a powerful force for French culture. The French Club on Route Vallon is the headquarters of the Alliance. Here on the second floor—for the first floor is the French School—is to be found a "little bit of France." Here is a library of 21,000 books and a reading-room which includes all of the French newspapers and magazines of importance such as "L'Illustration," "Mercure de France," "La Revue des Deux Mondes," "Le Temps," "La Petite Illustration," "Femina," and "Le Figaro." What should we see in the corner but the good old Indicateur and Botin chained according to tradition!

On the walls are maps, showing the new air line, with its schedule, stopping at Calcutta, Karachi and Bagdad; notices of summer sessions at the Universities, sessions for the radio programmes, announcements of art exhibitions or whatever is timely at the moment.

Built as the original Cercle Sportif, this building which now houses the school, is a splendid example of the French chateau style. Facing a large park with broad lawns, it was indeed something to be proud of. Those who remember the days when the Cercle Sportif was housed here will never forget the evenings on the wide verandah nor the fairland that the park was on Bastille Day.

In trying to meet the needs of the school it has been necessary to put a low wall separating the park from the tennis courts and school grounds. However from the upper floor, it is still possible to look out onto the park, and see a thorough French scene. And more! Across the lawns one hears children's voices calling in their mother tongue, and one hears the amahs admonishing in French that you and I would not be ashamed of. No pidgeon this.

There are no other French schools in town, although this still remains the "College." It is under the Department of the Seine, and boys and girls may take their examinations here just as though they were in Paris.

M. Charles Grosbois, who has been in Hongkong and Saigon, returns this week. He has had charge of the school almost since the end of the war, and is also delegate of the Central Committee in Paris of the Alliance Francaise. The President is the French Consul-General.

Mainly About People

From New York comes news of the safe arrival of Mrs. Christy Mathewson and her son Christy Junior, who was badly injured in an accident several months ago. Friends will be glad to hear that his health improved steadily during the trip across the ocean, and that he was able to get on deck daily and before they had reached San Francisco, he was able to try a game or two of ping pong from his wheeled chair.

Some special bone grafting will have to be done on his arm in New York. After he is strong enough to be moved they are to go to Mrs. Mathewson's home at Saranac Lake, where the invigorating air is sure to do them both good.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fitch are still on the East Coast of the United States, and are postponing their return to China for several months. It is many years since Mr. Fitch has had a long home leave, and this leave has had to be combined with a certain number of lectures, so they are both feeling the need of further rest.

This is the season when transfers are in order. Mr. and Mrs. C.A. Nichols, of the Standard Oil Company, are to be transferred to Nanjing. They have made their home in Shanghai since Mrs. Nichols came out here a bride several years ago. They will both be very much missed, but after all Nanking is not so very far.

Dr. and Mrs. T. B. Dunn are due back in Shanghai shortly. Dr. Dunn, who had been quite ill before leaving Shanghai, has had to spare himself and take life fairly easy while home. The result being that the delightful trip which was to have included

London, with a visit of some months in Vienna, has had to be curtailed. Mrs. Lansing Hoyt who left for America early in the summer, is meeting Mr. Hoyt in Europe and they are to return early in the winter. They are building new home in Columbia Circle, directly behind their present house.

Miss Virginia Atkinson is visiting her relatives in Japan and will be in Shanghai soon, probably next month. The weather man has much to say about that, as summer is very beautiful here. Miss Atkinson was born in Japan, as well as her father and her mother before her, but came to Shanghai as a little girl when her father was transferred to the Standard Oil here. Mrs. Atkinson, who is in California with her married daughter, is coming out here later for a visit.

Hangchow

The Hangchow week end has become more or less of an institution. Every Saturday finds the highway from here to Hangchow literally humming with cars. Many people, however, prefer to take the trip in the middle of the week as there is not only more room on the road but more rooms at the hotels. But one must be a "Taipan" or else on business bent, to wander so far afield in the middle of the week. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page frequently made the trip. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ford are fond of Hangchow. Mrs. Ford having made an extended visit last year. Mr. H. H. Arnold used to go down quite frequently.

During the hot months while Shanghai people are taking a week end spin to Hangchow, the Hangchow people are to be found at Mokanshan. Mokanshan is 2,500 feet above sea level, and is about forty miles from Hangchow. On this beautiful mountain where there are to be found swimming pool, tennis courts, and walks, are to be found many of the Hangchow families striving to escape the humidity of the plain.

Among those who generally go up for the summer are Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Decker and their son, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. March of Hangchow College, and their family, Mr. and Mrs. R.W. McMillan and their sons, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Oliver with their family, Dr. and Mrs. Day who have been there other years, are at Kuling.

The weekly afternoon for children has grown to be quite an institution. Last week a most successful afternoon was in charge of Mrs. Paty, who had arranged that the children should give their programme under national groups.

The German group, which is a fairly large one was coached by Baroness von Ungern. Although the language was German, the acting and mimicry were so clever that the other children got the idea immediately. The class at school, conducted by Baroness von Ungern, showed once again that childhood is the same the world over.

The Chinese children represented a wall, which was weak and could only be strengthened by all standing together.

The American children represented the different States of the Union, and the British part included an Irish Jig, a Welsh Dance, and a Highland Fling.

The cooperation of Miss J. Pett, Miss A. Black, Mrs. H. C. Mei, Mrs. Black, and Mrs. Southerton as well as Baroness von Ungern, made possible this afternoon.

Club News

From time to time we have an opportunity to read "The Clubwoman" which is the organ of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in the United States. Much of what the Clubs have to struggle for there, we realize, is taken for granted here. Living as we do in an International Settlement, such things as "Friendship Tours" in order to gain a knowledge of the ways of others do not seem a vital need, and as for co-operation—Well, the joint Committee of Shanghai Women's Organisations is an example of what women can do in the way of co-operation. There has always been a friendly co-operation between the British Women's Association and the American Women's Club, and a very generous hospital-

FEMININE CHARM
PARAMOUNTSoft Feminine Things Necessary
For the Evening

BY JEANNE LANVIN

I believe every woman's clothes should emphasise her feminine charm. Sometimes we have forgotten that. We have made clothes practical, pleading in their defence the stirring busy lives of modern women. Women have pretended that they were so interested in sports, or in business, or in other activities, that they had no time for feminine garments. And so, they have often worn dull uninteresting garments, patterned on the monotonous lines of men's clothes, and have claimed that the mediocrity that resulted was practicality.

Women's intense business was often a pose, I am convinced. For there were very few women whose time was so occupied that they did not have ample time to change their costumes many times a day. And why should it have been harder to slip into a soft beautiful feminine costume than into an ugly masculine one. Why, there was even a time when women preferred uninteresting colourless garments for evening wear, where certainly no one could claim the necessity for practicality.

Happily that pose is over. Women have come back to realise that their greatest charm, yes, and their greatest asset is their feminine charm. Even your business women no longer find it necessary to dress in severe masculine dress. They have discovered that soft beautiful feminine things, restrained of

ity in matters of mutual interest. Many women, such as Mrs. James Macbeth and Mrs. G. B. Fryer are eligible to both clubs.

Although quite by the way, we are indebted to the "Clubwoman" for an amusing definition of civility. A young girl, who had been studying that subject, when asked by her less up-to-date mother what civility meant might be said "O, that is the art of meddling in public affairs."

The Pan-Pacific Association is installed in offices at 19 Avenue Edward VII, and is making plans for an extensive membership campaign, as well as for a number of tiffins during the coming season. This organization is the old Pan-Pacific Association of Shanghai which has been in existence for many years, and which at the time of the organisation of the National Society, voluntarily came under that. Shanghai is indebted to it for many things, most important perhaps being the active assistance it gave in the matter of highways around here.

Some day it is hoped that there will be a Pan-Pacific Club House here in Shanghai, and that end is constantly kept in view.

With the coming of September, the British Women's Association will begin to formulate their winter plans.

The Literary Department of the American Women's Club has announced a series of lectures on Russia, beginning September 28. Mrs. Donald Roberts, who has been successfully lecturing on Russia at St. John's University during the past two years, is to give these lectures. The first one is to be on the Historical Background of Russia.

The Garden Department of this club is also ready with a very comprehensive and exact schedule for the month of September for planting, and preparation of beds. The first meeting of the season is to be held in the garden of Mrs. William Alston Turnbull, the Chairman, on September 28. Mr. N. F. Altham is the vice chairman, and Mrs. C. L. Roynon is the Secretary of this very active department.

A Third Edition

A letter from London records a visit paid to one of Mrs. Alec Tweedie's "at homes" at Devonshire House, and the correspondent had the pleasure of greeting another Shanghailander in the person of Miss Betty Cohen who, on her own admission, has been having a very thrilling time in London. Mrs. Tweedie's hospitality is well known and she was receiving many congratulations on the fact that her latest publication, "My Own Mine" has reached its third edition in nine weeks, while her Far Eastern pictures, at Arthur Tooth's in Bond Street, had been visited by a large number of people. Mrs. Tweedie is bringing out a new book in September, but information regarding its tendencies is not available.

News of a member of the Shanghai Amateur Dramatic Club naturally leads to record of the fact that Miss Mary Hayley Bell, who will be remembered in more than one production in Shanghai, has gone on the professional stage and is now said to be tackling the preliminary obstacles presented by provincial company experience.

course, and simple in their lines, are a real asset in business. A woman has enough to compete against in this world, without throwing away her greatest weapon—charm. I believe clothes for every hour of the day should be charming. I like to see them follow the natural lines of the body, emphasise the delicate curves and slender lines. I believe every costume, whether it is for sports or for formal evening wear, should be as lovely as it can be made. A sports frock may be utterly simple, yet through its colour or its line, it may emphasise a woman's charm. It doesn't have to be dull and uninteresting, merely because it is designed for practical use.

No woman likes to wear elaborately trimmed frocks for the street. They are out of place in such an environment. But on the other hand, there is no reason in the world why a street costume may not bring out all of a woman's charm and loveliness. She may even have chosen a severely tailored costume. But then there should be something in the costume, that suggests her femininity. It may be a gay dainty blouse, or a handkerchief fluttering from the end of her purse. It may be the pert little veil that is draped around her hat, or it may be nothing more than a bit of interesting jewelry. But I do not believe her costume should ever be so severe and monotonous that it hides and destroys her femininity.

Charm Brought Out by Clothes

Even the busiest and most active woman has one time of the day when she can be utterly feminine. That is in the evening. Then every semblance of practicality may vanish. She no longer has to pretend—or actually to be—one of the world's workers. She can be as charming and as utterly feminine as her heart dictates. By laying aside the simple practical garments of the day, she changes her personality. She is once more the gentle, fascinating, mysterious woman, that men have always dreamed of. And by putting on a softly feminine costume, she feels the change in herself. At ten o'clock in the morning, she may have been a gay brisk young person, wielding a tennis racket as ably as her masculine companion. But when evening comes, and she slips into stiff organdy, or into subtle clinging chiffon, her whole personality changes. She may at heart be as efficient as she ever was. But she has for a few hours stepped into a dream world, where her feminine charm is all complete.

I believe that this is a valuable experience for any woman—particularly our modern women, with their problems and worries. I should like to see every woman in the world wear evening dress every evening of the year. I believe if women would do that the half of their problems would vanish. They would literally re-create themselves.

Evening Gowns As a Tonic

Of course, if you are a business woman, or a woman in the home, with a family to look over, you may feel that this is an impossibility. You wear evening dress when you are invited to a party or to dinner, but for the ordinary every day evening, you feel that it would be absurdity. But if I could only convince you, that it is not an absurdity, but a spiritual necessity, I would have succeeded in changing your whole outlook.

Fancy yourself at the end of a weary day. Perhaps you are a woman in business, things have gone badly, you are utterly weary, exhausted. You come home, and instead of going to dinner in your daytime clothes, you lay them aside, you dress your hair, put on an attractive makeup, and then slip into a soft lovely evening frock. It may be a very simple one, that cost you only a song. I do not care. The effect is the same. You glance at yourself in the mirror. You are no longer the stern business person

BIRTHS

HUTCHINSON.—On August 24, 1935, at the Paulin Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. HUTCHINSON, Jr., a daughter.

TAYLOR.—On August 24, 1935, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. TAYLOR, of St. John's University, a daughter, CORNELIA WICKHAM.

MARRIAGES

FIELDING—HODGKINSON.—On Sunday, August 27, 1935, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, ERNEST WILDE, only son of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Fielding, of Barry, Glamorganshire, to CORA GENEVIEVE, only daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Hodgkinson, of Ryde, Isle of Wight.

RODDA—BLOOMFIELD.—The marriage takes place to-day in Winnipeg, Canada, of ELIZABETH (BETTY), third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Bloomfield, of Winnipeg, Canada, to ABRAHAM, eldest son of the late Mr. R. H. Rodda and Mrs. H. Rodda, of Shanghai, China.

ENGAGEMENT

DAVIES—CORMACK.—The engagement has been announced of IRENE JEAN, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Cormack, of Shanghai, to Mr. FRANK DAVIES, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Davies, Winton, Manchester, England.

MARTIN—ALLAN.—The engagement is announced between WILMER DANE, second daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Allan, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and Shanghai, and DAVID MCCREA, only son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Martin, of Keithleyhead, Auchterarder, Scotland.

DEATHS

BAKER.—At Peitaiho, suddenly, on August 27, 1935, GEORGE EDWIN BAKER, aged 57, the dearly beloved husband of Bertha Hall-lett Baker. Interment at Peitaiho. (Peking papers please copy.)

LEVY.—On Tuesday, August 22, 1935, at his residence, No. 2 Route de Grouchy, Shanghai, SILAS SIMON LEVY, aged 73 years. OBOOHOF.—On August 23, 1935, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Captain V. D. OBOOHOF (late of Russian Imperial Cavalry and late Instructor of Ascot Riding School, Ltd.).

SCHIERHORST.—On August 27, 1935, at 2.30 p.m., at 674 Rue Lafayette, Shanghai, Captain H. J. SCHIERHORST, aged 70. WHITTON.—On Thursday, August 24, 1935, at the Shanghai Sanitarium, Rucun Road, WILLIAM WHITTON, dearly beloved husband of Helen Knight Whitton.

IN MEMORIAM

CASTRO.—In ever loving memory of MARQUETTE FRANCESCA CASTRO, who passed away on August 23, 1930.

McWILLIAM.—In loving memory of FLORENCE EMILY McWILLIAM, dearly beloved wife of Leslie McWilliam, who passed away on August 26, 1932.

RANSOM.—In ever tender memory of STACY ANSON RANSOM, M.D., who died at Shanghai on August 26, 1926.

of the day. You are a beautiful woman, of charm and mystery.

And what has done it? The evening gown. It expresses all your charm and loveliness. It is utterly feminine. When you are wearing it, you can not worry or be sad. You can not be anything but your most charming self. That is why I beg every woman in the world to dress in the evening.

And that, too, is why I wish that all women would try to dress at every hour of the day, to emphasise their feminine loveliness. Their femininity is their most priceless gift, it is unique. It should not be hidden.

Manufacturers and Exporters

ART LINENS
HANDSOME GIFT
NOVELTIES
SILK EMBROIDERED
UNDERWEARS
CHINESE FINEST LACES
AND EMBROIDERIES

We take Mail
Orders

One Price Lace Co.
45 Broadway Telephone 42500



SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer		Wind		Hygrometer S. & M.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather Conditions	
	a. m.	Alt'ed Thermo	Direction	a. m.	Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.		
Aug. 18	29.93	81.3			1	83.3	76.8	91.4	72.7	C.
" 19	29.93	81.2			1	83.3	76.8	91.4	72.7	B. C.
" 20	29.93	81.2			1	81.7	78.3	91.3	76.3	B. C.
" 21	29.93	81.2			1	81.7	78.3	91.3	76.3	O. D.
" 22	29.92	80.2			1	80.4	79.0	92.0	68.9	C.
" 23	29.93	79.2			0	80.4	79.0	92.0	74.7	B. C.
" 24	29.97	81.8			2	84.3	79.4	95.5	70.3	B. C.

EXPLANATION					
B—blue sky	F—fog	H—hail	M—misty (hazy)	R—rain	T—thunder
C—clouds	D—drizzle	L—lightning	O—overcast (dull)	S—snow	Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Minimum Temperature 1933	Minimum Temperature 1932	Maximum Temperature 1933	Maximum Temperature 1932	Rainfall 1933	Rainfall 1932
Aug. 12	76.0 F.	82.5 F.	89.5 F.	90.0 F.	Nil	0.16-in.
" 19	76.0	79.5	87.0	93.0	Trace	1.70
" 20	76.5	80.5	85.0	93.0	Trace	0.11
" 21	75.5	76.0	92.5	90.0	Nil	Nil
" 22	74.5	78.0	91.5	84.5	0.10-in.	Nil
" 23	74.5	78.0	90.0	84.5	Nil	0.70
" 24	77.5	74.0	90.5	84.5	Nil	0.19

Fine Weather for DUCKS

But not so good
for CHILDREN
and GROWN UPS.



from \$9 and upwards
R. DEITCH
376 YATES ROAD

THE
AMERICAN EXPRESS
CO., INC

Established 1841

GENERAL BANKING

Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts opened in

ALL CURRENCIES

Drafts Negotiated

on New York

and

ARTS OF THE

Exchange Business

OF ALL KINDS

transacted

TRAVEL DEPARTMENT

Railway and Steamship Booking Agency

for

ALL LINES

WORLD-WIDE SERVICE AT NO EXTRA CHARGE

Branches at Peking and Tientsin

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS
CO., INC.

15 Kiukiang Road
Shanghai

Printed and Published for the Proprietors of the NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LD., at the office of the Company, North-China Building, Shanghai, China.